

TRURO

HISTORIC

RESOURCES

SURVEY

Volume II

Truro Historical Commission
1991

INTRODUCTION

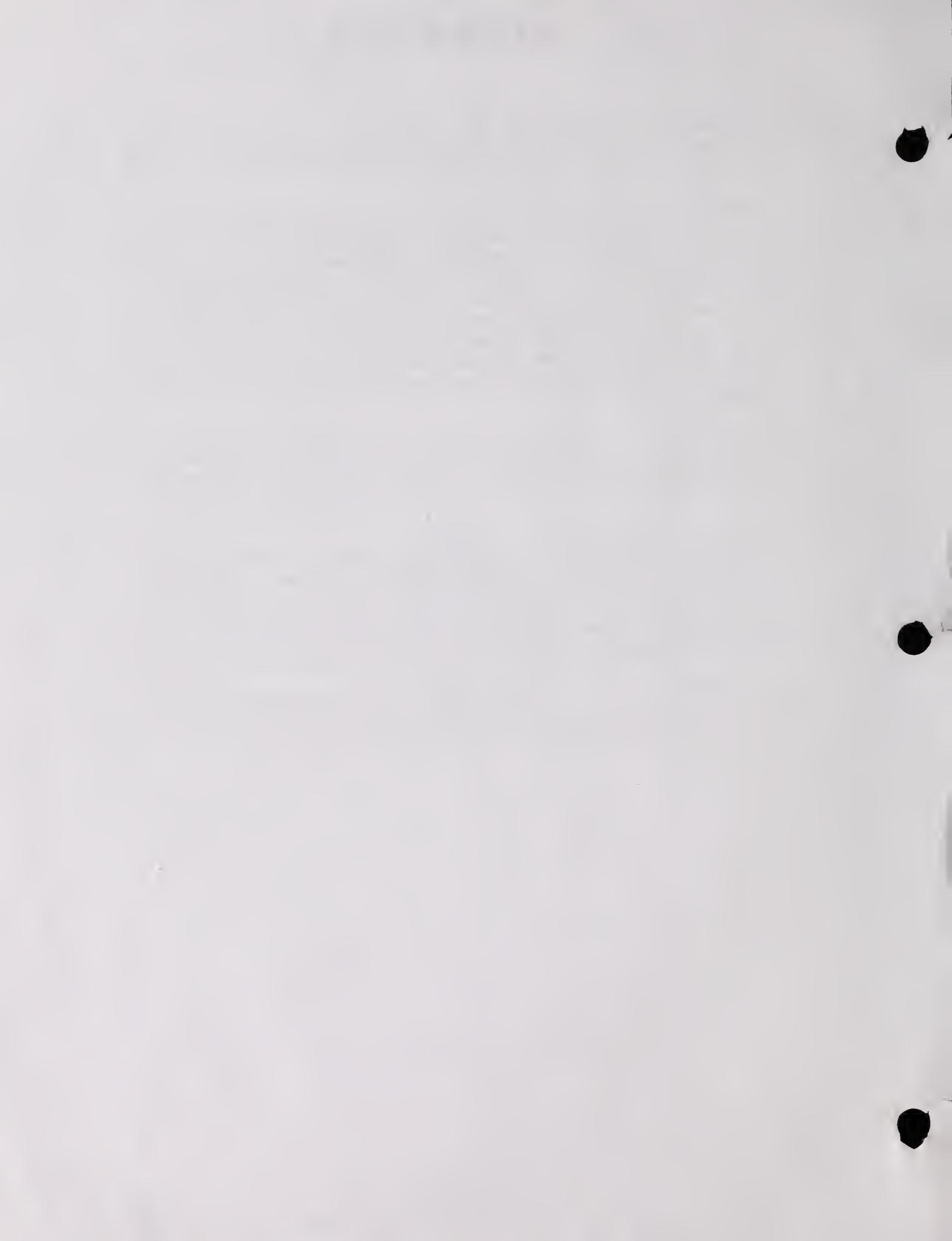
In the jargon of the current day high-tech terminology, this Truro Historic Research Survey is a "DATA BANK". It is a collection of "raw" data and ALL of the data that was available to the Commission.

No claim is made for completeness. Indeed, a survey of this sort is never complete and probably never will be. Old records, letters, pictures, manuscripts and other materials will surface or be discovered which will add to and/or modify the information contained herein. Also, there were certain owners who did not want their houses included in the survey and would not give permission to the Commission to survey their property. Further, we must admit to being human and therefore may have slipped up, missed a house here and there. In this regard we earnestly request and urge the reader that if he has knowledge of such missing information to contact a member of the Commission so that we may amend and revise this "data bank" accordingly.

No effort was made to cull, condense, shorten, modify or otherwise edit this collection of data. It is left to the judgment of each user to decide what is necessary and pertinent for his use. It is a data bank from which the user can select meaningful information.

As the title of this survey states, it is a RESOURCE which can be referenced for a wide variety of purposes. The Commission expects that historians, genealogists, architectural historians, authors of both fiction and non-fiction, and various researchers will find it a valuable resource for their works. And, of course, the individual owners of the properties surveyed will take pride in having their property listed and also comforted in knowing the history of their homestead is being preserved for posterity.

Of most immediate concern to the Commission will be the use of this resource in applying for and obtaining the listing of the many priceless examples of Cape Cod architecture on the National Register of Historic Buildings.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

When setting down the names of all those who have helped on this Survey over the 12 years since its inception, we can be sure of only one thing - we will slip up and neglect to mention one or more who have made a contribution to its success. Therefore, we humbly apologize in advance to any one whose name we have overlooked and ask you to please jog our memory so as we can include it in the next revision.

The Commission on behalf of the Town of Truro wishes to express their heart felt thanks to the following for the work they did to compile this Survey:

Elizabeth J. Allen
Beatrice Bostock
Adelaide Brown
Jack Clarke
Peggy Cluster
Tim Dickey
Clive Driver
Evelyn Dyer
Robert Firminiger
Elizabeth Haskell
Barbara Houstoun
Ruth Jacobs
Florence Johnson
Barbara Meade
Walter Meade
Betty Moffitt
Marion Oliveira
Gordon Russell
Jean Russell
Jean Weining
Breene Wright
Milton Wright

Our thanks also go to Historic Preservation Consultant, Mark Landry, who was hired by the Commission to research un-inventoried houses, in all sections of the town, to complete the survey.

A SPECIAL COMMENDATION:

The Commission wishes to make a special commendation for the highly professional expertise and long hours of dedicated effort contributed by Barbara Meade. Her education and experience as a professional Librarian were highly valuable in organizing and coordinating the work of the volunteers who did so much of the inventory of the houses. By her own unselfish dedication to this project she was personally responsible for a large number of the individual house surveys. Her professional expertise was responsible for the very extensive research of the history of the town, location and availability of records and the recording of oral histories by "old timers". The Commission and the town owe a very special debt of gratitude to Barbara and so we have dedicated the publication of this study to her.

Although Barbara had to move away from Truro before the survey was completed, she returned last summer on vacation and spent many hours in a Museum work room sorting, ordering in sequence and preparing a master set for the Commission to use in assembling additional sets for distribution to the Libraries, Museum and Town Hall. That's dedication! Thank you again, Barbara.



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Boston Public Library

https://archive.org/details/trurohistoricrestrur_0



Vulcan
BINDER & COVER
Vincent. AI 35178

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area 81, 95-107, 129, 134-140, 226-240, 247-249	Area no. G
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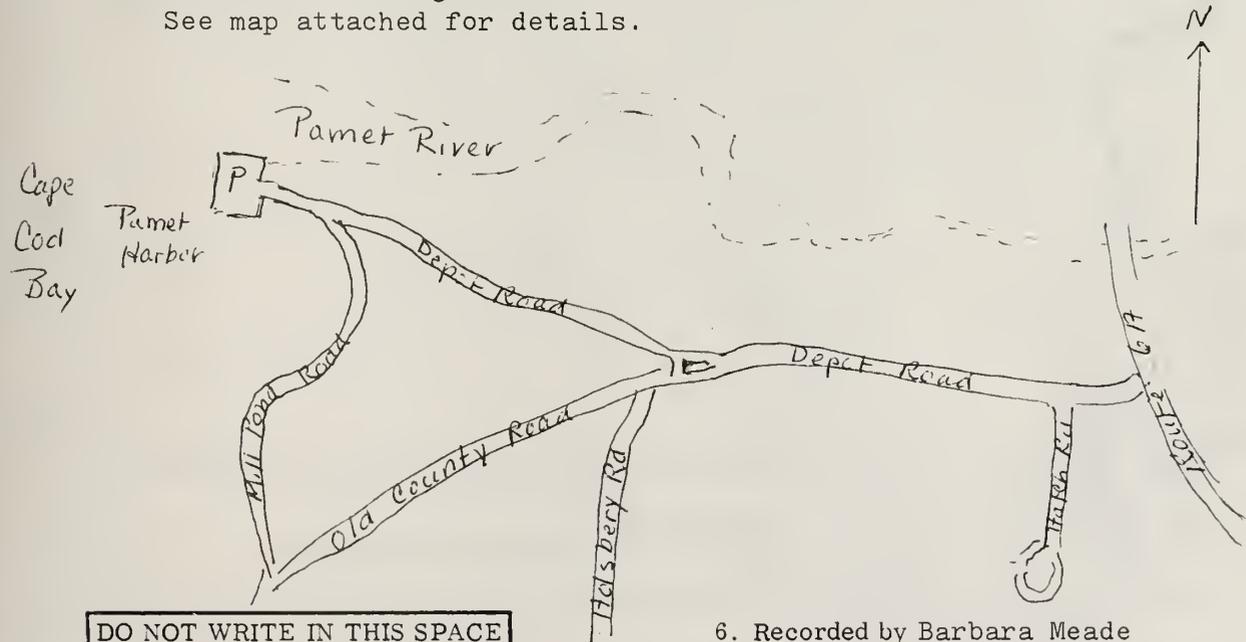
town Truro

Name of area (if any) Depot Road/ Pamet
Depot Rd, Hatch Rd, Harbor
Mill Pond Rd, Old County Rd, Halsbery Rd

General date or period 1750-1875

Area uniform (explain):
Style? No. There are Georgian,
Colonial, Greek revival & Victorian
condition? good
Type of ownership? all are privately
owned
Use? Residential (some seasonal)

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.
See map attached for details.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Barbara Meade
Organization Truro Historical Commission
Date 1 November 1982

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The settling, development, and regression of this area parallels the development of the town of Truro. In early days the Cape Cod colonial houses belonged to simple fishermen who sailed out of Pamet Harbor. As businesses were established (salt works, wharves, chandleries, etc) houses were built by entrepreneurs and ship owners. With the silting of the harbor Truro decreased in population and few houses were built after 1870. (In 1800 population was 1152; 1830, 1547; 1840, 1920; 1850, 2051; 1870, 1269; and 1885, 972.) The harbor was excellent 1830-1845 and most of the Pamet River was navigable, but in December 1860 the sand choked it and industries were discontinued. Many houses were not maintained for decades, but in the last forty years most have been restored and are lovingly preserved.

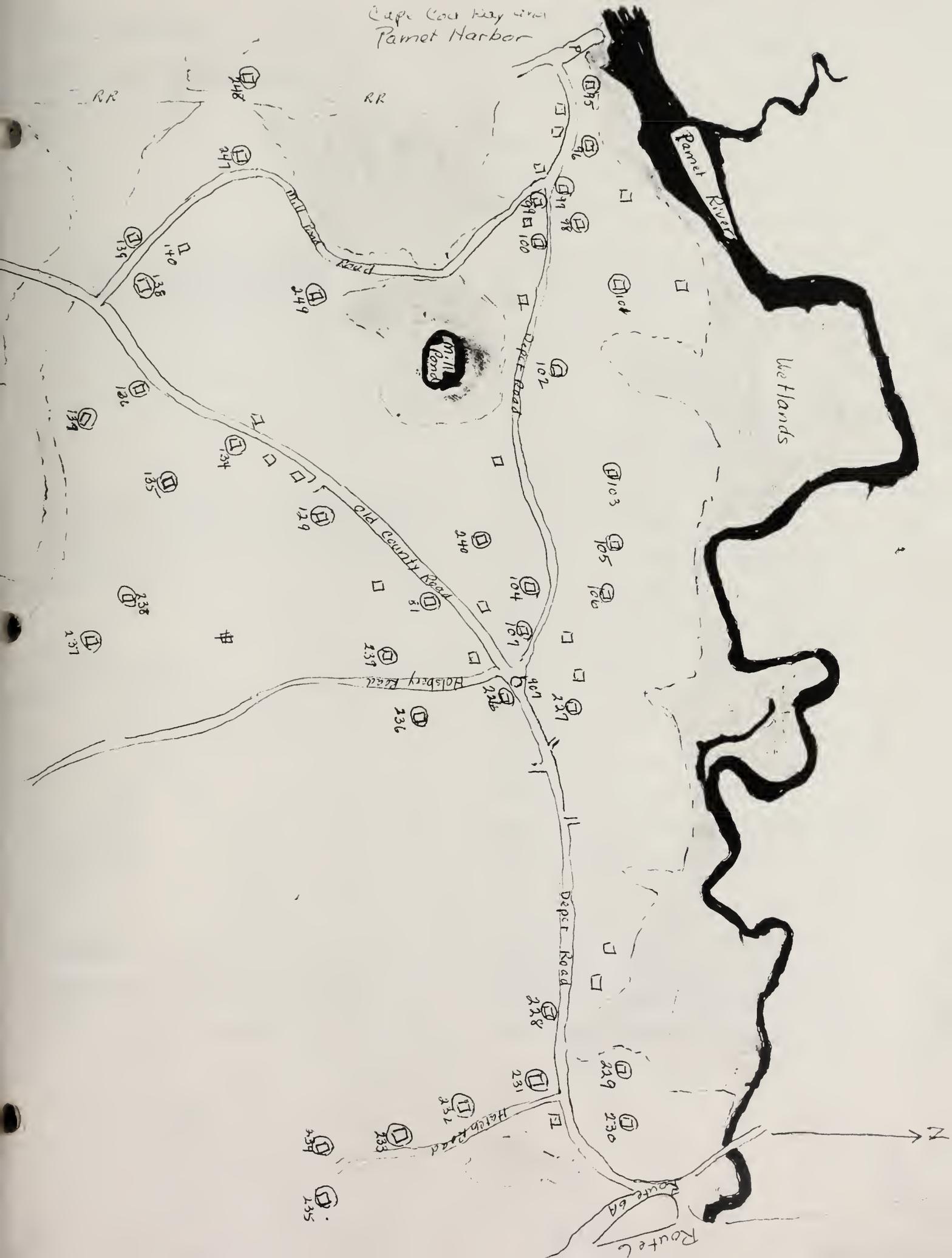
8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Barnstable County maps 1858, 1888, and 1907

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. H. W. Blake and Company, 1890

Rich, Shebnah. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop and Company, 1883

Cape Cod Bay and
Pamnet Harbor



7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The settling, development, and regression of this area parallels the development of the town of Truro. In early days the Cape Cod colonial houses belonged to simple fishermen who sailed out of Pamet Harbor. As businesses were established (salt works, wharves, chandleries, etc) houses were built by entrepreneurs and ship owners. With the silting of the harbor Truro decreased in population and few houses were built after 1870. (In 1800 population was 1152; 1830, 1547; 1840, 1920; 1850, 2051; 1870, 1269; and 1885, 972.) The harbor was excellent 1830-1845 and most of the Pamet River was navigable, but in December 1860 the sand choked it and industries were discontinued. Many houses were not maintained for decades, but in the last forty years most have been restored and are lovingly preserved.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Barnstable County maps 1858, 1888, and 1907

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. H. W. Blake and Company, 1890

Rich, Shebnah. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop and Company, 1883

Cape Cod Bay and
Pamnet Harbor

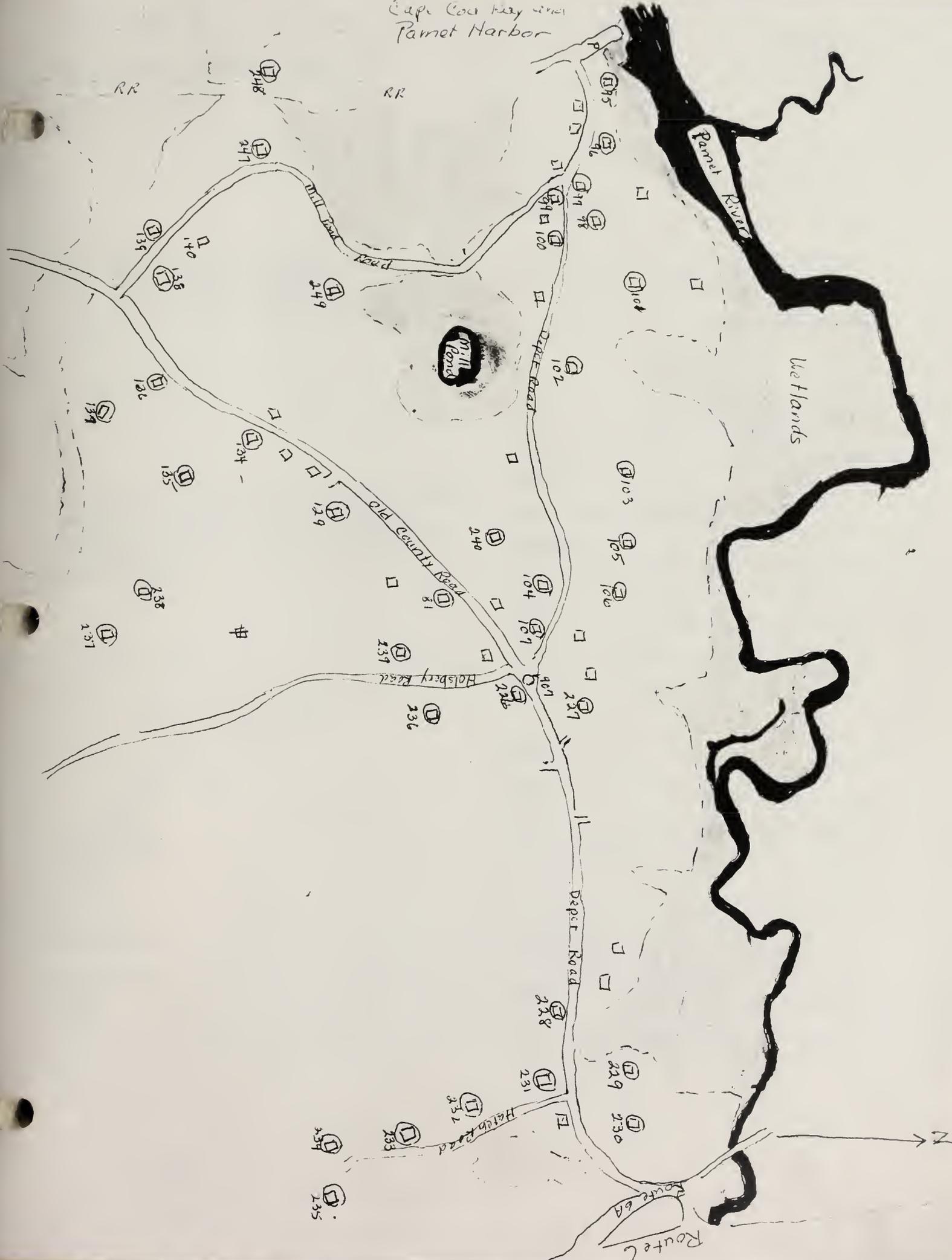
RR

RR

Pamnet River

Wetlands

Mill Pond

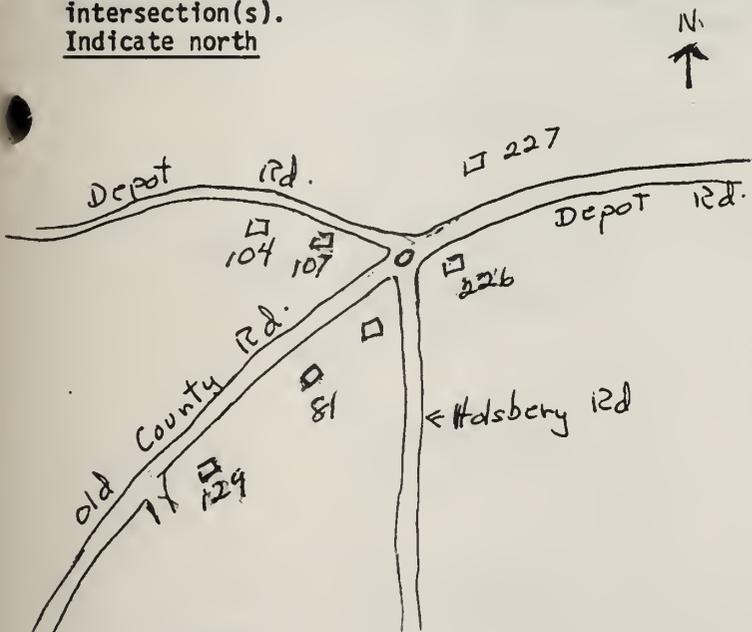




MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

AREA

FORM NO.

G

81

Town Truro

Address Old County Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1810-20

Source visual inspection

Style (altered) Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) South ell, 1960's; north ell, 1940's

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2

Setting Faces south; large wooded lot; driveway to southwest

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original mass of this fairly typical Federal cape is in good shape and has most of its original details. However, two twentieth century ells at the north and south obscure the original mass somewhat, (especially since they are in non-traditional locations), but are sympathetic in scale and materials. Surviving original details include the 9/6 sash in protruding frames, the beaded cove molding at the box cornice, and the doorway with transom.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Early maps are unclear as to early owners of this property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Area G	Form no. 95
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town TRURO, MA.

Address Depot Road, Town Landing

Historic Name _____

Use: Original Store, telegraph office

Present Summer residence

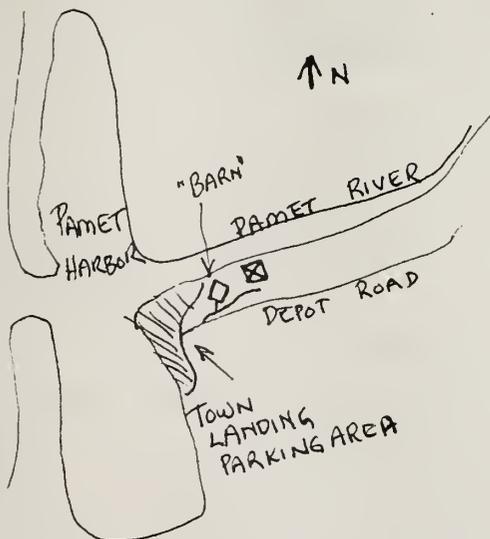
Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner George Hamilton

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1875 or 1876

Source William Worthington

Style Victorian Gothic-Cross Gable

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles salt works lumber

Outbuildings "Barn", now guest house

Major alterations (with dates) _____
Early 1930s, remodeled into residence by Charles W. Snow. 1969-- East ell, designed by W. Worthington and built by Charles Francis.

Moved From near Truro traine early 1930s depot to present location.

Approx. acreage _____

Recorded by E.J. Allen

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date October, 1982

Setting Facing North over the Pamet River, and bound on West by the Town Landing and beach. Sandy area with dense thicket of trees, beach plums etc. on East and South.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The building was originally constructed to house the local telegraph office and a store selling sundries. The depot master was George Hamilton, and the store was managed by his daughter Almena, who later married Isaac Freeman, who succeeded her father as station master.

During Prohibition, the barn was used to conceal two trucks used in the rum-running business; liquor was often brought into Pamet Harbor for transfer.

During the 1944 hurricane, the Barn spun 20 degrees clockwise, so that it is no longer in the same orientation as the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

County land records
William Worthington

40 Thomaston Street
Hartford, Conn 06112

95

May 11, 1980

Milton Wright, Chairman
Truro Historical Commission

Dear Mr. Wright

My house on Depot Road has quite a history, of some of which I am familiar, having known the building since 1912 and owned it since 1937.

The original building without the two ells (one on the south side and the other on the west) was constructed in 1875 or 1876. It stood a few yards north of the Old Colony depot, and only a few feet back of the platform along the track. To the north of it was the section house. An item about its completion appeared in the Provincetown Advocate at the time. It was built by George Hamilton, the first depot master, who lived in the house now owned by Morgan Porteus. The purpose of the building was two-fold. Hamilton's daughter used it as (1) the local telegraph office, and (2) as a store where she dispensed spools of thread, needles, pencils, and other sundries.

In time Miss Hamilton married Isaac Freeman, who later succeeded her father as depot master, and at that time I assume she gave up the store, and the telegraph office was moved into the depot itself. The date of the marriage can be researched.

From the removal of the telegraph instruments until the early 1930's the building served various functions: a grain warehouse, a coal shed, a haven for hoboes, a bill board for posters advertising the coming of a circus to Provincetown, and in 1919 as the local office of the Pollard Dredging Co. which was engaged that summer in extensive and misguided "improvements" to the Pamet. Somewhere along the line it became the property of the late Charles W. Snow, who finally got his son Horace to move it to its present location. This was in the very early 1930's. The move entailed turning it 90° clockwise, so that the front faced north toward the river rather than west toward the tracks, putting it on a concrete foundation, adding a porch on front and a kitchen ell on the back, installing plumbing including a full bath, and wiring it for electricity. The interior was divided into a few small rooms, and in general the house became a cottage for summer tenants. At the time the Provincetown Light

& Power had not extended its service to Depot Road, and so a Delco system, with gasoline-powered generator and batteries was installed in the cellar of the new ell. The house was rented to summer people until after Mr. Snow's death, when I purchased it from two of his heirs.

The "barn" which stands west of the house was built soon after the house had been moved. Ostensibly to serve as a garage for the tenants, it really was to serve as a transfer point for Horace Snow's rum-running activities. It was large enough, with large enough doors, for two good-sized trucks to hide inside. These activities did not escape the eagle eye of Mrs. Nellie Rich Aydelotte, who lived up the hill and was very active in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and were finally terminated by the repeal of the 18th amendment.

One spring Mr. Snow sent his son Charlie to open the cottage up for the season, and he found that someone had entered the cellar and made off with the Delco system: gas engine, generator, and batteries. As it happened, that was the year that the Provincetown Light extended its service within reach. How fortunate C. W. Snow was to be able to collect insurance on equipment which had just become obsolete and unneeded!

I have always considered the architecture of the house to be "Old Colony Railroad Style". The large cornices and the large windows, of which several remain in the original house, are similar to those in the since destroyed depot. I am not sure how or where the idea of the large central dormer on the front came in, but it was a part of the original design. The sheathing is good old salt works lumber. The clapboards on the river side, under the porch are original, as are the big windows on the front and west sides. The ~~west~~^{east} ell was added in 1969, designed by me and constructed by Charles Francis. Between 1938 and 1972 I gradually converted the barn into a guest house. This process was adjusted by a hurricane in 1944 which lifted the barn off its foundations and spun it 20° clockwise so that it is no longer on the same orientation as the house.

I have many photographs of the house, but unfortunately none which shows it in full on its original site.

Bill Worthington
William Worthington.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

96



Truro

Dept Rd

Name

Present residence

Original same

DATE

c.1830-40

visual inspection

Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) roof

changed to gambrel, 20th C

Condition good

Moved yes Date c.1865

Acreage 20 ac.

Setting Sits in depression north of

road, surrounded by trees, Pamet River

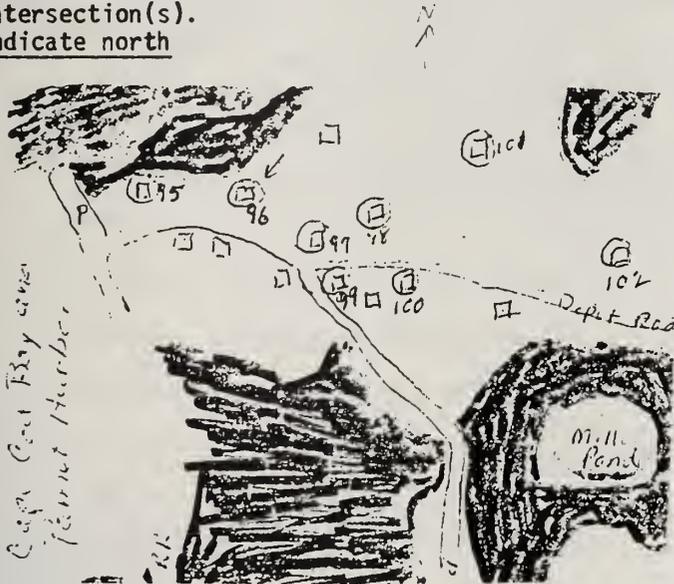
just to the north

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

According to local sources, this house was built closer to Pamet Harbor by William Stevens who was married in 1820. William Hill bought it in 1865 and moved it eastward down Depot Road. This is a fairly typical, if somewhat modest, Greek Revival house, with its gable entrance and lateral ell. There is no elaborate trim, just a moderate sized flat cornice, simple corner boards, and plain window surrounds. The roof of the ell was altered and obscures its original form.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Not surprisingly, this house located so close to Pamet Harbor was owned by mariners (or their families) until well into the 20th century. The original owner, William Stevens (1798-1841), was from a family of mariners. He worked at the sea all his life until his death in 1841. He was a native of Gottenburg, Sweden. William Hill (born 1820) was also a mariner. His family owned the house until 1940.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



G 96

Address Depot Rd. corner of Mill Rd.
 use Residence
 use Residence
 owner _____
 public no

Art/sculpture _____ Travel/communication _____
 Education _____ Military affairs _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy, _____
 Literature _____ Indians _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

MO Style Greek Revival

Source of date observation

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: painted-brick or concrete

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Gable Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

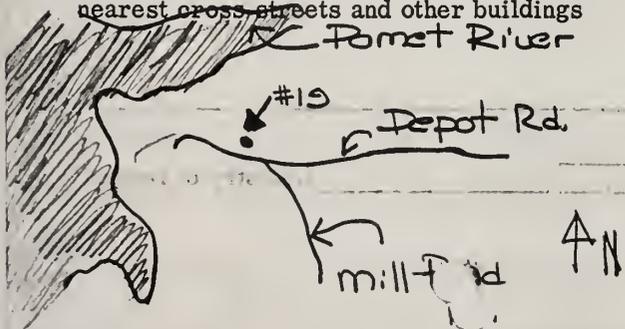
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: plain pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

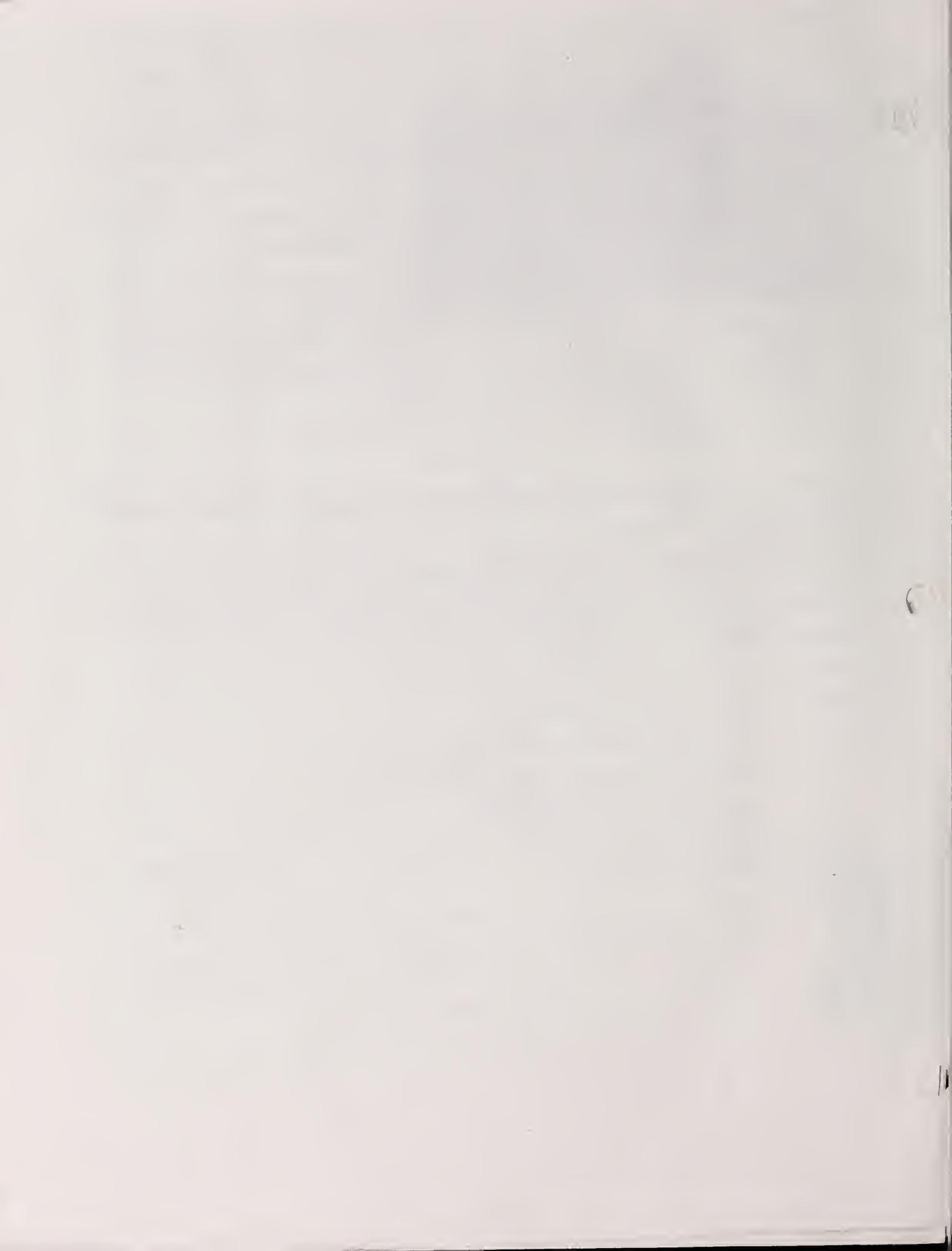
69-540-541

Recorder mms.

For MHC

Photo #67 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Depot Rd

Name

Present residence

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c.1835-45

Visual inspection; oral history

Much altered Greek Rev.

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbd & shingles

Outbuildings shed (now studio)

Major Alterations (with dates) shed dormers

new windows, (c.1915) rear ell (c.1930)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .60 ac.

Setting Faces south and the road

behind hedges; small lot near harbor

with its long side to the street.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

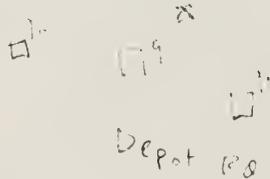
Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).

Indicate north



River



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

According to local sources, the house was built by John Keilly, a carpenter, from lan purchased from Mrs. Tamsin Collins. Keilly was married in 1837, and it is possible that he built it at that time. Very little remains of that house, however, except for the ghost of its original form and the window placement. Between 1915 and 1920 extensive alterations included the construction of shed dormers, the installation of new windows, the removal of the fireplaces and chimney, all of which obscure the old house. More recently, a modern rear addition and deck have been added.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

John Keilly, who lived here from c. 1837-66, was a carpenter and may well have built other houses in the area. In 1866 Joshua Aydellotte, a mariner, bought the property. It remained in his family until the middle of this century. Mrs. Aydelotte lived here with her son Charlie, in the early part of this century. Together, they had a garden, a horse, and chickens. The son, also a carpenter and painter, did many of the alterations.

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<
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Owner: Elizabeth J. Allen

Area G	Form no. 98
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town TRURO, MA.

Address Depot Road

Historic Name Aydelotte Barn

Use: Original Barn, housing chickens,
horses,

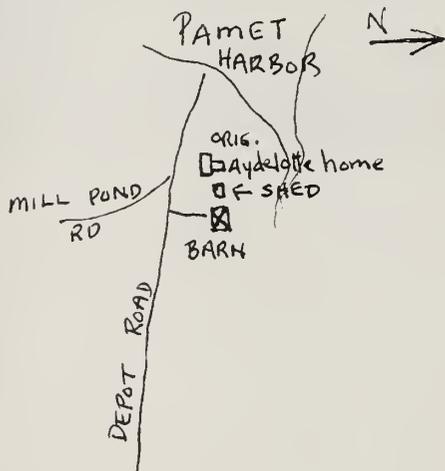
Present Residence

Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Charles M. Aydelotte

location, in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date Built 1866

Source Truro town tax records

Style Barn

Architect --

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles, siding

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) Remodeled from barn to residence by Albert Cadorette, 1959

Moved ? * see note Date 1860s

Approx. acreage .48 acre

Recorded by E.J. Allen

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date October, 1981

Setting In a "dip" or depression on North side of Depot Road, looking over Pamet Harbor to the west. View of Provincetown across the Cape Cod Bay to the North West.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

* Note ; It is said that the barn was moved from the North Truro farm of Rich when his daughter Nellie married Charles Aydelotte. Source: Mary Dutra. Louise Hatch, a life-long resident of Depot Road, says it was built where it stands.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Truro Tax records
Written memoirs of Nellie Rich Aydelotte, transcribed by Ruth Pickering Dyer (1895-1983)
Barnstable Registry of Deeds

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



AREA FORM NO.

G 99

Truro

Depot Rd

Name

Present residence, boarding house

Original residence

PERIOD

c. 1835-50

visual inspection

Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbd & shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) picture

windows; shed dormer; greenhouse; 20thC

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .32 ac

Setting The house sits on a wedge-shaped
corner lot, with the facade facing the
street (north) and set back about
ten feet.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

50/27

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is fairly typical of the Greek Revivals found in this area and in North Truro. It is a gable facade with lateral ell type, the ell sitting to the east of the 1 1/2 story main house. It has the typical wide cornice comprised of two layers of flat boards, recessed pilasters at the corners, 6/6 sash, and two prominent doorways on the facade. There is a large chimney in the ell, but none in the main house, that on the ell having a four-light transom that sits within the cornice above possibly suggesting that the ell pre-dates the Greek Revival treatment on it. Two large, multi-paned picture windows, a shed dormer with modern windows, and a green house to the south are the major alterations, all taking place in the last several decades.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The house was probably originally owned by George S. Hamilton, born 1829, a mariner who later became the stationmaster at the nearby Truro Center Depot, (from 1873-85). Upon Hamilton's death, both the house and the depot master position went to Isaac Collins Freeman, who had previously married Hamilton's daughter, Almena. In addition to his position with the railroad, Freeman kept a horse, pigs, and hens in a Mansard roofed barn (now gone). Around the turn of the century, when tourism was beginning to flourish in Truro, he kept boarders at the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



#18
99

9 99 #1

Address: Dept Rd. almost between
King. corner of Mill and Rd.

Use: Residence

Use: Residence

Owner: _____

Public: no

Education _____ Military affairs _____ Date: 1960 style: Creeks Revival
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy, _____ Source of date: observation
 Literature _____ Indians _____ Architect: _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: gable Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

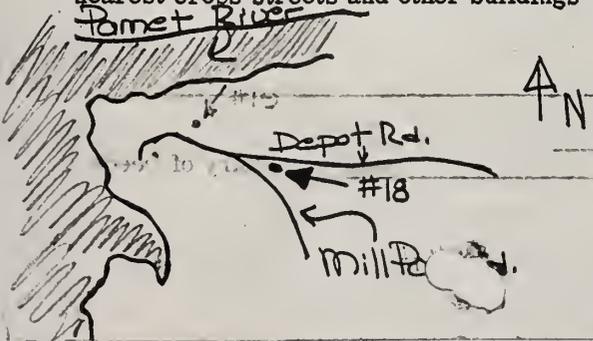
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: 2 entrances, both w. pilasters & cornice
except for alterations with full side lights, 1 w. light transom

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 1/6 large and small

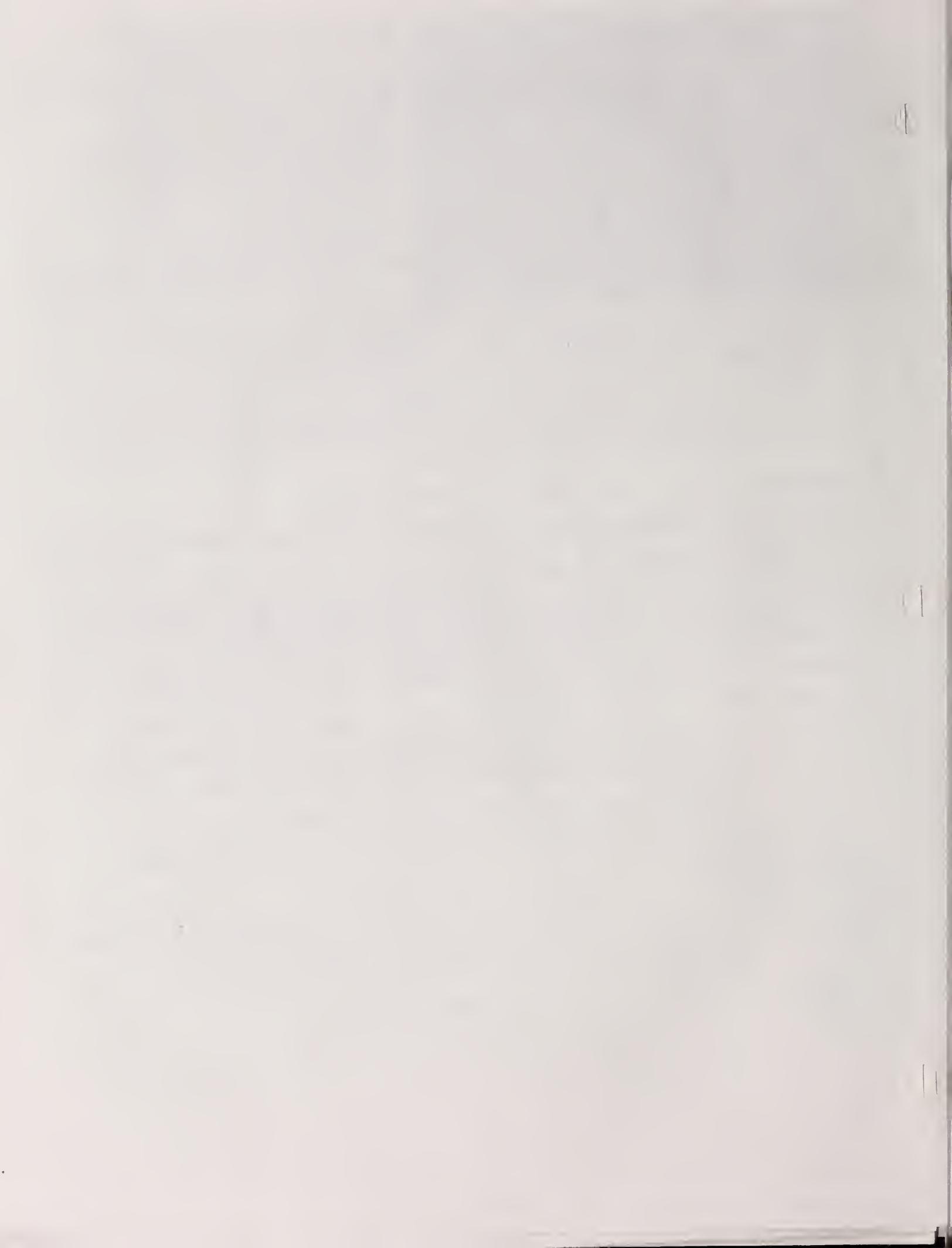
Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards 1/6

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 10
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69/538 - 539
 Recorder MMS
 For MHC
 Photo #4,5 Date July 30, 1969
 SEE REVERSE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro
 Depot Rd
 Name Andrew Snow House
 Present residence
 Original same
 ION
 c.1850-60

Altered Greek Revival cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates) Gables were clipped, the house turned, ell, c.1915

Condition good

Moved turned 90° Date c. 1915

Acreage .78 ac

Setting Faces north with small front lawn, large side lawn, and driveway to the east leading to the garage

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Extensive early 20th C alterations have masked the original appearance of this house. Local sources report that it was turned 90 degrees, suggesting that it was a gable front Greek Revival, and, indeed, the front doorway appears to be of that style. When it was turned the gables were clipped and a large, two story ell was added to the back. These changes, which include an arcaded side porch (enclosed) give the house a Colonial Revival look today.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The house was apparently built by Andrew C. Snow, born 1822, a mariner from a family of mariners. It may have been built shortly after his marriage in 1846, since the 1850 census lists him in this area. In the early part of this century it was owned by William Fratus, a Portugese fisherman who was a captain of a trap fishing boat. Shortly after, by 1913, it was the summer home of Chester Snow who was a related to Andrew Snow. Chester Snow had the alterations done to the house, and used it as a summer boarding house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Ruth Dyer notes
William Worthington notes
1880 Atlas



G 240 #

Truro

address Depot Rd.

il use Residence

it use Residence

it owner

o public no

Style undetermined

Source of date observation

Architect

- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: concrete

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other brick in head

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard with cut-off hip formation
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings ELL Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: looks as though a piece of iron has fallen off
2 iron shaped decorative pilasters

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: inter-portal dental course, 4 light side lights

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

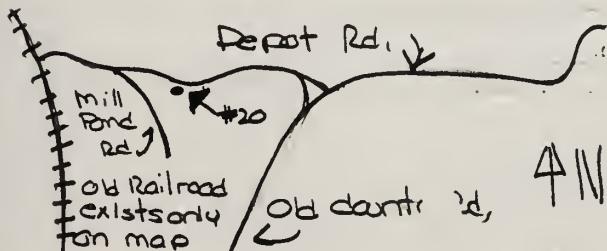
6. Footage of structure from street 20
 Property has 69-547 542 feet frontage on street

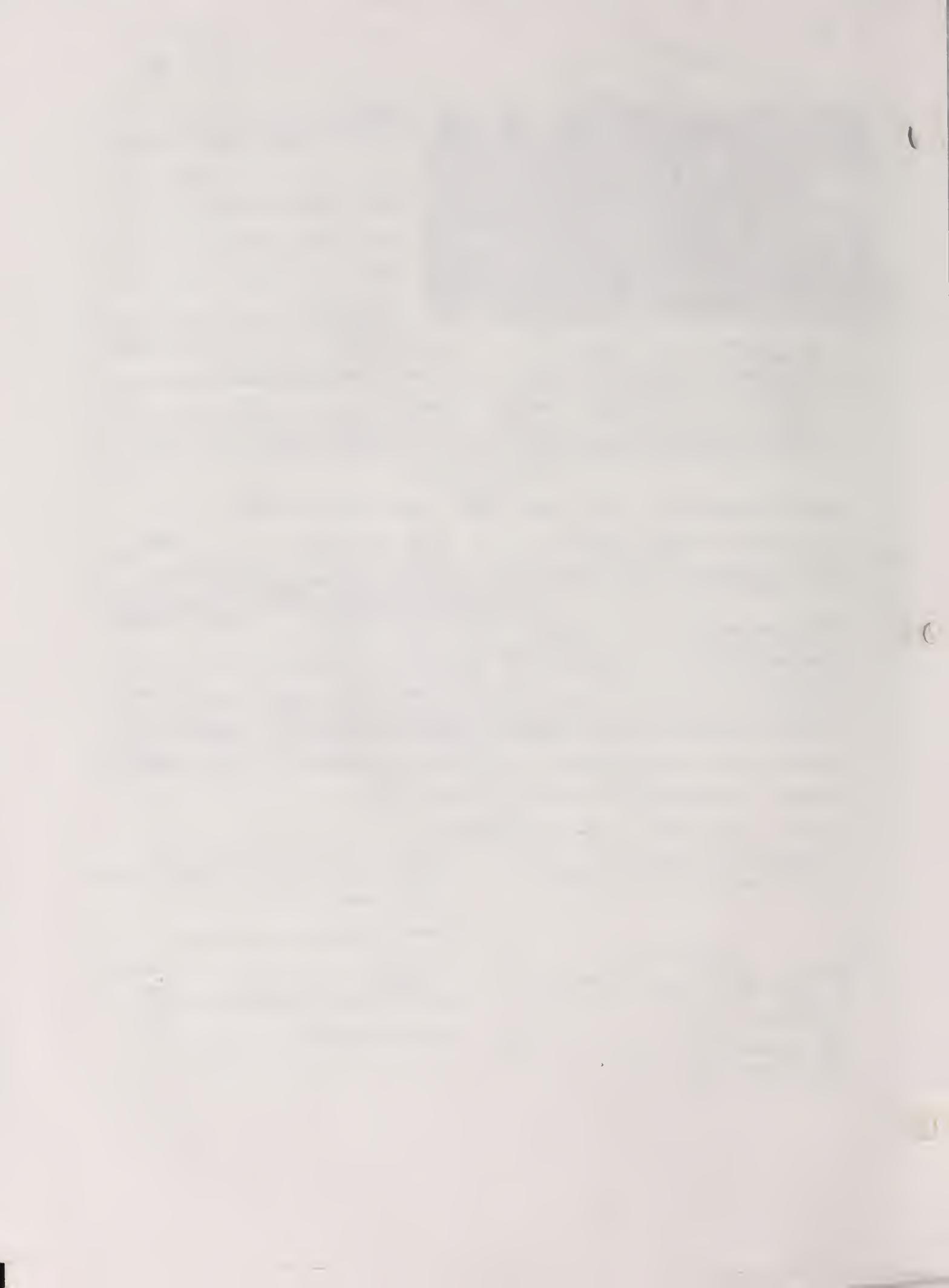
Recorder MMS.

For MHC

Photo #8 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE





ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community) Other old houses in the Pamet River area vary in style and include Cape Cod and Greek Revival. This house incorporates general characteristics of Georgian & Federal styles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

See attached sheet. House is believed to have been build by Benjamin Collins, son of Michael Collins. It is thought that Michael Collins lived in a nearby house now owned by John Worthington, brother of Lucy Chaplin owner of this house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Barnstable County Deed search 3/18/81

20M-2/80

Residence of Lucy and Robert Chaplin, Depot Road, Truro, Ma.

Facts of house as told to Breene Wright by Lucy Chaplin, 9/18/80

It is believed that Michael Collins lived in nearby Cape Cod cottage now owned by John Worthington, brother of Lucy Chaplin. Michael Collins had four sons, one of whom

Benjamin Collins built house in 1830 when he married Nebbal Thomas. Benjamin Collins sold house to Zephaniah Hatch Thomas, his brother-in-law in 1832.

House ownership passed to Isaac C. Freeman, grandson of Michael Collins, date unknown.

Transactions documented by deeds searched in Barnstable 3/18/81:

August 7, 1899 - Isaac C. Freeman sold house to Charles Lincoln Jenks for \$160.00. Jenks died of blood poisoning which developed in finger cut while cleaning eels. 242/69 "formerly owned as homestead of the late Zephaniah H. Thomas."

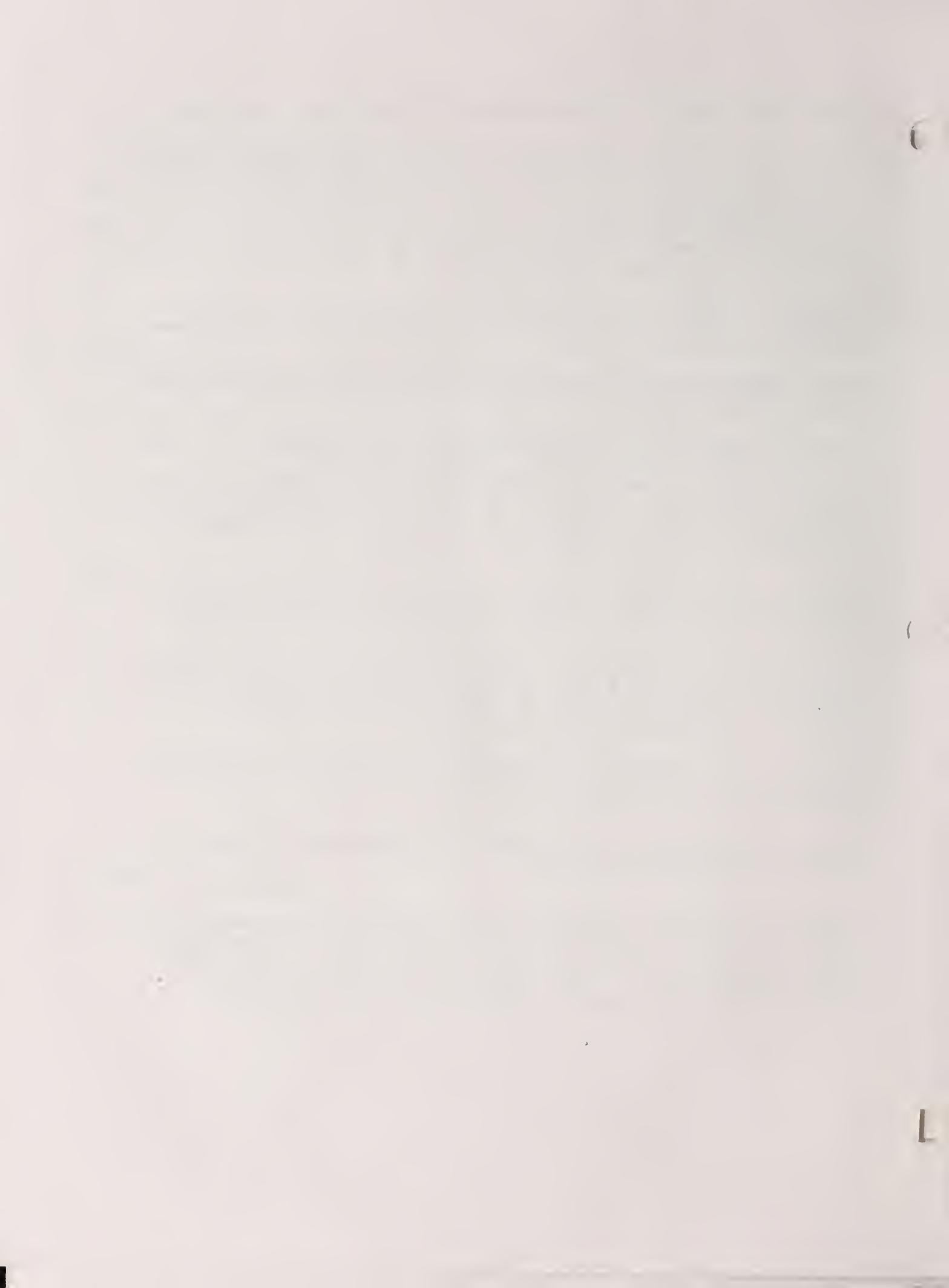
Feb. 12, 1901 - Maria A. Jenks, guardian of Francis M. Jenks, minor and child of Charles L. Jenks, sold house to Augustus Prime of Boston. Price \$200.00. 248/364 deed dated March 4, 1901.

Dec. 17, 1912 - Francis H. Prime of Boston, widow of Augustus Prime, sold house and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land to Velnette Cheney Worthington and Belknap Worthington for \$950.00 including furniture. 323/99 deed registered March 12, 1913.

Oct. 18, 1924 - Raymond R. Freeman, son of Isaac C. Freeman and great-grandson of Michael Collins, sold 4 acres of land to Velnette Cheney Worthington.

House and land inherited by Lucy Worthington Chaplin from Velnette Cheney Worthington.

Velnette & Belknap Worthington came to Truro in the summer of 1905 so their daughter, Lucy age 2, could recover from yellow fever the child contracted during the building of the Boston sewer system (1904?). The family vacationed until 1912 in the house on Castle Road now owned by the Young family.



#4

32



Address 1111 1/2 1st St
 use Residential
 use Residential
 owner _____
 public _____

Education _____ Military affairs _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy, _____
 Literature _____ Indians _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____
 Style _____
 Source of date obscurity
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood Aspen Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

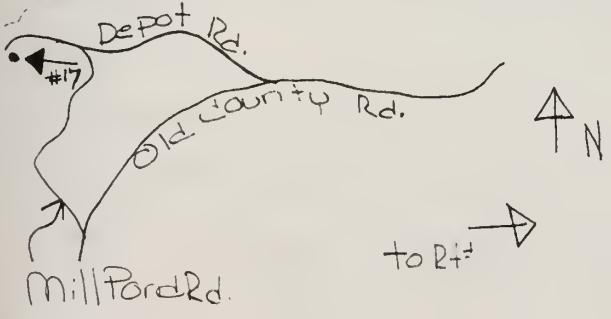
Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: all plain with slight pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical Varied

Pamet River
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

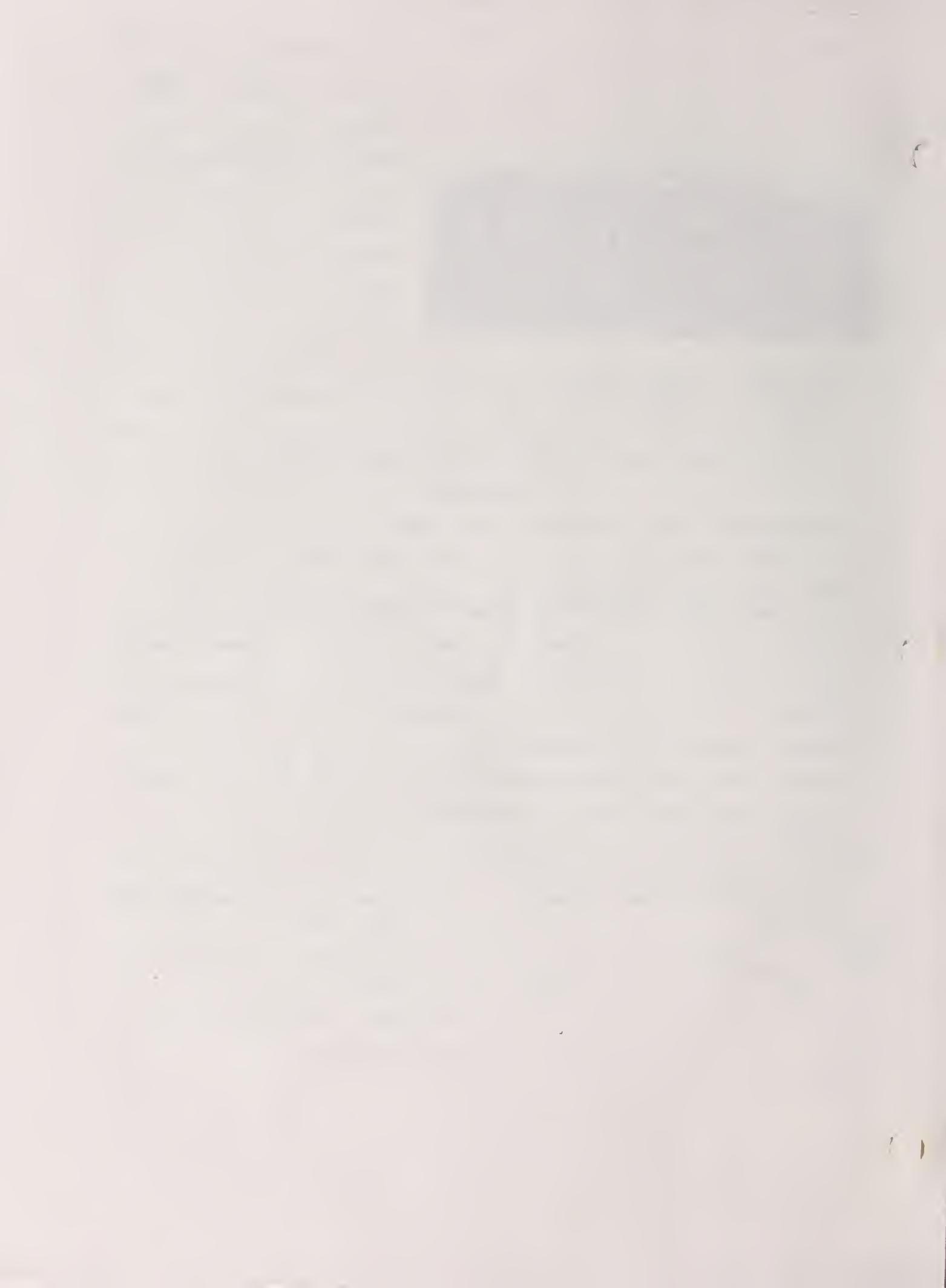


Recorder MMMS

For 11-11

Photo # 2, 3 Date July 2, 1971

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

102



Truro

Depot Rd

Name Collins-Freeman House

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

c. 1790-1810

visual inspection

Federal full cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings cottage (converted 19th C barn)

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved possibly Date ?

Acreage 2.1 ac

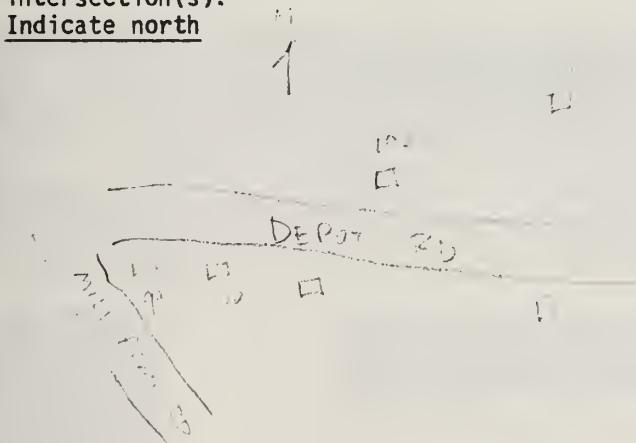
Setting Faces south, 20' to north of road behind picket fence; at front of large lot situated on the river.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Almost totally intact and well preserved Federal full cape. The box cornice has two layers of beaded quarter round molding above a row of dentils (instead of the beaded cove more commonly found in Truro). The 9/6 and 6/6 sash sit in the original protruding frames, and the east gable has two small windows close to the eaves. There is a large central chimney. The rear kitchen ell appears to have been built during the same period. Other intact features are the two doorways on the main house, both with transoms and the front doorway with pilasters, and the pitched roof bulkhead on the east wall leading to the round cellar.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

{ It is believed that Michael Collins lived in this house and it may, in fact, have been built shortly after his wedding in 1804. His son Isaac was a carpenter who lived here for several years with his mother, his sister, and her husband, Jeremiah Freeman, a mariner. The house remained in the Collins-Freeman family throughout the 19th century. A small farm was run here in addition to the maritime pursuits of the family. Isaac Collins Freeman (see G-99) was born here.

{ **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Truro

Form No:

6 102

Property Name:

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



G 102 35

True

Address Depot Rd

Principal use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner

Open to public no

- Architecture
- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Science/invention
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy,
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Date 1830's Style Cape Cod style house

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: concrete

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Elk Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament:

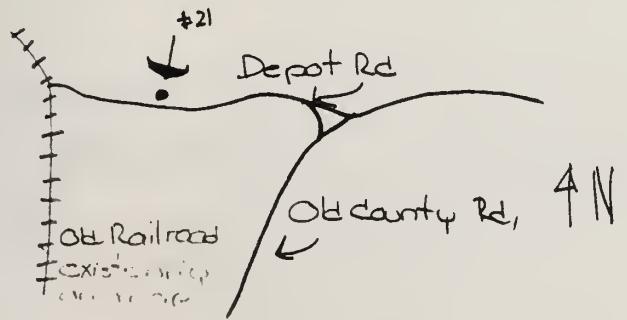
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: dental cornice, pilasters, slight transoms

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 9/6, 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 6
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69-543-544
Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo #9, 10 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)



RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____ Registry of Deeds

W.P.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

103



Trauro

Depot Rd.

Name

Present residence (summer)

Original residence

PERIOD

c. 1810-30

visual inspection

Federal full cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage/barn

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.3

Setting Faces south at slight angle to road, and behind split rail fence.

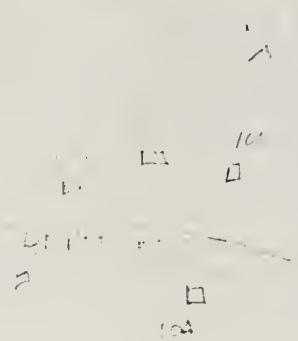
Wooded lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Trauro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Similar to many of the Federal capes in the area, except that this house (like G-105) has a higher front wall than most, and therefore probably dates later than most. Its other details (9/6 sash in protruding frames, the pilastered doorway, the gable wall window placement and, inside, its Federal moldings) are similar to most of the other capes of its era in the area, and are largely intact. The wide overhanging eaves on each gable were added in the mid 20th C.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Although local lore has it that Frank Rogers built this house and the two up the road (G-105 and G-106) for himself and his daughters, map evidence contradicts this claim. The three may have been built by the same person, since they are very similar (G-106 being the oldest; this and G-105 very similar, except for the doorways) but if so, that person was not a Rogers. The 1858 map shows that Mrs. Mercy Hinckley, widow of Deacon Benj. Hinckley, owned the house. Benjamin, at one time a selectman, was active in the salt-works along the Pamet River. By 1880 the house had passed on to Doane and

Mercy(Hinckley) Rich. Rich was also involved in the salt works that prospered in the mid 19th C. Later, John Rogers, a Portugese native, lived here. He,

like his brother Frank (G--106) later moved to North Truro.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

104



Truro

Address Depot Rd

Historic Name

Present Guest house

Original residence

DESCRIPTION

c.1870-80

Inspection visual inspection

Style Gothic/Creek Rev. mix

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric vinyl siding

Outbuildings garage (modern)

Major Alterations (with dates) siding,

c.1970-89

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.25 ac.

Setting Faces the street, though well

back and on a shady hill; garage to

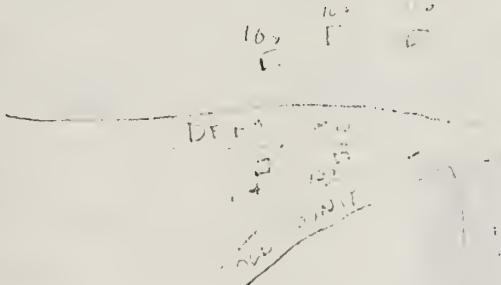
rear, and driveway to right (west)

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This gable front, lateral ell house is unique in Truro on two counts: it has one of the steepest, if not the steepest, roof, and has elaborate sawn bargeboards and fascia boards. According to one source, Charlie Aydelotte, a local carpenter and painter, worked on the house and claimed the owner selected a design with a steep roof and made it steeper by getting rafters four feet longer than called for, in order to keep the birds off his roof (and away from his water supply). Apart from those features, it is very similar to the gable front, side ell Greek Revivals found in large numbers in N. Truro and in lesser numbers elsewhere. It has 6/6 sash and two doorways similar to those found on these other Greek Revivals.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the house, at the turn of the century, of Richard A. Rich, of one of Truro's largest families. Rich was a diversified businessman who owned fishing weirs, and had a stable among other interests.





9 104
39

no

address Deport Rd,

Finger bread house

1 use Residence

2 use Residence & boarding house

3 owner _____

4 public no

Art/sculpture
Education
Government
Literature
Music

Travel/communication
Military affairs
Religion/philosophy
Indians
Development of town/city

Date 1850 Style Gothic Revival

Source of date observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Shingle Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: ornate wood carving

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: full side lights, pilasters,

Windows: Spacing Regular Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69-546

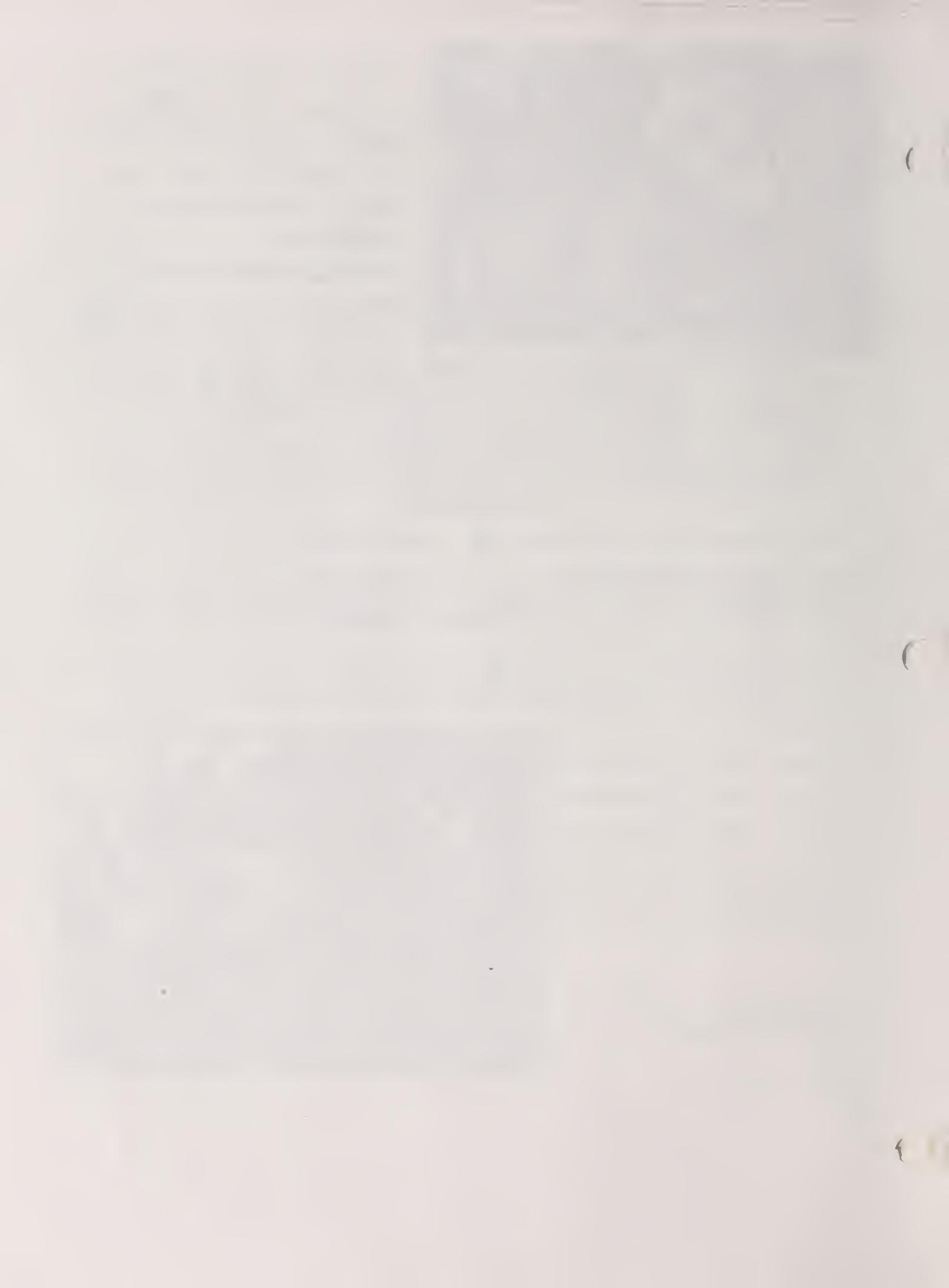
Recorder MMS,

For MHC

Photo # 12 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

105

Truro

Depot Rd

Name

Present residence

Original same

Construction

c.1815-20

current owner

Federal cape, Gk. Revival doorway

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed at southwest corner

of lot

Major Alterations (with dates) attached

garage; modern sliding doors on ell

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 3.25 ac.

Setting Southern exposure; set 200' or

so from street; lawns all around,

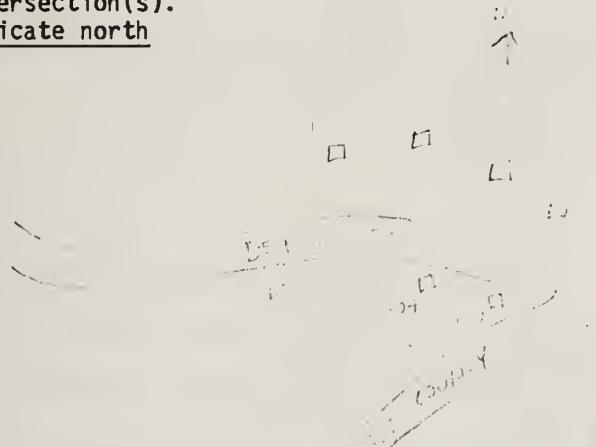
garden to south, woods to west

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a simple Federal era with few exterior decorative features, except for a Greek Revival doorway. The other features (high front wall, 9/6 sash, protruding frames, slight molded hoods over the windows) are well preserved and representative of the typical Federal era details to be found in the area. The large corbeled chimney has been rebuilt in the second half of this century. One of few houses in the area to have board (not louvered) blinds, although it is unclear how old they are.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Owned by Soloman Davis, active in the local saltworks, until 1860 when he sold it to Hannah Paine, widow of Elkanieh Paine. Paine was a mariner (there was a merchant shipped named after him in 1837) and ran a store, later, at the railroad embankment. Remaining in the Paine family for four decades, it sold in 1899 to Frank Rogers who had it for 26 years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



#24

G 106? 37

Truro

address Depot Rd

use Residence

use Residence

owner Dickerson

public no

Art/sculpture
Education
Government
Literature
Music

Travel/communication
Military affairs
Religion/philosophy
Indians
Development of town/city

Date 1800 Style Capeable house

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood Shingles Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament:

Entrance: Side Front/Center/Side Details: pediment, plain pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 80
Property has 120 feet frontage on street

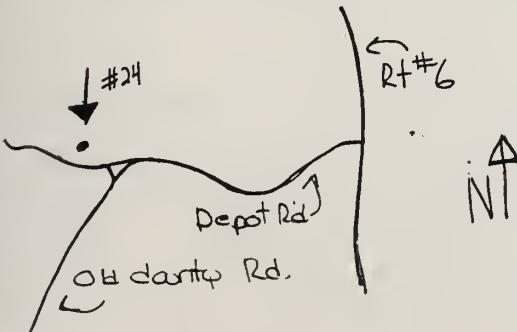
69-547

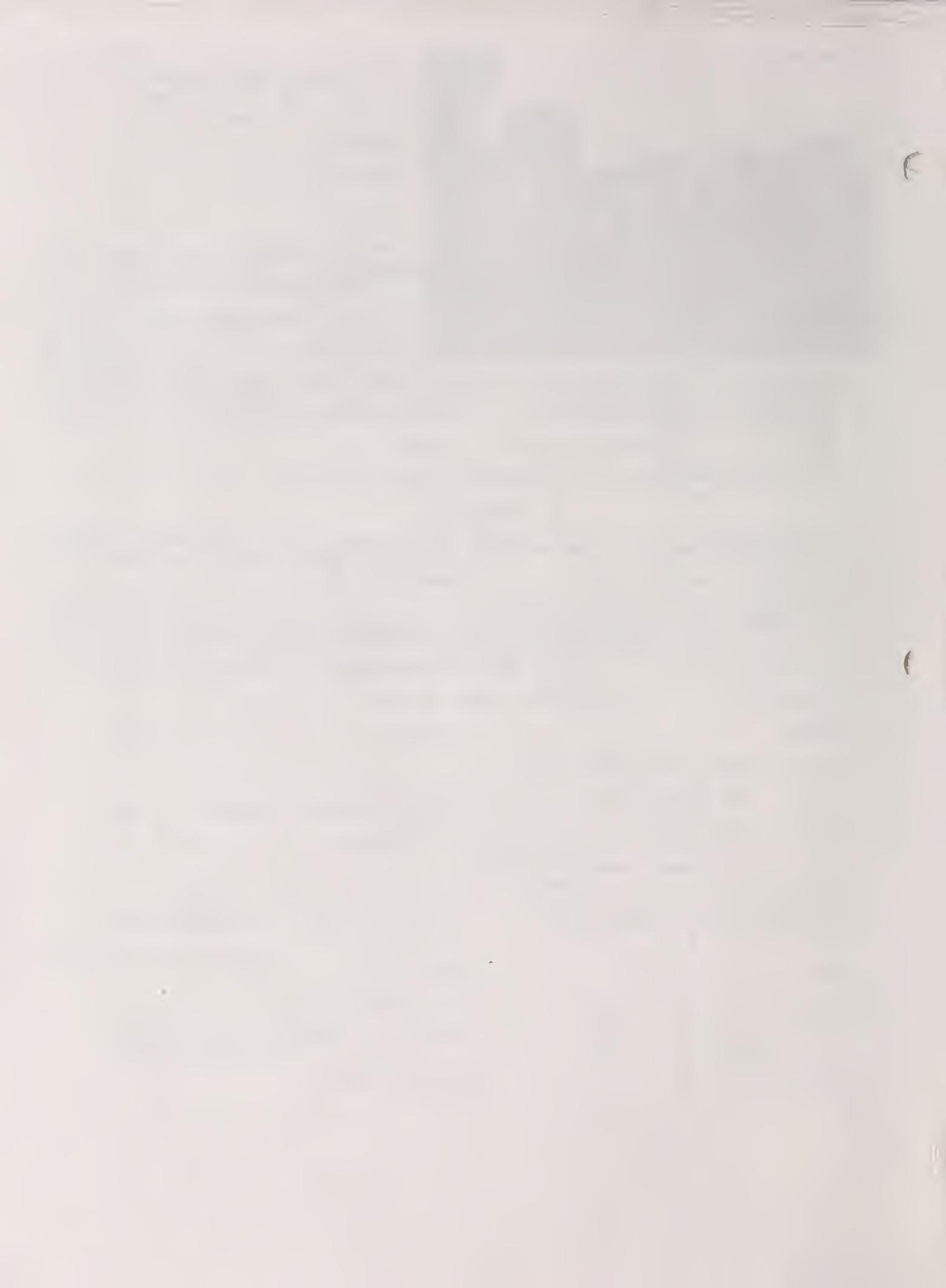
Recorder mms

For lmhc

Photo #13 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE





FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

106



Truro

SS Denot Rd

ric Name Aunt Thankfuls

Present residence

Original same

PTION

1790--1810

e visual inspection

Federal full cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings modern garage

Major Alterations (with dates) side ells,

c.1950

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2 ac.

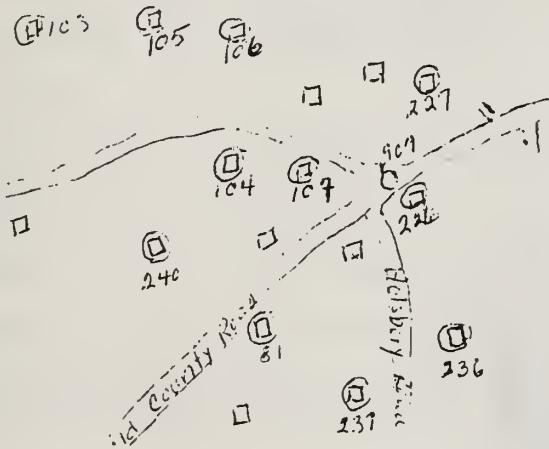
Setting Faces south (and the road),
set back about 75', on shady lot

Recorded by A. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This early cape has some of the most elaborate detailing of any in the area. The box cornice has two layers of beaded ovolo molding which also run over the doorway, where they are supplemented by dentil molding. The 9/6 sash are set into frames with architraves of applied beaded moldings. In other respects this is fairly typical of the capes of its time and location. It is well preserved inside and out, and the only major alteration is the modern ell/garage at the northwest corner, which is largely shaded by shrubs, and does not seriously intrude on the character of the original mass.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned by the Collins family. Anthony Collins, born 1808, was one of the few millers in town. The Collins' purchased the property from "Aunt Thankful" Hinckley, of one of Truro's older families. It was owned at the turn of this century by selectman and elder statesman, Henry Holsberry.





#25

		?	38
--	--	---	----

Truro

Address Depot Rd.

use Residence

use Residence

owner

public Nor

Date _____ Style Cape double doors

- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

- Source of date _____
- Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood Clapboard/single Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center ^{one on wing} End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front/Center/Side Details: 5 light transom + pilasters; dentals

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical Varied 9/6 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

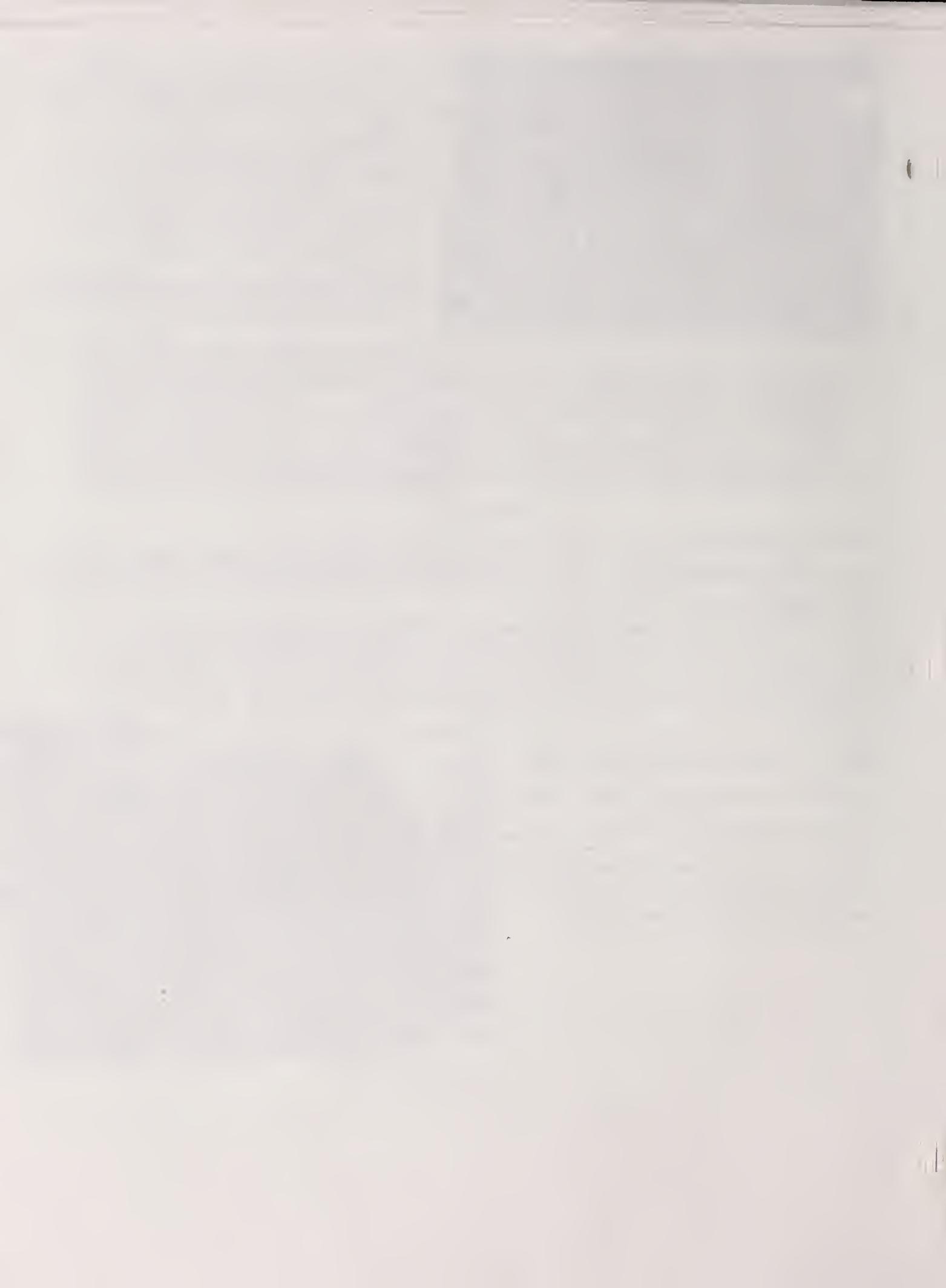
6. Footage of structure from street 40'
Property has 50' feet frontage on street
69-573-574

Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo 17, 18 Date Aug 5,

SEE REVERSE SIDE



Owner: Lee Baxandall

Area
G

Form no.
107

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town TRURO, MA

Address Intersection, Depot Rd.,
Old County Rd.

Historic Name _____

Use: Original Residence

Present Seasonal residence

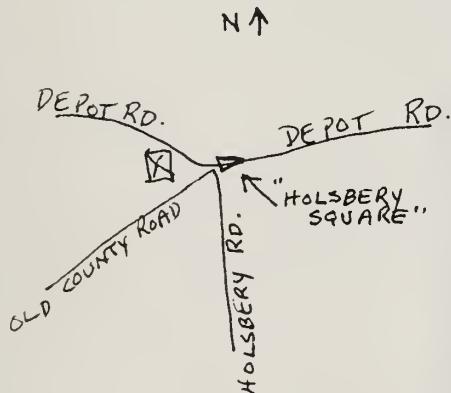
Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Girard Cordes

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date Pre-1827 1812(?)

Source Barnstable Cty. Register of Deeds

Style Three-quarter Cape

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles

Outbuildings Studio-garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Kitchen ell -- date unknown

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2 acres

Setting Intersection of three roads,
facing south

Recorded by E.J. Allen

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date October, 1982

(tape additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The facade, facing South, the usual orientation, is a typical three-quarter Cape style.

Compatible with other early houses in the Depot Road community.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

"Mrs. James Rand states that it was standing in the year 1812 and is one of the older houses in Truro." -- from the note book of Nellie Rich Aydelotte, copied by Ruth P. Dyer.

No evidence that this was ever other than a residence.



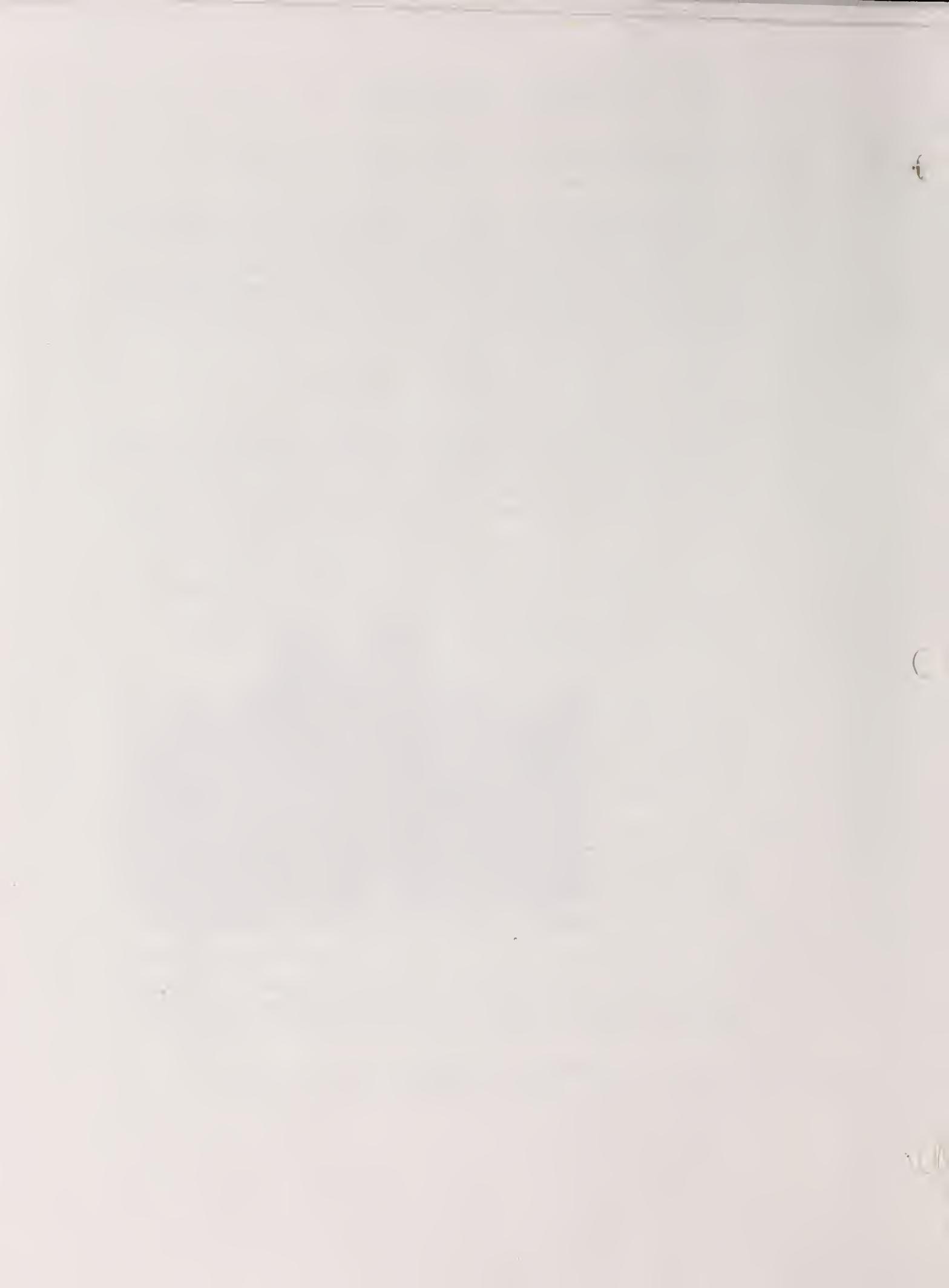
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1840 deed, Barnstable Registry of Deeds
Jcshua A. Davis map, 1841, shows a house here
Nellie Rich Aydelotte notebook

THE BAXANDALL HOUSE, TRURO

Barnstable County land records before 1827 were destroyed in a fire. At any rate, the earliest record is:

1840. [Barnstable County Record of Deeds, Book 25, p. 380]
"...I Gerard Cordes of Truro in the County of Barnstable and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Marines, in consideration of three hundred Dollars to me paid by Reliance Dyer of Truro in the County of Barnstable and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Trades,...convey onto the said Reliance Dyer her heirs and assigns, A certain tract of Sand situated in said Truro on the South side of Pamet river, bounded and described as follows, to wit. Begin at the Northwest corner thereof, thence running about East Southeast by the road leading to the School house fifteen poles to a stake and stone, thence Southerly in said Corde range five rods to a stake and stone, thence West to the bridge road, so called to a stake and stone, thence Northerly by said bridge road to the firstmentioned bound containing one acre be it more or less, together with the Dwelling house, store and out buildings thereon standing..." This was done however as a mortgage arrangement.
1845. [Book 36, p. 364] With the period for repayment lapsed, GIRARD CORDES grants a certificate of possession to R. Dyer.
1872. [Book 108, p. 437] RELIANCE DYER "late of Truro" dies and the property, "together with the Dwelling House and all the buildings standing thereon", also a small brush land, is sold at public auction on February 10, for the high bid of \$230, to Solomon M. Hall.
1887. [Book 176, p. 185] SOLOMON M. HALL, residence Boston, receives only \$108 for some brush land on Red Sand Hill in Truro, plus "two acres more or less, together with the Dwelling House, wood house" and other buildings thereon standing. The property here extends south to the Holsberry land, thus the tract that now is south of Old County Road. The purchaser is Nina Mitchell.
1905. [Book 409, p. 93] MANUEL MITCHELL and DANIEL A. MITCHELL as heirs of Manuel and Nina Mitchell, receive \$400 for the property, the woodland atop Red Sand Hill, plus ten acres of adjoining pastureland [the Holsberry tract?]. The purchaser is John S. Gray.
1934. [Book 506, p. 195] ISABELLE M. GRAY, widow of John S. Gray, sells the property to Cleveland L. Woodward for \$3,000.
1961. [Book 1125, p. 32] EMILY C. WOODWARD (deeded the property in 1954 after her husband's mental breakdown) sells the property - minus the tract south of Old County Road - for \$25-\$26,000 (says Al Souza), to Winifred R. Leaycraft.
1970. Dec. 31, WINIFRED R. LEAYCRAFT sells the property to Lee Raymond Bax dall and Rosalyn Fraad Ba. adall.





107

Truro
 Street address Old County Rd or Holsberry Road
 East Thomas Hopkins House
 Principal use Residence
 Present use Residence
 Present owner Waldo Frank
 Available to public no

Art/sculpture _____ Travel/communication _____ Date Early 1800s style house & 1/2
 Education _____ Military affairs _____ HA BS
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____ Source of date Observation
 Literature _____ Indians _____ Architect _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION probably

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: concrete

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 all and one on ell
 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES 1 2 3 4 added in rear PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

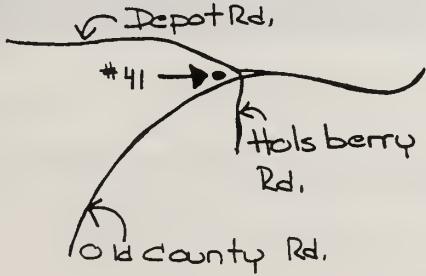
Entrance: Side Front all Center Side Details: plain boards, 2 light (crawls)

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder MMS 69-570-572
 For MHC
 Photo # 14A, 15A Date Aug. 5
 SEE REVERSE SIDE 16A

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

- 1. Outbuildings Garage-shed combination
- 2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden Formal/Informal
 Predominant features _____
 Landscape architect _____
- 3. Neighboring Structures
 Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
 Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
- Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

For further Architectural & Historical information see TRS Master List, Cape Cod houses within boundaries of Trs. See "Urban" see more normally.



RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

129



Town Truro

Address Old County Rd

Historic Name James Grove House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Estimated Date c.1820-45

Source visual inspection

Style Federal/Greek Rev. trans.

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings mid 20th C garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition poor, boarded up with interior doors

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.9 a.

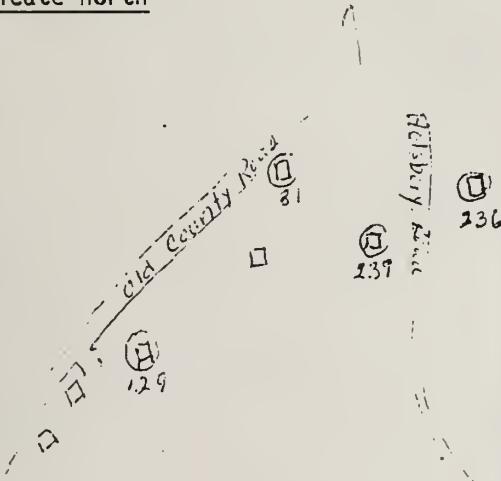
Setting Facing northwest, towards the road and Pamet River, approx. 100-150 feet south of Old County Rd.

Recorded by J Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Built later than most of the other capes in the immediate area, as evidenced by the high front elevation, this house is also distinguished by its large, doorway, a feature not seen elsewhere in the area. This doorway features both a transom (seven lights) and sidelights (five lights) set within a pair of wide, flat pilasters, and a large molded architrave. There is an ell to the south, perpendicular to the main house, and small entry to the east of the ell. 6/6 sash are set in plain surrounds almost two feet below the molded box cornice. The house is currently boarded up with its interior 4 panel doors, both it and its landscape in need of repair. An obtrusive picture window sits to the right of the door.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

William Leonard Grove owned this house from at least 1880 until the early 1910's. His father James Grove , b.1815, was a mariner.

36).



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

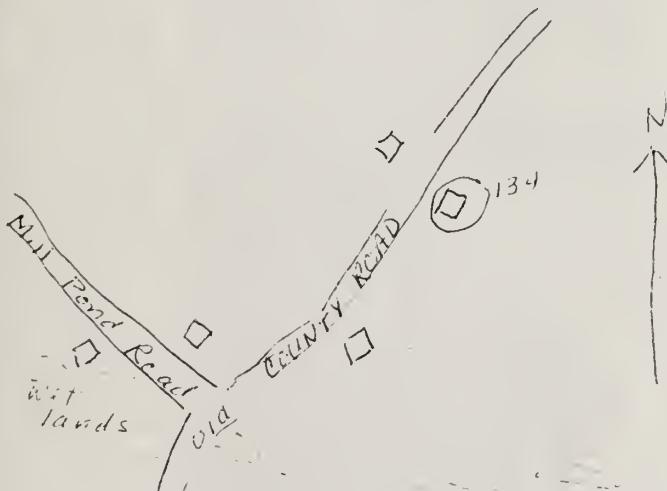
Area	Form no.
G	134



Truro
 Old County Road
 Name Highland Lodge/Thoreau House
 Original Lodging house
 Present Private residence
 Type: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 Original owner I. Morton Small

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1835
 Source Small's diary and notes of C. W. Snow
 Style Late federal
 Architect Abraham Small, builder
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard
 Outbuildings
 Major alterations (with dates) Porch added & removed when house moved from S. Highland Rd to Old County (about 4 mi.)
 Ell also added and removed
 Moved See above Date 1962
 Approx. acreage .5
 Setting Sits on a rise facing west across Old County Rd with fine view of Cape Cod Bay

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Historical Commission (Truro)
 Date 10 December 1986

(attach additional sheets here)

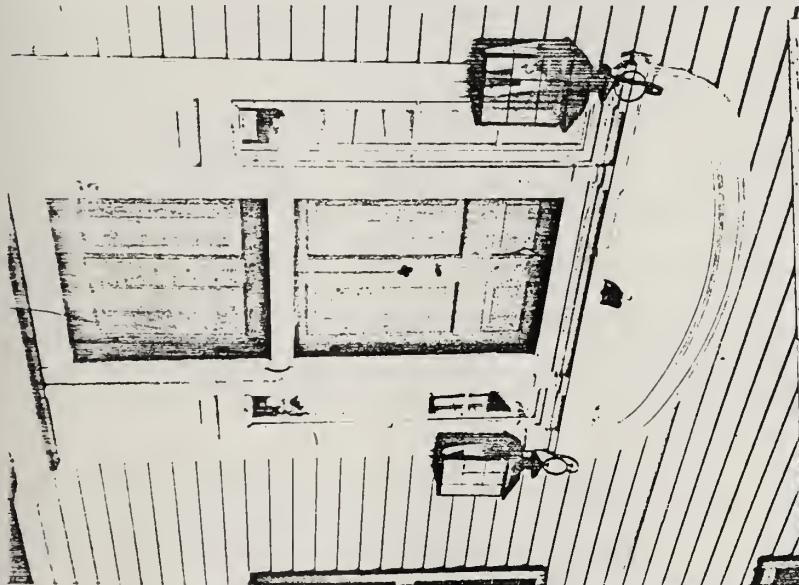
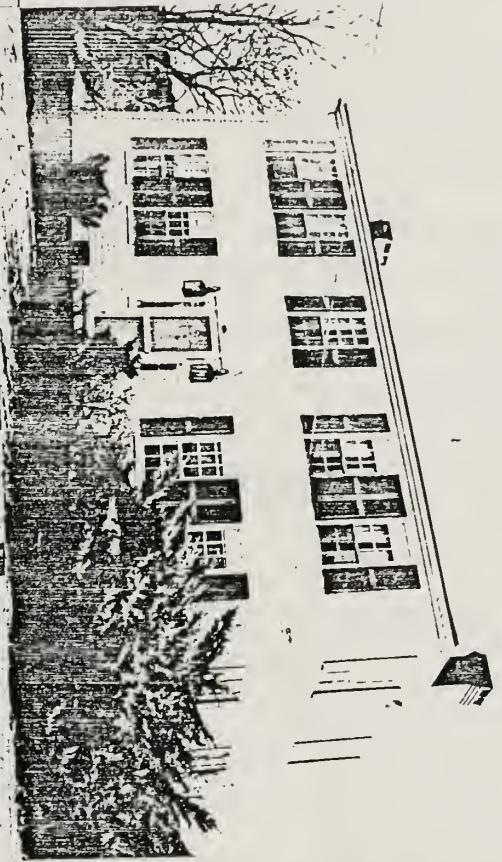
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
This typical sea captain's house appears to have been constructed from standard plans. Documentation seems to support 1835 as the construction date, but its appearance could indicate a date 30-40 years earlier. It has a low pitched hip roof, a squared symmetrical facade and four end wall chimneys. The elliptical fan over the door is wood filled and may have always been so. There are four lights on either side of the door and louvred shutters at all 9/6 windows. The house has recently been resold. The previous owner installed carriage lamps and painted the shutters purple.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

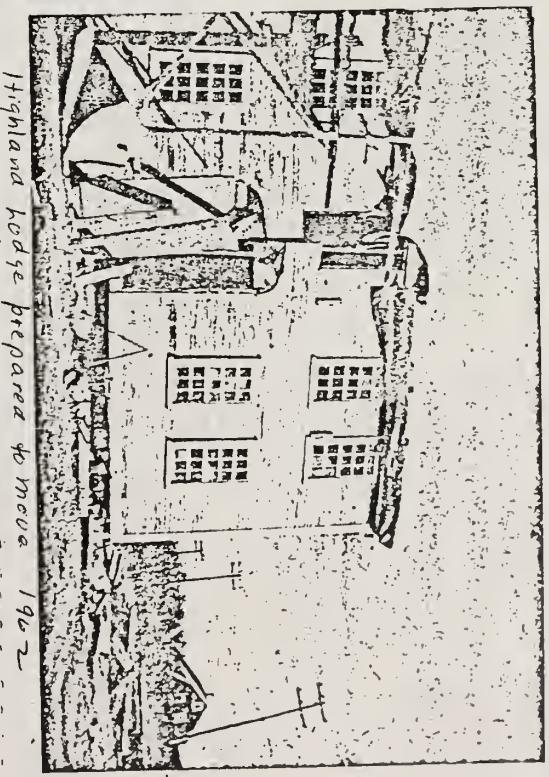
Highland Lodge, reported to have been built in 1835 by Abraham Small, builder, for James and Jerusha Small who were married that year. The Lodge replaced a "public house" or stage coach stop. It appears not to have provided rooms for travelers. This house was a home for James and Jerusha Small and was called the farm. Joshua inherited the land from his father, Isaac Small, who sold land to the federal government for the purpose of constructing a lighthouse on it (in 1796). Isaac then became the first lighthouse keeper. James Small was the lighthouse keeper from 1850 to 1857 and presumably lived in the house attached to the lighthouse while the Lodge or farm was left vacant. James Henry Thoreau stayed at the Highland Light-house in 1849 when Enoch Hamilton was keeper, again in in 1850 when James Small was keeper. It appears that Thoreau again stayed with James Small at the lighthouse for he wrote: "There is no public house here; but we are boarding with Mr. James Small, the keeper, in a little house attached to the Highland Lighthouse... Our host has another larger and very good house within a quarter of a mile, unoccupied, where he says he can accommodate several more." It appears that on the 1857 visit again stayed with James Small at the lighthouse. The story that he and also Daniel Webster stayed at Highland Lodge cannot be verified. In the early 1860's the farm became Highland Lodge and summer boarders were accommodated. In the ensuing years several more cottages were built, the grist mill was torn down to make room for Millstone Cottage (now on Pond Road in North Truro) and in 1907 the present Highland House was built. It had a large dining room and served meals to guests and nonguests. In the early 1960's the Cape Cod National Seashore came into being. Highland Lodge had been allowed to fall into disrepair. I. Morton Small, operator of the Highland House since 1873 and was succeeded by E. Hayes Small. The Lodge was sold to a Lenore Stephens of Clifton, New Jersey, and in 1962 the building was sold to Stanley G. Chamberlain. He moved it to its present location and restored it to good condition. A plaque in one of the bedrooms stating Thoreau had slept in the Thoreau house.
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Documents and photographs in the Truro Historical Society Museum
Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. Blake, 1890
Assessors records, Town of Truro
Driver, Clive E. Notes on Thoreau's visits to Truro. Unpublished

Thoreau house, 1984



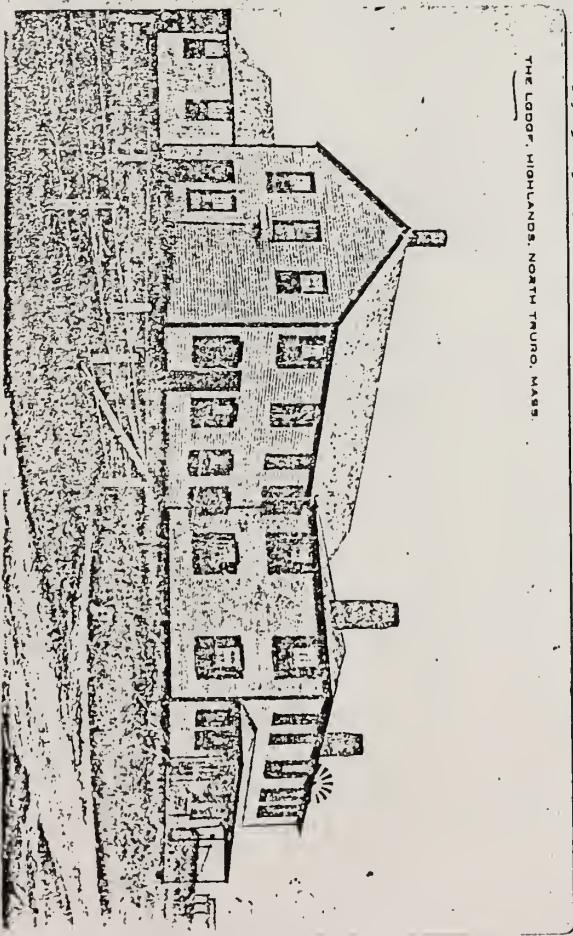
Thoreau House
deceitway
1984

Small
by
35



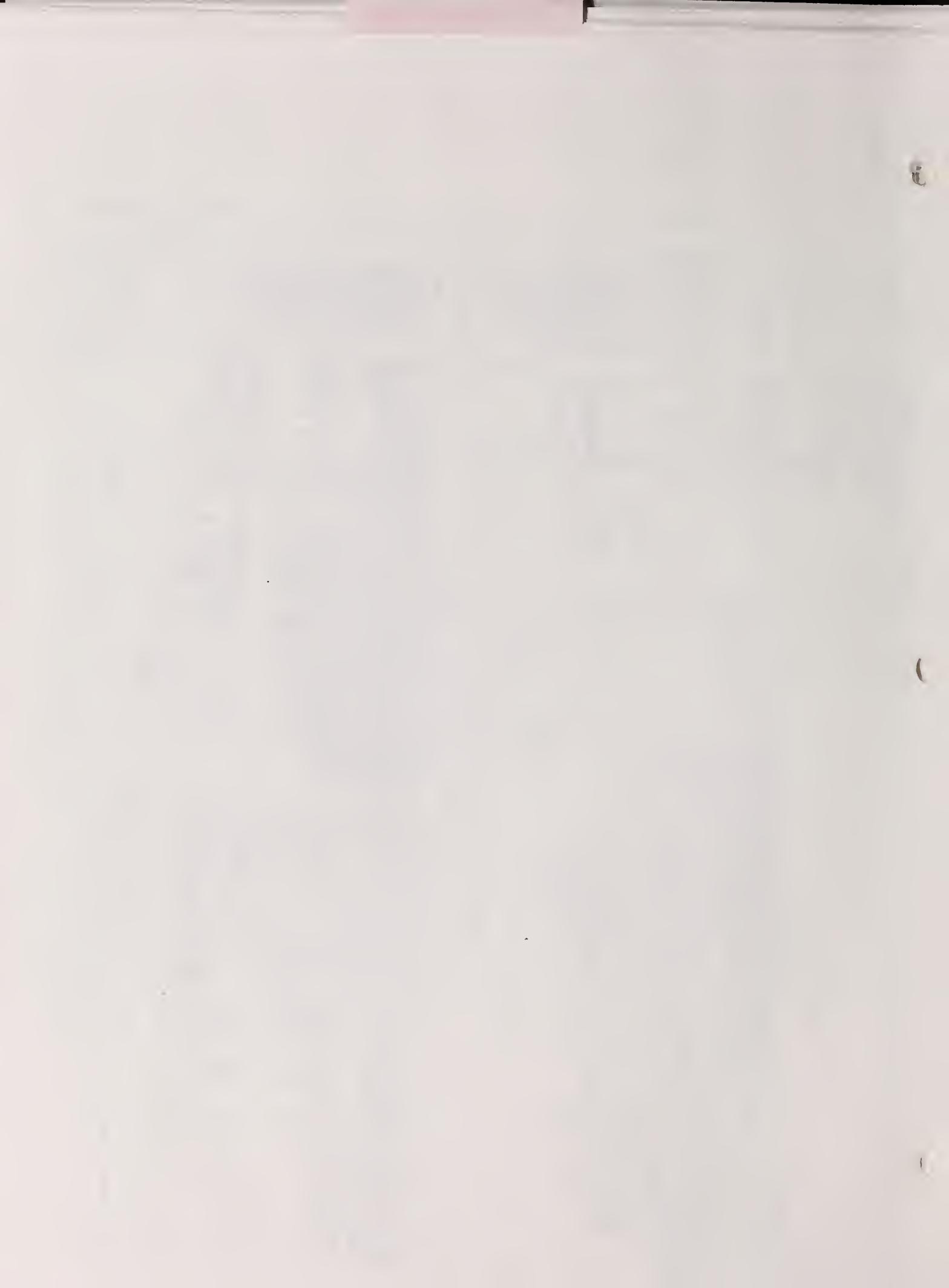
Highland Lodge prepared to move 1962

242



THE LODGE, HIGHLAND, NORTH TRURO, MASS.

1900?





Town Com



G 81 20

s Old County Rd

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- Scholar
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Other
- Commerce/industry
- Science/invention
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner

Open to public no

Date 1860 Style Federal

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete block

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end; Front/Side Ornament:

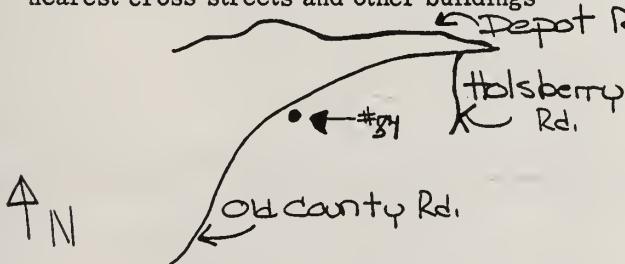
Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details:

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6 1/2 side light wood

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards drawing 1/2 moon carved wood

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street Property has feet frontage on street



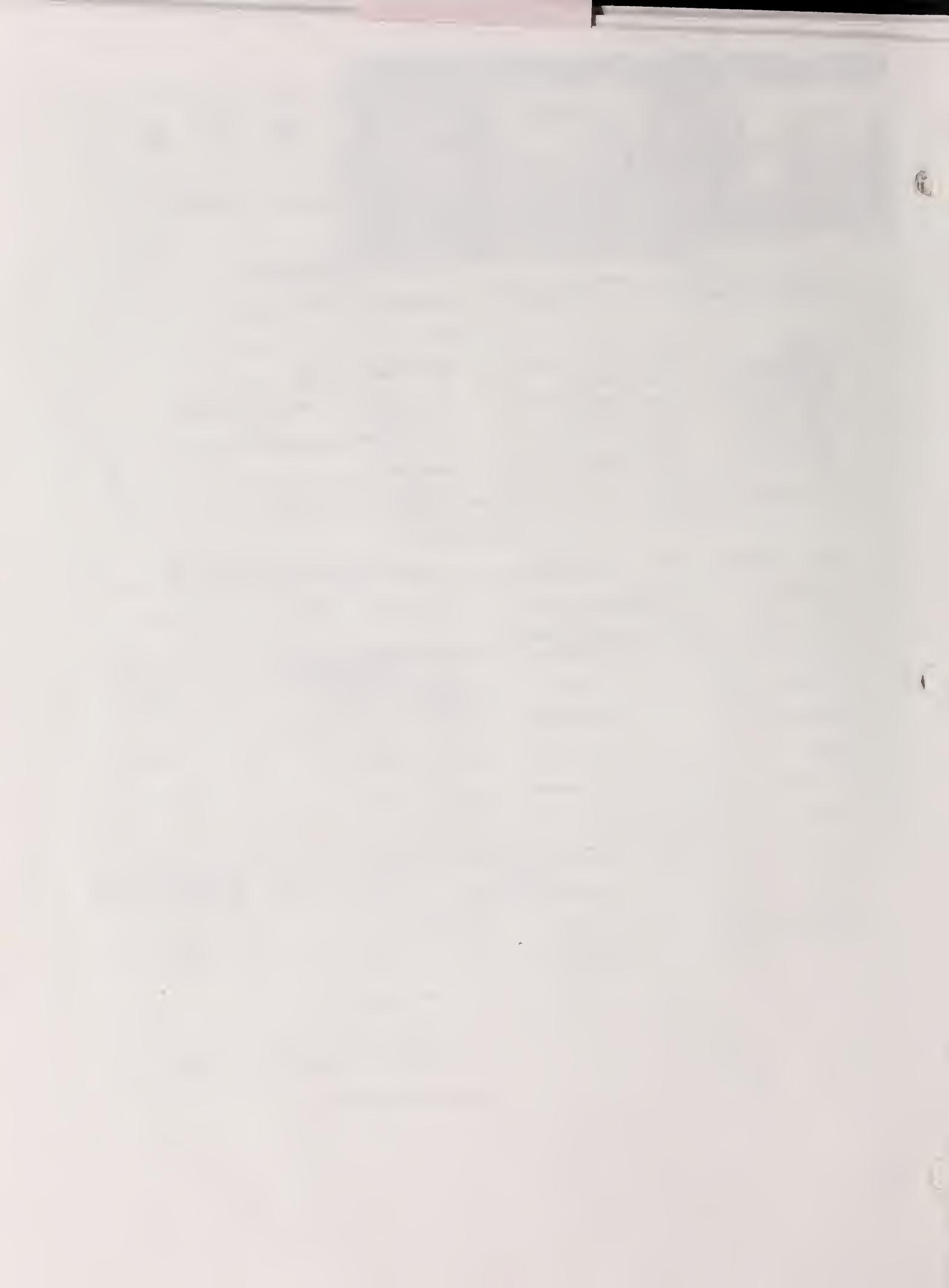
69-592-594

Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo #5, 6, 7 Date July 31, 1961

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

135



Location Truro

Address Old County Road

Historic Name John C. Rich house

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period c. 1800- 1830

Source visual inspection

Notes Federal 3/4 cape (altered)

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) roof

raised, real ell added , 1980's

Condition fair

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.6 ac.

Setting Originally access was from a

path to the south, now a very long

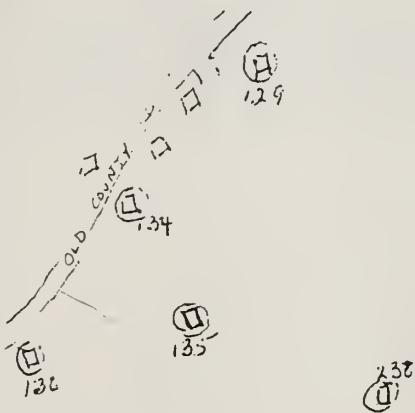
driveway wanders through a large lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Until recent alterations, this was a well preserved Federal 3/4 cape, apart from 2/2 sash installed a century ago. Within the last decade or so, the southern half of the roof was raised to provide full height rooms on the second floor, obscuring the house's original form. A two story ell at the north--east corner with large modern windows and sliding doors further detracts from the architectural significance of the exterior of this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Apparently the house of John C. Rich, according to the 1858 atlas, the property was conveyed in 1862 from the heirs of John Mayo to James H. Lee (b.1829). The nature of this area is conveyed by the fact that all three men were mariners, at a time when whaling, mackerel fishing, and trading were flourishing in Truro. . Manuel Francis who bought the house in 1902, after the decline of these industries, worked as a section hand, repairing and maintaining the railroad through Truro.

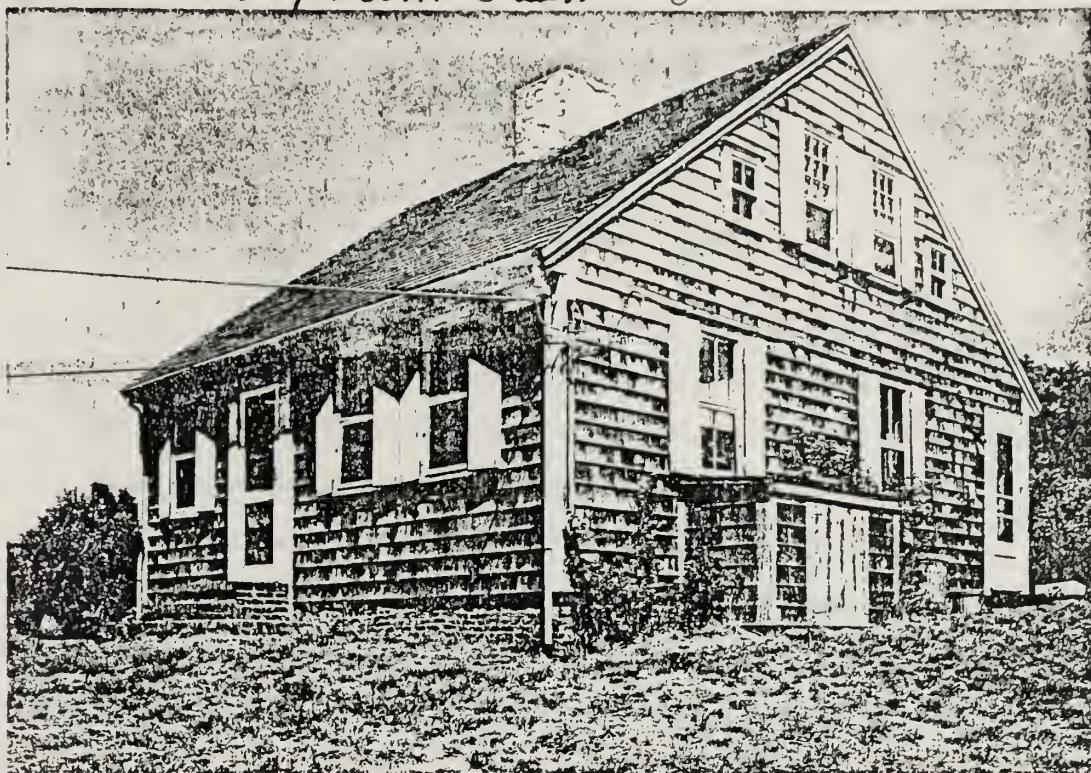
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

File copy

Mary Kevin Shank

9-177

1#2



1005 W. 2nd - Portland
MA - 1119

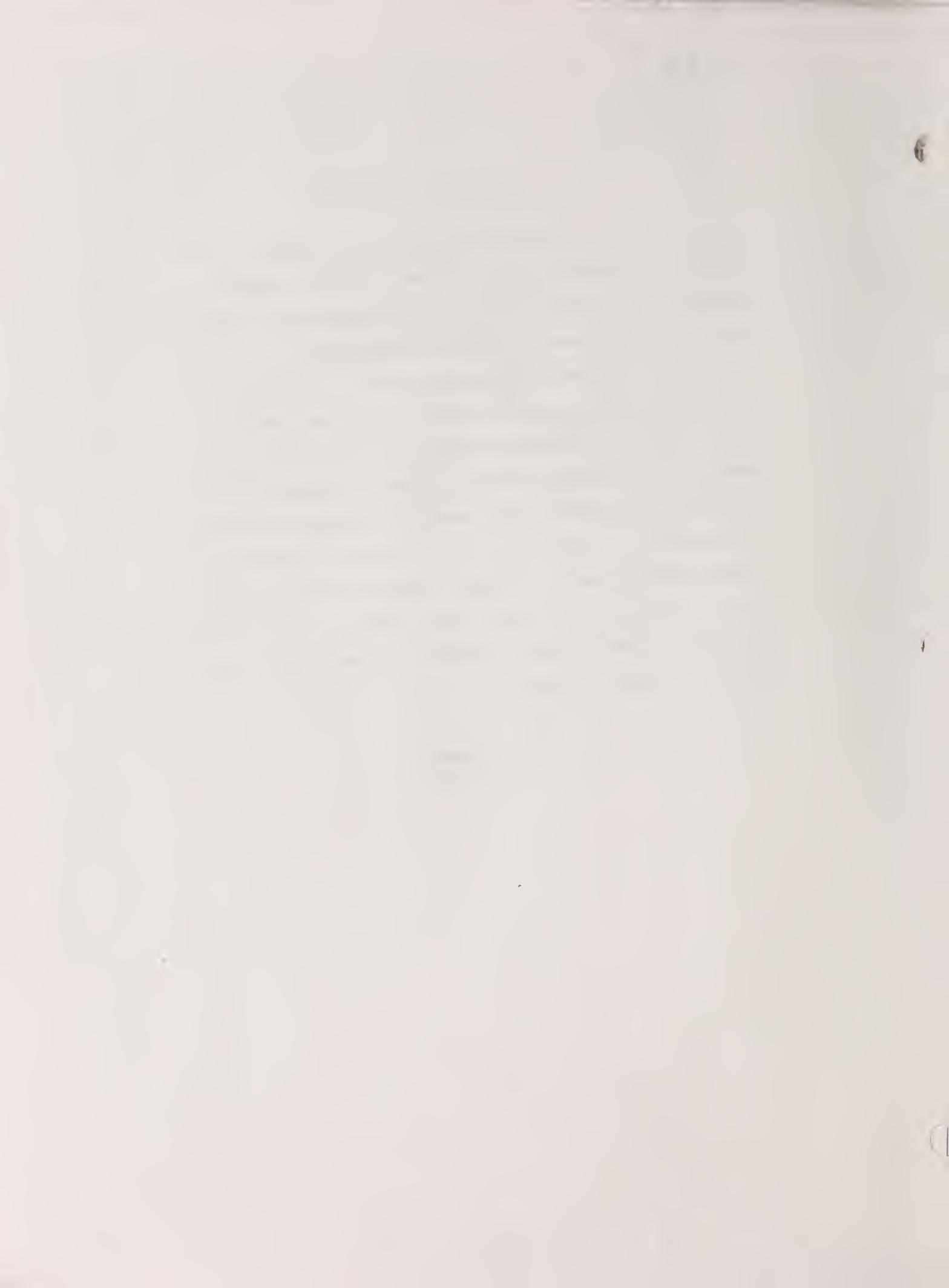


Elizabeth T. Kelley House

The earliest known deed is dated November 26, 1862, book 107, p. 17, when the heirs of John Mayo conveyed to James H. Lee for \$95. This property together with the house, fence, outbuilding and all other improvements, conveyed to James H. Lee.

The deed dated August 27, 1902, book 258, p. 302, from Lucy D. Lee, ~~apparently~~ the widow of James H. Lee, conveys to Manuel C. Francis. Deed dated September 13, 1920, book 380, p. 37, Manuel C. Francis conveys to John M. Campbell. December 2, 1927, book 450, p. 270, John M. Campbell conveys to Woodbury W. Smith. Deed dated June 1, 1938, book 542, p. 191, Woodbury W. Smith by the deputy conveys to Manuel J. Marshall. Deed dated December 1, 1943, Manuel J. Marshall conveys to Sarah Roland Sontag, in book 610, p. 264. Deed dated September 30, 1954, book 888, p. 21, Sarah Roland Sontag conveys to Elizabeth T. Kelley.

J. C. Rich on 1858 map



Elizabeth T. Kelly House (daughter of the Tudors)
East of Old County Road, Truro

Vital Records of Truro

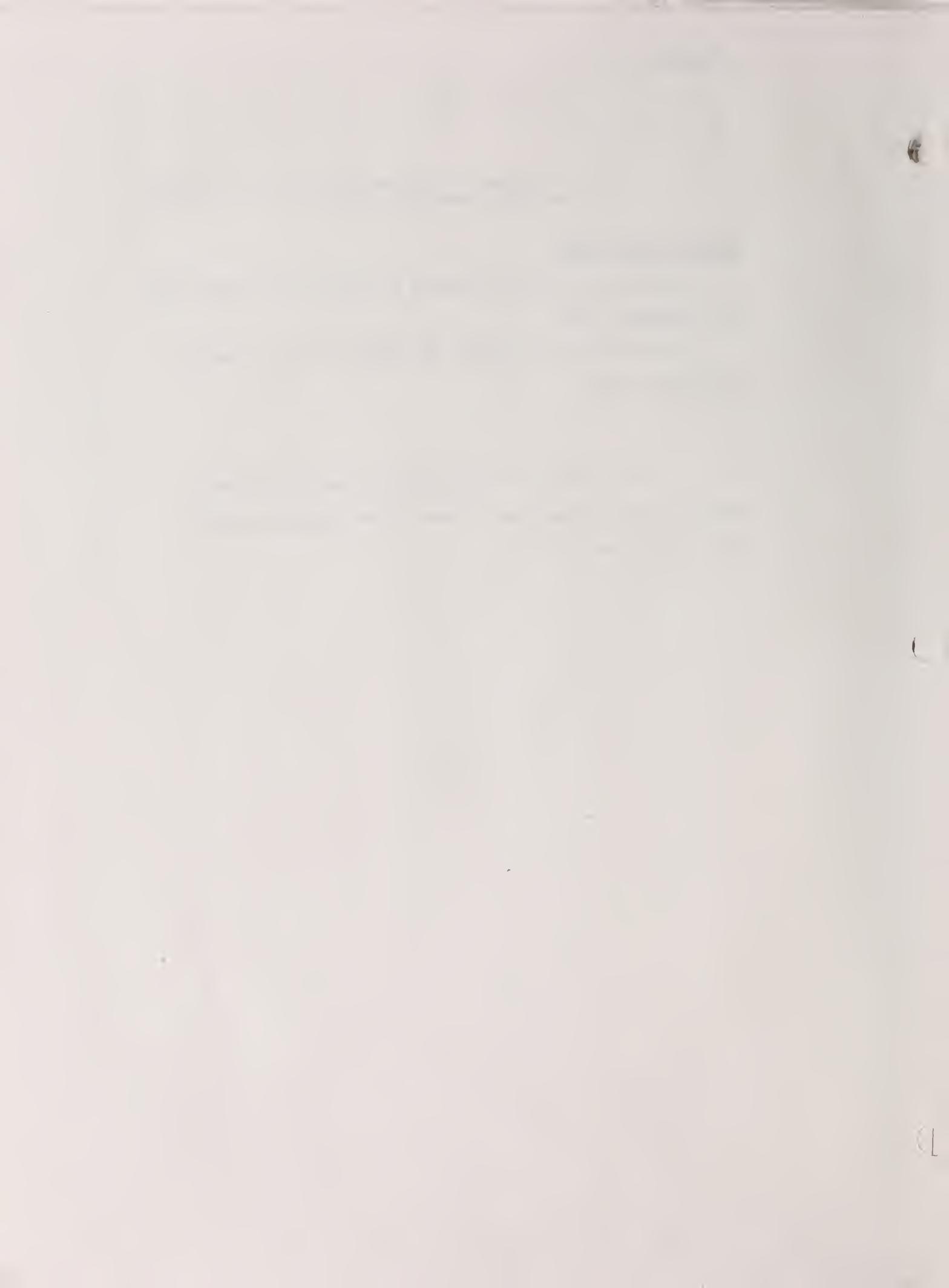
p. 339. John C. Rich and Abigail B. Paine, both of Truro, entered into marriage in 1844.

p. 350. Richard Lewis Rich, born 1845, son of John (mariner) and Abigail B. Rich.

- - - - -

Mrs. Marjorie S. Burling found in the South Methodist Burial ground the gravestones of James H. Lee, 1830-1896, and his wife, Lucy B. Lee, 1836-1904.

- - - - -



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

136



Truro

Address Old County Rd

Historic Name John Mayo House

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c. 1820-30

visual inspection

Federal 3/4 cape, lateral ell

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clabbd. & shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 4.6 ac.

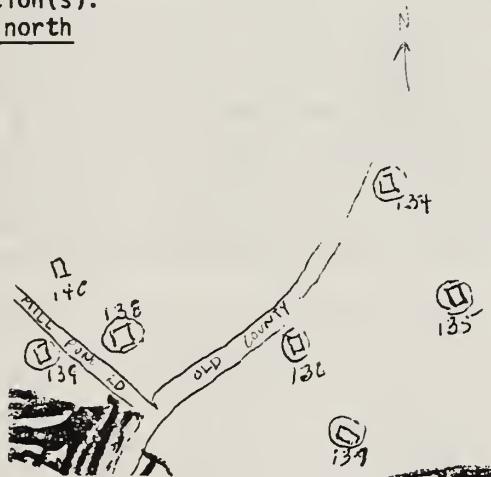
Setting A long driveway leads to this secluded hillside spot, faces north with rear entry on south of ell, near driveway

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

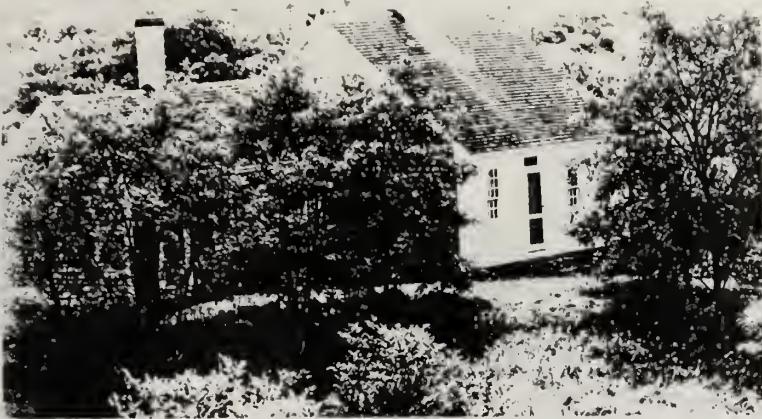
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although typical of the early 19th C housing in the area, and in Truro in general, this is a particularly intact example. There are no visible major alterations to the exterior. This 3/4 cape has a large central chimney, a molded box cornice beneath a steep roof, and 9/6 sash in protruding frames with shallow molded hoods. The main doorway, typical for the area, has wide flat pilasters with molded caps, a four-light transom, and a six panel door. The ell entry is similar but has no transom, (south doorway) and identical including transom (north doorway, ell). The four bay ell appears to date to the same period, if not the same exact date, as the main house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the homestead of John Mayo, a mariner from a family of mariners. Married in 1798, he was later taken prisoner in 1811 during the war between Spain and France while en route to the Mediterranean with a load of fish. He and several other Truro mariners managed to escape. His son, John Mayo Jr., b. 1802, was a trader. John Mayo Jr's heirs sold the house in 1861, shortly after his death, to James Grove, father of Wm. L. Grove (G129) who held the property until 1902. Grove, like the Mayos, was a mariner, who lived in the area due to its proximity to Pamet Harbor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



G 13 28

Address 13 28
 Use Residence
 Date 1928 Style Colonial
 Source of date Inspection
 Architect _____

Open to public (X)
 Commerce/industry _____
 Architecture _____
 Science/invention _____
 Art/sculpture _____
 Travel/communication _____
 Education _____
 Military affairs _____
 Government _____
 Religion/philosophy _____
 Literature _____
 Indians _____
 Music _____
 Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood Chip Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

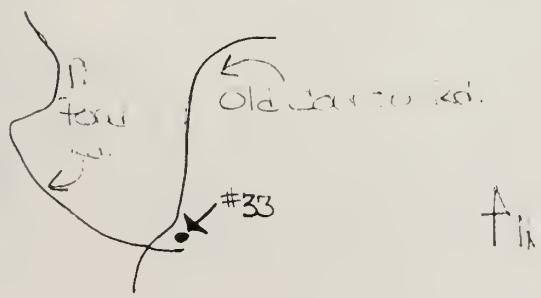
Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing Regular Irregular Identical Varied 7/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

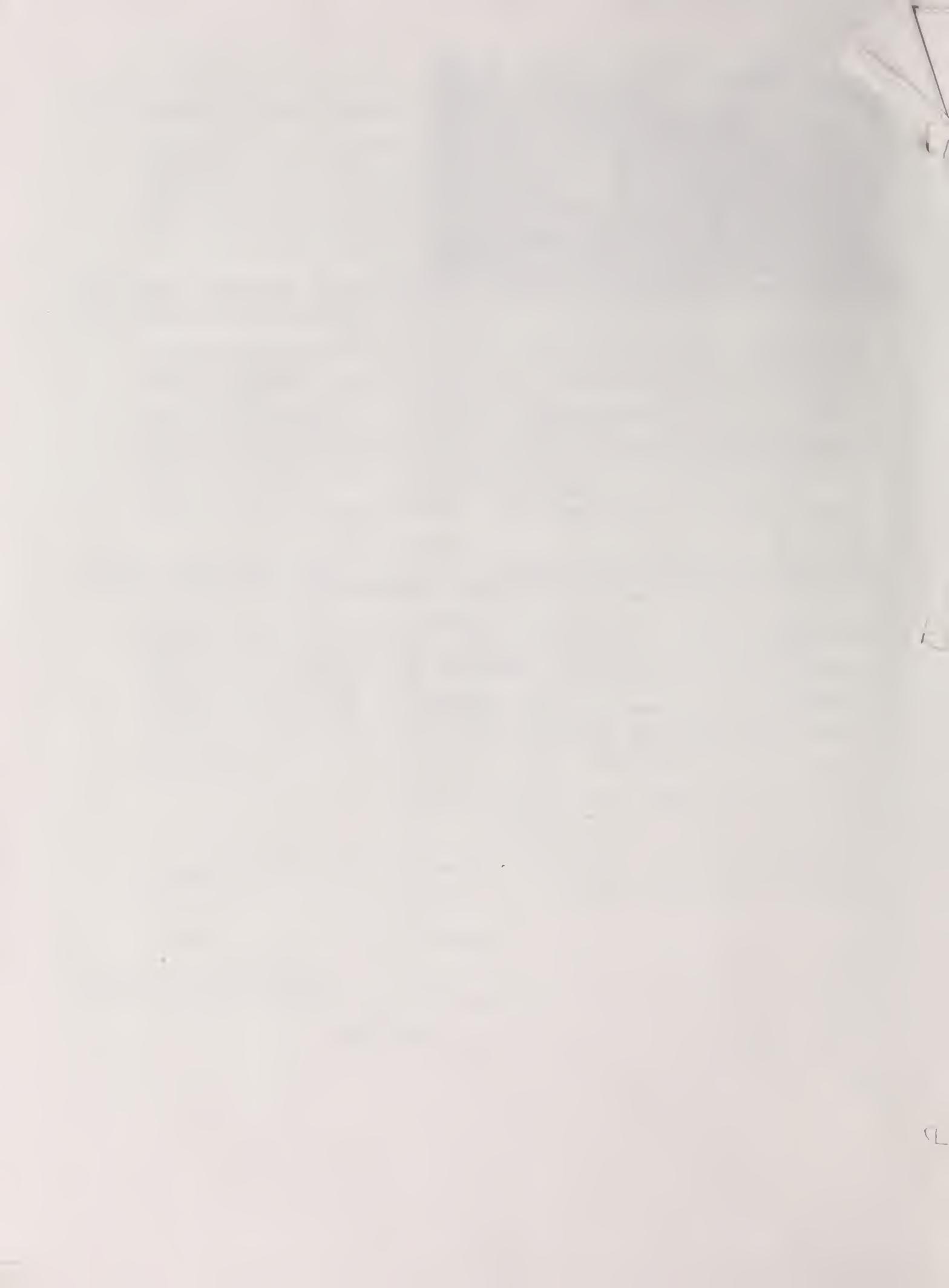


69-591, 69.904
 Recorder _____

For _____

Photo 7/14 Date 7-11

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

137



Truro

Address off Old County Rd.

Historic Name Nehemiah Mayo House

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Construction c. 1820-30

Source HABS and inspection

Style Federal full cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed and garage-20th C.

Major Alterations (with dates) east ell,
mid 20th C

Condition Good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.5 ac

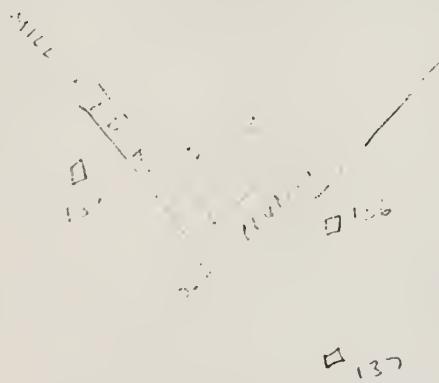
Setting A long driveway leads to a yard
to north of house with garage; house
faces south, and sits on hill

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July, 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a well preserved and intact example of the style so prevalent in Truro during the prosperous early decades of the 19th C. Almost all exterior detailing is intact: 9/6 sash in original frames, box cornice with beaded cove molding, door surrounds with pilasters and transom lights. The sash are immediately below the cornice, as was typical for this period. The only modern changes are the east ell and the shed and garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The homestead of Nehemiah Mayo, born 1804, who, like most men in Truro at the time, was a mariner. His son Sewel, b.1829, was also a mariner. Convenient to the harbor, this area was popular among fishermen, merchants, and other sea-farers. With the decline of the harbor, this home and many others converted to primarily summer use.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

HABS # MA-753
CCNS structure #14-38

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

NEHEMIAH MAYO HOUSE

Loc: 1 1/3 mile south of Old County Road and 1/2 mile south of the
intersection of Old County and Depot Roads, in Truro, Barnstable
County, Massachusetts.

Map: Cape Cod National Seashore, 14-38

Owner: Charles W. Tudor,
513 East 89th Street, New York 28, New York

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Nehemiah Mayo House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "double
south" of wood construction. The rectangular house faces south with an
east ell. All facades are shingled. The landscaping is residential.
The house is in excellent condition and appears to be original except
for the modern east ell. There is a large opening to this ell from the
main north room of the original house.

The main house is 32 1/2' on the south by 28 1/2' on the west. The
house is a brick underpinnings with about three courses exposed.
The walls are plank with exterior, wood shingles and interior plaster.
The floor is post and beam. All exterior doors have red brick stoops.
There is one red brick center chimney in the main house and a modern
chimney in the modern east ell.

The front door is on the center of the south side. There are also
doors on the west and north sides. The windows of the main house
are 9/5 light double hung sash. The windows of the ell have modern sash.
There are some exterior wooden blinds.

The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and has a simple box
conceal.

The first floor of the main house has a south front stair and entry
hall flanked on the west and east sides by a primary room. To the rear
and north there is a large room which is the old kitchen. This room has
two alcoves and several small areas; one is a powder room, another is a
sink entry and one has an attic stair. The east ell contains one large
modern kitchen. The second floor has modern bedrooms. There is a full
second floor over the modern east ell.

The main stair runs north from the south front door to the center
of the second floor. The back stair runs from the west wall of the old
kitchen up to the second floor. The floor is random width planking
of natural finish in the main house. The ell has a random slate floor.

NEHEMIAH MAYO HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

The walls and ceilings are plaster. The southwest, southeast and old kitchen rooms have wainscoting. All of these rooms have early nineteenth century fireplace walls, with panelling, mantels, and cupboards. The interior doors are six panel painted wood. They are equipped with iron lift latches and hinges.

The lighting is modern electric lamps. There is central heating, and there are fireplaces open in the southwest, southeast, old kitchen and modern kitchen rooms.

The house has a small tool building to the west. There is a modern asphalt drive to the west. There is a red brick retaining wall all around the north side, and a modern patio surrounds the house.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
July 26, 1962

G 13722



Local National
BY Search

COMMISSION
e, Boston

significant to:
Nation

has historical connection with the
themes (see also reverse side):



Literature
Music

- Other
- Commerce/industry
- Science/invention
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

2. Town Toro

Street address St. of Mill Pond Rd. across

Name Nechemiah Kingsland

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner Tudor

Open to public no

Date 1850 HAVS Style Chapel double house

Source of date 1800 according to observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard shingles
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable-end: Front Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: 5 light transom pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69-552-555, 69-578-579

Recorder MMS 69-590, 69.905

For # MHC

Photo 1972001 Date July 31, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE 65



G 138 2/80



Title

address Mill Pond Rd.

1 use Residence

2 use Residence

3 owner

4 public No

5 Style Cape house & 1/2 shingled

6 Source of date Explicit records, observation

- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

7 Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: black & brick

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard & shingle Brick Stone Other patches in spots

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Lower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed with ornate bearded pillars

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 added in front PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament:

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: 5 light transom, deteriorated pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical/Varied 2 1/2 large pane

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 150

Property has 69-551 feet frontage on street

Recorder MMS

For MK

Photo # 17 Date July 31, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

138

Town Truro

Address Mill Pond Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1820-30

Source current owner
visual inspection, maps

Style (much altered) early 19th C Cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) columns porch

2/2 sash, studio addition

Condition fair-good

Moved possibly Date _____

Acreage .32

Setting Faces south overlooking

bay from atop a south south of Mill

Pond.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house has lost most of its architectural significance through the many alterations it has received. The eclectic nature gives the house some interest, however, especially the large columns on the south porch. Only the steep roof and the center chimney reveal its age.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

A typical (though much altered) early 19th century cape, though little is known of the early owners. It was owned in the early part of this century by a Mr. Glass.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

139



Truro

Address Mill Pond Rd

Historic Name

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c.1790-1820, later ells

Source visual inspection

Style Federal 3/4 cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) west ell, c.

1860, east ell c.1900, far west ell

c.1960

Condition good

Moved Date

Acres 1 ac.

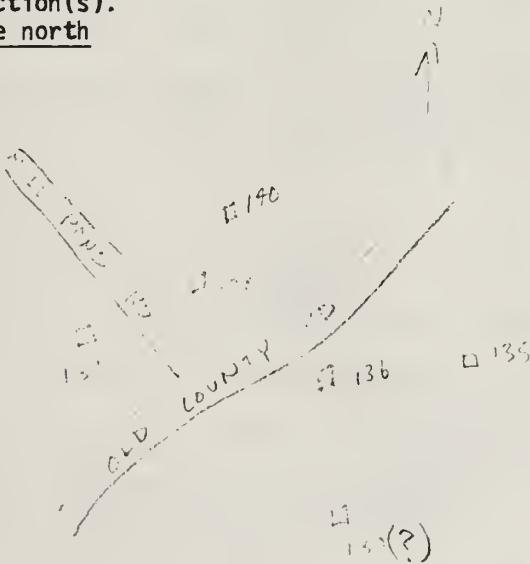
Setting faces south, angled to road;
fronted by picket fence; on hill with
marsh to south and west

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

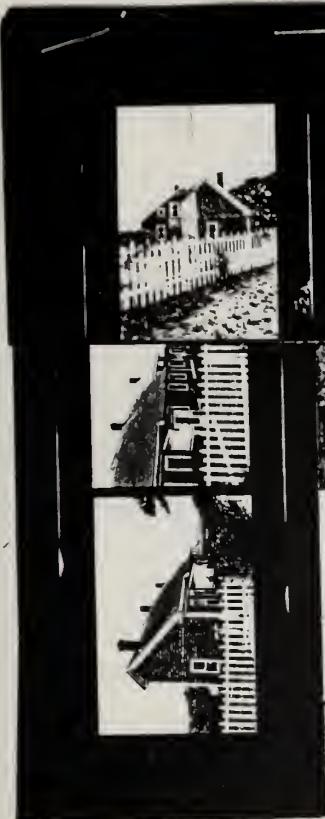
This house has been enlarged periodically to meet changing needs without obscuring the original mass. The original house has a steeply pitched roof, corbelled center chimney, short front elevation with 9/6 sash, tucked just below the plate, with protruding frames. A simple, doorway with flat pilasters and four-light transom is aligned with the chimney. The first west ell has higher front and rear walls with small second floor "eyebrow" windows suggesting a c.1850-60 date of construction, and 6/6 sash on the first floor. The east ell, with its two story southern facade, 2/2 sash, and larger eaves dates to c.1890--1910. The far west ell is much more recent. Despite the various dates of construction, there is a unity due to the use of similar materials and proportions.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

John A. Deluze worked out of the "section house" near the depot. He patrolled the track in a hand car to inspect its condition. He lived in the house at the turn of the century, and the house remains in the Deluze family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1907 atlas: J.A. Deluze



G 139 27

name _____

address Mill Pond Rd

use Residence

use Residence

owner _____

public no

Travel/communication _____ Date _____ Style base E 1/2
 Military affairs _____
 Religion/philosophy _____ Source of date _____
 Indians _____
 Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick & concrete

WALL COVER: Wood dropboard & shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 in rear PORTICO _____ Balcony

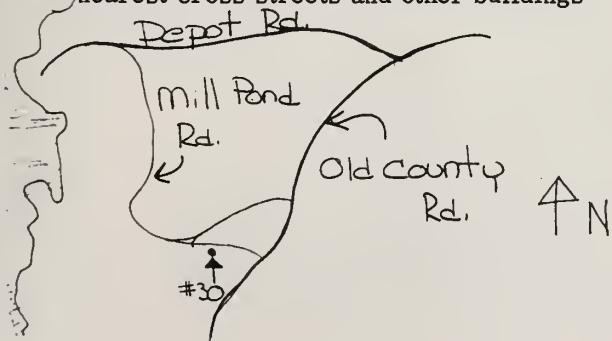
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: 4 lg. & transoms & pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 2 1/2 large, 2 1/2 small, 4 1/6, 9 1/6, 3 1/3 small

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street 15

Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69.581-3, 69.906

Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo #34, 5, 6 Date July 31, 1949

SEE REVERSE SIDE E6



G 140? 29

Truro

et address Mill Pond Rd.

le

final use Residence

present use Residence

present owner E.L. Dunn

to public no

- Architecture
- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Science/invention
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Date 1900 Style Cape double base

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION with baseboards

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: concrete

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard & shingles Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament:

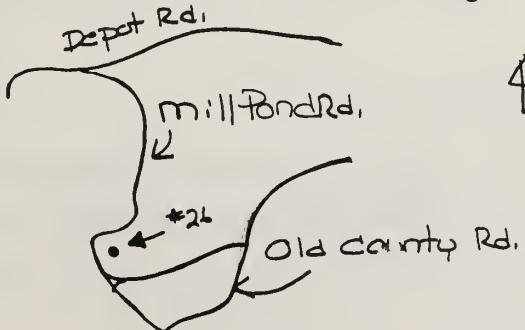
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: added on to

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 3/2 small pane

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 100 Property has feet frontage on street



69-548

Recorder MMS.

For MHC

Photo #415 Date July 31

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings garage

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)



RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

G

140

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

Town Truro

Address Mill Pond

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1780-1820

Source visual inspection, maps

Style Federal, 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards/shingles

Outbuildings old foundation

Major Alterations (with dates) rear

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .72

Setting Faces south at angle

to road. Small clearing surrounded
by hedges.

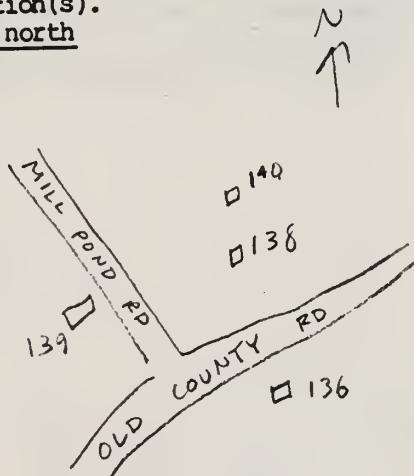
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UIM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a typical 3/4 cape with 9/6 sash in protruding frames, a steep roof, a flat pilastered doorway with a six-panel door. Major alterations to the east side include a modern entry built on an earlier ell. There is a new enclosed porch. The garage appears to also be a Federal era building, with its six-panel door and four-lite transom.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house may have been moved, as it does not appear on the 1907 map in this location. Its earlier history is unknown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory

1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map

1880 map

1907 map

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

226



Truro

ss corner Old County and Holsbery

ric Name

Present summer house

Original farmhouse

PTION

c.1830-1850

e stylistic details

Greek Fevival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboard

Outbuildings Carriage house/cottage),

19thC

Major Alterations (with dates) c.1940: Front

porch, bay window, conversion of barn

Condition Good

Moved from N. Truro ^{Owners say it was moved} Date c.1880-90

Acreage .97

Setting While the front faces the street

(north), it is shrouded by large hedges

Driveway off side road leads to old

farmyard, carriage house, and back door

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July, 1989

50/111

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings been inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

A large gable front Greek Revival with lateral ell to the west, this is similar to most of Truro's mid 19th C houses. Both the house and ell have recessed pilasters at the corners, and wide, flat cornice boards and door surrounds, although the ell may have been added after it was moved by John Marshall (a carpenter) in the late 19th C since early photos show 6/6 sash on the main mass and 2/2 on the ell. The large barn dates to this era, and may have been built by Marshall, although it was extensively altered around 1940 when no longer a farm- the house received the bay window, dormers, the large front porch, and the barn was adapted to hold three automobiles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how building relates to the development of the community.

John L. Marshall, of Portugese descent, bought, and apparently moved, this building in the 1880's and ran a farm, in addition to his work as a carpenter, until 1920. This farm is well documented in the book written by his son, Anthony Marshall: Truro Cape Cod, As I Knew It. Marshall, senior, built or added to many houses and cottages in the area, and built the Our Lady of Perpetual Help church in North Truro. In addition, this medium sized farm (for Truro) consisting of: grazing and crop land (14 acres), a small orchard, 4-5 acres fenced in for a garden, a woodlot (9 ac), a cranberry bog, and 3-4 other lots scattered about Truro. This pattern of scattered land holdings was typical throughout Truro's history as a farming town.

The barn had a hayloft, grain room, carriage stall, stalls for 1 horse and 2 cows, well pump and drinking tub, and a pig sty. In the farmyard were a pigeon cote, coal bin, and a workshop.

Marshall also ran a store in Truro center from 1908-14, carrying groceries, candy, tobacco, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Anthony Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod, As I Knew It"

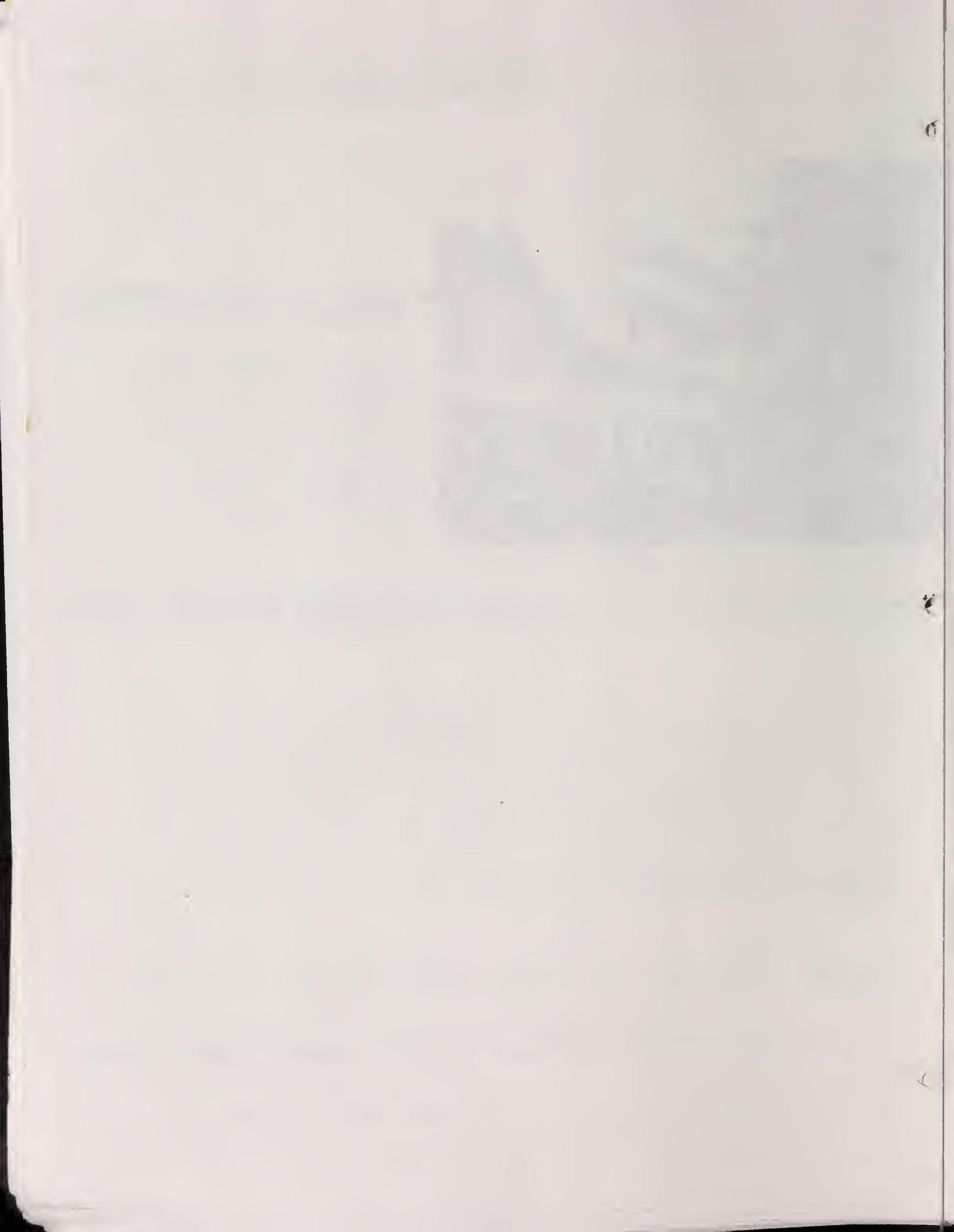
AREA

FORM N°

G

226





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

227



Location Truro

Address Depot Rd.

Historic Name Anderson House

Present residence

Original same (farmhouse)

DESCRIPTION

Period c.1800-1820

Source details

Style Federal cape with ell

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbds and shingles

Outbuildings 20th C. garage

Major Alterations (with dates) ell at west
(late 20thC); rear shed dormer (20thC)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .95 acre

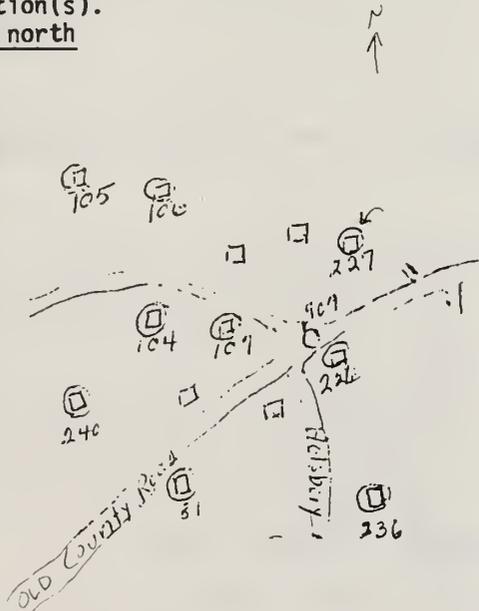
Setting The house faces south on a large
wooded corner lot; set back from road.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a good example of a house adapted from a working farmhouse (albeit a small farm) to a vacation house. The original mass has many of the details found on the other Federal era houses of the area; i.e. a box cornice with beaded cove molding, 9/6 sash with molded cornice, protruding window frames indicative of the plank framing, and 6 panel door. It was enlarged with lateral ells, with that to the left a much more recent, but still sympathetic addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Owned by the Anderson family in the mid 19th C, legend has it being a "Rebel House" during the Civil War. George E. Anderson married in 1835 and was lost at sea six years later. George, Jr., was born in 1837 and lived here for almost fifty years. In the mid 1880's Manuel S. Marshall bought the house. Typical of many other recent Portugese immigrants, Marshall relied on a variety of skills to earn a living. Primarily a fisherman, he also had a cow and gardens to supplement his income. His brother (G226) and

father (G228) also lived in the area.



new It"

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

228



1 Truro

ess Depot Rd.

Historic Name Antone Marshall House

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period mid 19th C.

Style stylistic details

Style vernacular 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboard & shingles

Outbuildings shed & barn (late 19th C)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition fair

Moved yes, N. Pamet Rd Date c.1885

Acreage approx. 33 acres

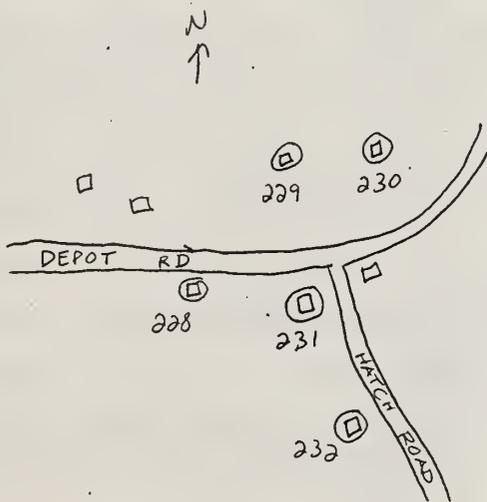
Setting Long driveway (150-200') on wooded lot leads to clearing with house on west, barn and pigpen to east, and large field beyond.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

A simple 3/4 cape that was stripped of exterior detail when moved c.1885, thus making accurate dating impossible from the outside. A Victorian panelled door, 2/2 sash, and simple cornice and flat angled rake board all date apparently, from the move, as may the rear ell.

The barn also dates to the move.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Antone Marshall, father of John Marshall (G226) purchased and moved this house from N. Pamet Road c.1885, or about 15 years after his arrival in Truro from Portugal. Like many of his countrymen, he lived a life at sea when he arrived in this country, being employed as a whaler. After a stint with the railroad, he turned his attention to farming. Specializing in dairy farming, he also bred cattle, had various crops, a cranberry bog, and took in boarders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



G 228 14

Town _____
 address off OH county line Hatch
Street

use Residence
 use Residence
 owner _____
 public no

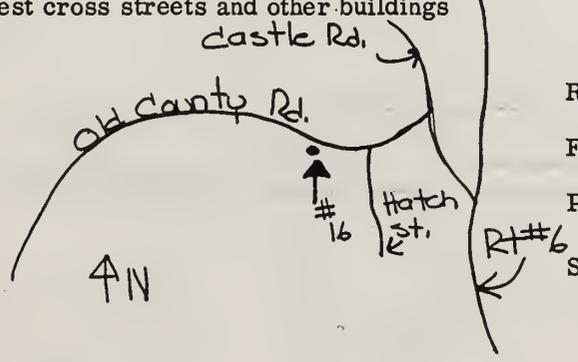
Art/sculpture _____
 Education _____
 Government _____
 Literature _____
 Music _____
 1 ravel/communication _____
 Military affairs _____
 Religion/philosophy _____
 Indians _____
 Development of town/city _____
 Date 11-2-69 style chape base 8 1/2
 Source of date observation
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick
 WALL COVER: Wood shpboard Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 all Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony _____
 FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: plain
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69/534 - 535

Recorder mms

For mtc

Photo 01 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings 1 barn, 1 shed

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)



RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

Area G	Form no. 229
-----------	-----------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town TRURO, MA

Address OFF Depot Road

Historic Name "The Ark"

Use: Original Residence, needle and thread shop

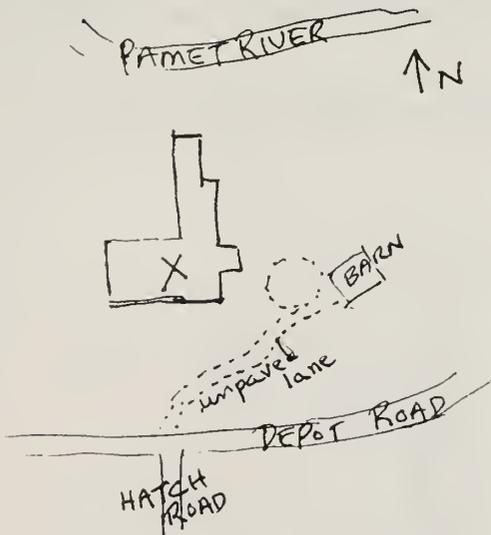
Present Seasonal residence

Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Noah Smith

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date Constructed 1825

Source Margaret Malcolm

Style Three Quarter Gape with ells

Builder: ~~Atkins~~ Jonah Atkins

wood shingles,
Exterior wall fabric clap board

Outbuildings (original, now gone)-- shed or barn lean-to used as barber shop. One barn or garage at present.

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved no Date _____

Approx. acreage 2.4 acres

Setting wooded setting on the South bank of the Pamet River; wetlands surrounding house lot on two sides.

Recorded by E.J. Allen

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date October 1982

(please additional sheets here)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA FORM NO.

G 230



Truro

Address Old County Rd

Historic Name

Present residence

Original same

Description

c. 1830-50

Method visual inspection

Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbd & shingles

Outbuildings shed c.1900

Major Alterations (with dates)

rear ell (?)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 4.1

Setting Faces south and the road, but

on a hill in a large clearing among

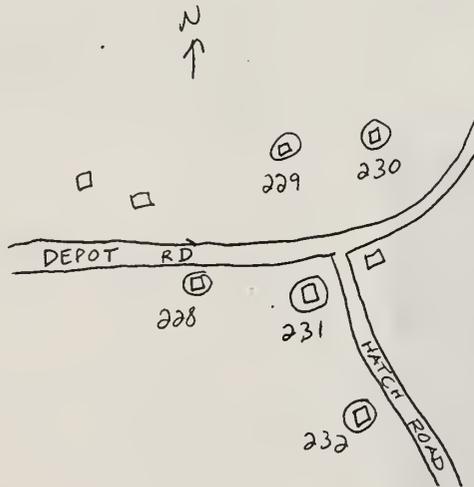
pine and deciduous trees

Recorded by J. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1969

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is an exceptionally well preserved Greek Revival full cape, in a secluded setting south of the Pamet River. It is particularly deep compared to its length, and has a long narrow rear ell at the northwest corner. The house retains all the features one would expect on a cape of this period in Truro: 9/6 sash set well below the very wide, two-layer cornice; recessed pilaster cornerboards; a large central chimney; and a prominent central doorway with large pilasters, architrave and cornice, sidelights, and four-panel door.

According to someone in the Rich family the small ell was built from part of a salt works formerly on the Pamet River, and the large rear ell was a house from South Pamet Road owned by Rebecca Paine and dating to c. 1840.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the homestead of Josiah Rich (born 1805). Rich was at sea from 1840-59 then ran a general store in Truro for more than three decades. He was on the Board of selectman for 11 years and was also the assessor. It remained in the Rich family until well into this century- Josiah's son Sherman acquired it in 1911.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

231



City/Town Truro

Address Hatch Rd.

Historic Name Collins-Hatch House

Present Use residence

Original Use same

DESCRIPTION

Estimated Date c.1820-40

Source visual inspection

Notes early cape with late 19thC alts.

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed and garage/barn

Major Alterations (with dates) 2/2 sash

(late 19thC), north entry (late 19th)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2.1 ac

Setting Large corner lot, house close

to side road, facing it (now), behind

hedge and picket fence; large barn-

yard north of house with driveway,

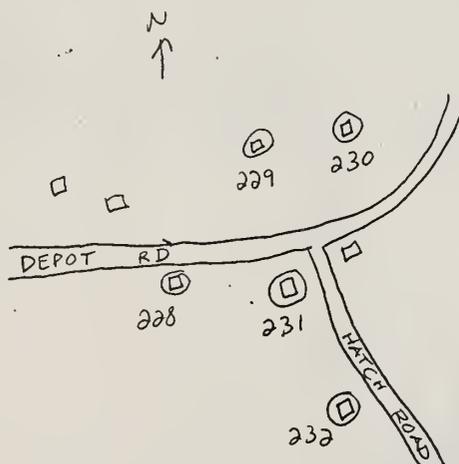
shed & garage.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist.Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The house appears to be a late 19th C alteration of an earlier cape. If this is correct, the original entrance was on the south ell of this T-shaped house. This facade now has five bays of 2/1 sash, the middle bay being the possible location of original door. The main entry is now through the northern one-story entry. The house has a simple, dignified 19th C vernacular farmhouse atmosphere, with its small cornerboards, white clapboards, and square porch post. The west gable, however, has two large second story windows, and two much smaller ones at the eaves, a pattern typical of Truro's early and mid- 19th C houses.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Owned by Stephen Collins, as of 1858, a farmer, this house has come to be associated with the Hatch family that has owned it for more than a century. Although there were some mariners in the family, Naylor Hatch who lived here for many years was a farmer and poultry raiser, and had land nearby for these purposes. A jack-of-all-trades, as was common, Naylor Hatch also was keeper of the pound, driver of the town hearse, truant officer, and one of the town's leading eel fishermen. He shipped eels to Boston every year during the holidays.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Address Hatch Rd

Historic Name _____

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c. 1825-50

Source visual inspection

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings large garage/barn

Major Alterations (with dates) picture

window in ell (late 20thC)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2 ac.

Setting Set close to street, behind

four-rail fence, unlike most Greek

Revivals, it is set at an angle to

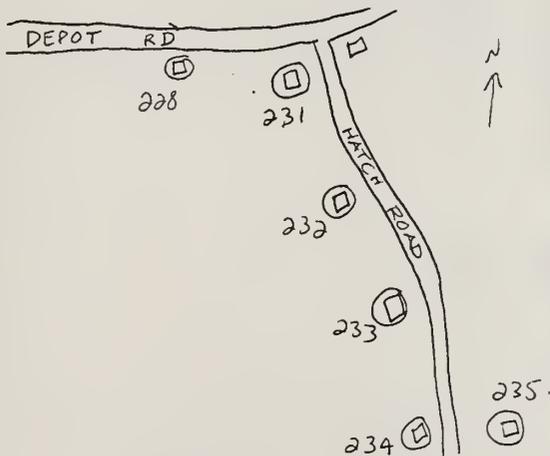
the street. Across from pasture

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

A fairly typical, but very simple, house of its period, it is a gable facade with lateral ell house with 6/6 sash, wide cornice and wide, flat door surround (with an Italianate door). Since the house is oriented towards the sun, and not the street as was typical during the mid 19th C, it may, in fact, be a remodelled older cape. A large picture window on the ell (which has undergone modern renovations)

disrupts the rhythm of window openings.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the house of the Smith family in the early-mid 19th century. Zabeth Smith was the son of another Zabeth Smith, and was born in 1796. His son, Zabeth, the third, was a schoolteacher, born 1820, and another, Rufus, who lived here by 1880, was the town clerk. By 1907 it was in the Moodysmith family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

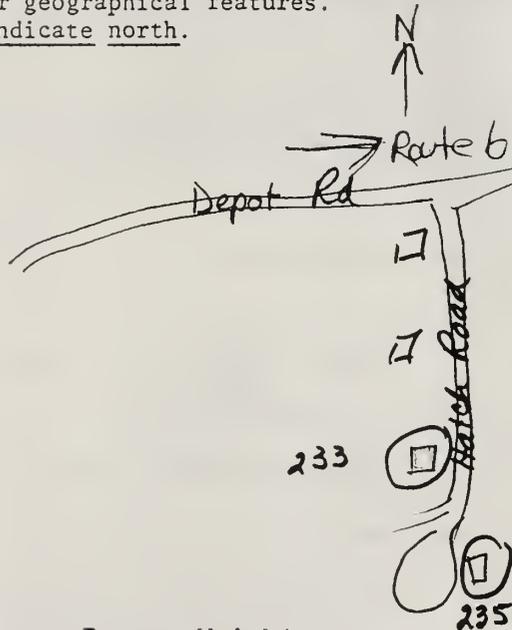
Area G	Form no. G-233 235
-----------	--------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro _____
 Hatch Road _____
 Name _____
 Original Residence _____
 Present Residence _____
 Type: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Unknown _____

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DATE: _____
 Date Unknown - according to current
owner house was built before 1800.
Source Type of construction, plaster
and pine boards discontinued 1800.
Style Cape Cod Colonial 3/4 house

Architect unknown _____
 Exterior wall fabric shingle _____
 Outbuildings Barn which was old South
Truro School House. Garage c. 1945.
 Major alterations (with dates) 1969 one
bedroom added downstairs. 1945
 utility room added. 1850 one room
wing added.

Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 3 _____
 Setting Immaculate lawns with
lovely flower beds and large shade
trees.

Recorded by Breene Wright _____
 Organization Truro Historical Comm. _____
 Date Spring 1983 _____

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is typical of others in the immediate community. It was the home of a working farmer as were the others nearby.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Before the current owners who bought the house in 1945, the house was occupied (owned) by John and Carrie Adams. John was a Coast Guardsman at the Pamet River Station. After his retirement he became a full time farmer who raised vegetables, milk cows and poultry. He sold his produce in Provincetown. The family had eight or ten children some of whom were their own, others were "state boys" who lived there and worked.

John Adams moved the South Truro schoolhouse* to his property in about 1915 and converted it into a barn. The ST schoolhouse was built between 1853-1858(?) The current owners converted the barn into a residence.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

* Truro, Cape Cod, as I Knew It. Anthony L. Maxwell. N.Y., Vantage Press, 1974. pp 231, 237, 238



G 236
18

236

Address Holsberry Rd.

use Residence

use Residence

owner _____

public no

Date 10/10 Style cap base & 1/2

Source of date observation

Architect _____

- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: bricks

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard & shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

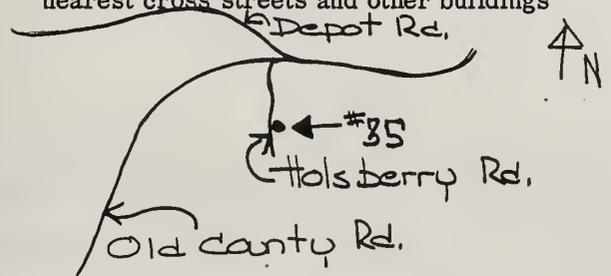
FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: 4 light transom & pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69- 556- 557

Recorder mms

For mtc

Photo # OA 1A Date August 1

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

236

Town Truro

Address Holsbery Rd

Historic Name Henry Holsbery House

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1790-1810

Source visual inspection

Style Federal 3/4 cape, rear ell

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbds & shingles

Outbuildings shed and garage

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ell,

early 20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 5 ac.

Setting Faces south, perpendicular to

road (although gable to road has an

entry also); driveway and garage to

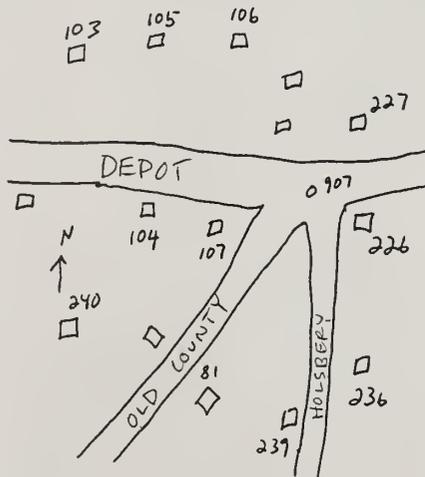
southeast of house; large lot

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criteria A and C for National Register eligibility; A as representing a physical link with the prosperous period of Truro's development as a maritime center in the early 19th century, and C, as architecturally one of the most intact examples of Federal period housing in Truro, and one which possesses all of the important characteristics of the typical cape of this period as interpreted by Truro housewrights.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Similar to many other Federal capes in the area, although this may be older than most as suggested by the presence here of 6" overhangs on the gables. With the exception of a 2/1 sash to the left of the door, this is a virtually intact example. A rear kitchen ell dates to c.1910. The original house features many of the details found on the other nearby Federal capes, leading one to suspect that a small group of men built all of them. The molded cornice, 9/6 sash with molded hoods, pilastered doorway with transom, and smaller gable second floor windows are identical to those on, for example, G-136, 137, and 139. The ell, of stud-frame construction, has 2/1 sash, an entry on its east side, and an end chimney. The interior of the main house has Federal mantles, doors, casings, wainscot, and paneling.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

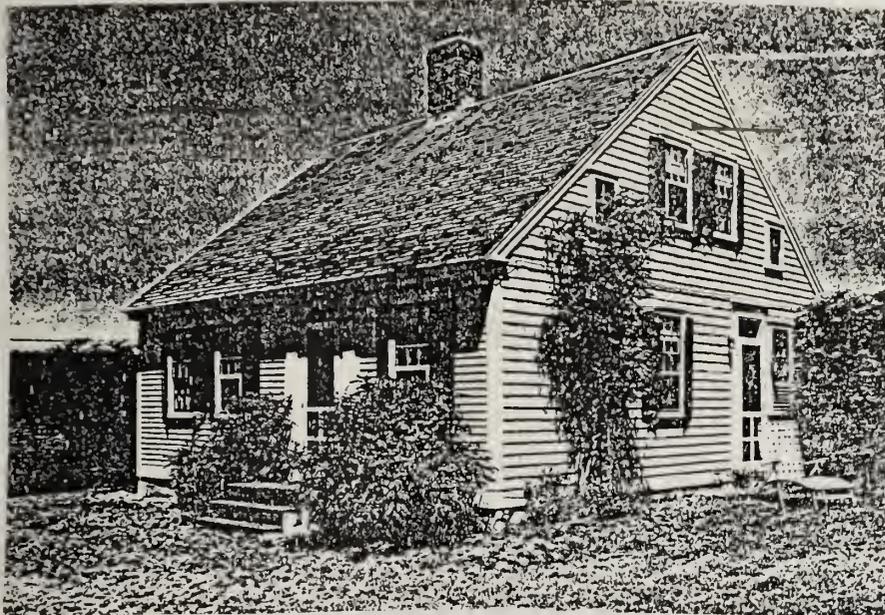
This was long the home of the Henry Holsbery family. Holsbery (1806-1885) was a mariner who married in 1831. His son, Henry Baker Holsbery (1840-1918) was closely involved with the administration of the town, serving on the board of selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor, and board of health for many years. His brother Joshua was lost at sea in 1861. His sister Betsey taught in the Truro schools for fifty years. Holsbery Square and a plaque are dedicated to her (G-907).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

G

237



Truro

Holdery Rd

Name Elisha Mayo Homestead

Present residence

Original same

Period

c. 1800-1820

Method visual inspection

Type Federal 3/4 cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbds/ shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

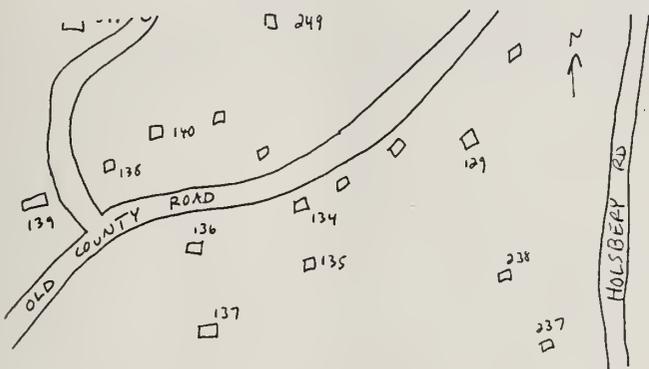
Acreage

Setting Set well into the woods on a secluded lot

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a well preserved, if somewhat typical, Federal cape. It is a 3/4 cape with low walls, a box cornice, pilastered doorways, 9/6 sash, steep roof and central chimney, like so many others in town.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the homestead of the Mayo family. Sally and Elisha Mayo were married in 1828. Three years later Elisha drowned at sea- one of so many in town to meet that fate- and Elisha raised their son Elisha Jr. on her own. Several years later she sold it to Eben Freeman Jr., in whose family it remained until c. 1900.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

HABS MA-1118

Area G	Form no. 238
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro

Address Off Holsberry Road

Historic Name David D. Stocker House

Original Residence

Present "

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner David D. Stocker

DESCRIPTION: 3/4 Cape

Date c 1845*

Source Vital Records of Truro*

Style 3/4 Cape

Architect Unknown

Exterior wall fabric shingle

Outbuildings _____

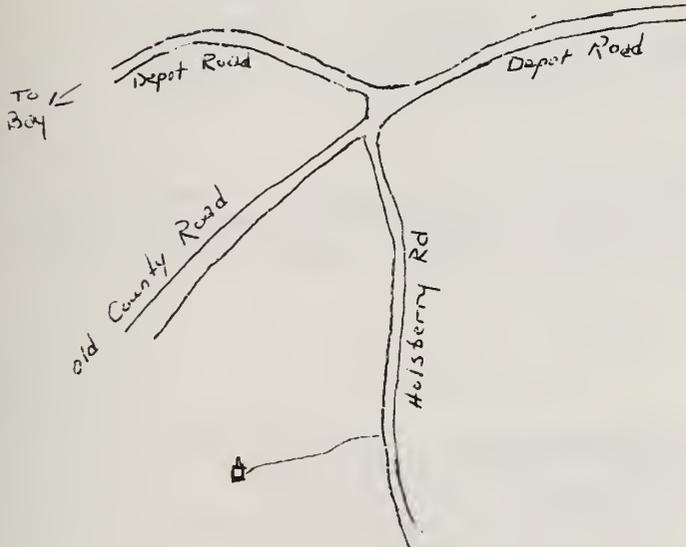
Major alterations (with dates) Additions
dates unknown

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 4

Setting Beautiful setting on
knoll that slopes to wooded areas.

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Breene Wright

Organization Truro Historic Comm.

Date 1985

(tape additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Architecture typical of period and community. Setting on knoll is atypical of period because house has no natural protection from wind and cold. The land (original deed states 12 acres) was reportedly a chicken farm until well into the 1930s.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

David D. Stocker was, apparently, the original builder and owner of this house. He is reported to have raised chickens and vegetables to sell. Vital Records of Truro contain information about Stocker and his family.

Mary E. Stocker, 1852-1928 second child of David D. and Rebecca Mayo Stocker was reportedly born in the house. According to Truro Cape Cod As I Knew It by Anthony L. Marshall, see p. 232, Mary E. Stocker began to teach at the Longnook Primary School between 1901 - 1908, after the closing of the South Truro Primary School in 1901 where she had taught.

The house is currently owned by Priscilla O'Brien to whom it was given as a ~~WEDDING~~ present by her father Paul O. Powers. Powers bought it from the heirs of Rebecca Mayo Stocker, widow of David D. Stocker. Date of purchase was 1955.

* Date unknown approximated by the date David D. Stocker became owner of property and his marriage date. Information attached.

Information about original deed and succeeding deeds and ownership is attached.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Breen

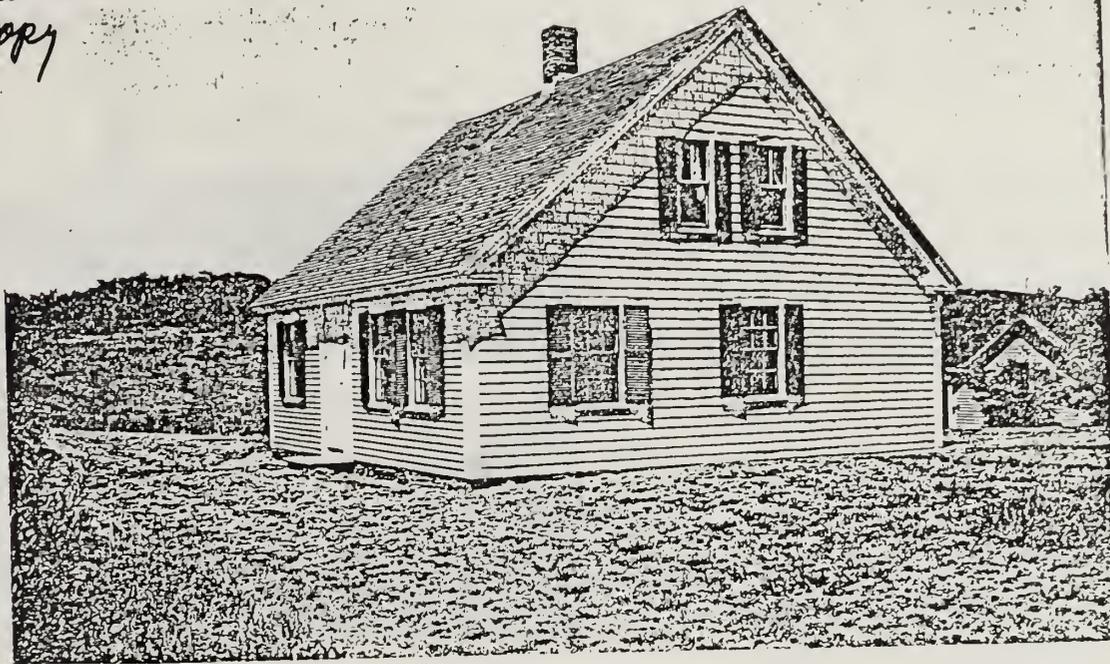
Researches
Copy

O'Brien

75

David Stocker House

HAOS No. MA - (to be assigned)
MA-1120



Building #36

The Stocker House (Paul Powers)

The earliest known deed is dated October 30, 1844, book 33, p. 579, the heirs of Thomas Mayo conveyed to David D. Stocker. The description in this deed is only land unsold of the late Thomas Mayo. Apparently there were no buildings on the property at that time.

The next transaction is dated April 18, 1899, in book 933, p. 81, when ~~Mayo~~ the heirs of David Stocker sold to Rebecca Stocker, their mother, all right title and interest in the said real estate of David D. Stocker. After the death of Rebecca Stocker, her property passed to her heirs and in 1955 by book 930, p. 374, Maude B. Barber and Robert R. Stocker, heirs of Rebecca Stocker, conveyed to Paul O. Powers.

Paul A. Powers
Holsberry Lane, Truro

Miss Sarah Hatch accompanied Mrs. Marjorie Burling on August 15, 1962 to the South Truro cemetery, and they found the gravestones of the Stocker family, as follows:

David D. Stocker, 1820 - 1897, his wife Rebecca Dyer, 1822 - 1914; and their children, Delia F. Stocker, 1842 - 1923, who married the Rev. G. H. Butler (mentioned in Simeon L. Deyo, History of Barnstable County, p. 939, . . . "1876, Mr. Butler;"

This was in reference to the South Truro Methodist Church.

Mary E. Stocker, 1852 - 1928

David W. Stocker, 1855 - 1934

Sarah D. Stocker, 1861 - 1954

Vital Records of Truro

p. 350-334. David D. Stocker and Rebecca Dyer married in 1841.

Did not check up on the rest of the data, as it seemed to be all there.

Area G	Form no. 239
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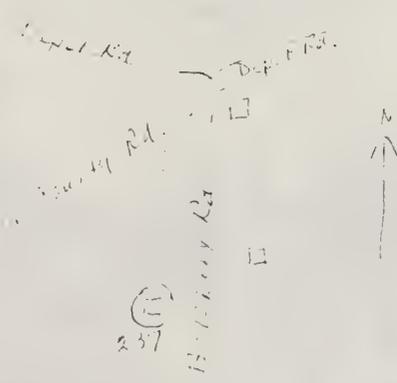


ro _____
 lsbery Road _____
 Name Castle Road School _____)
 ginal Schoolhouse _____)
 sent Residence _____
 p: Private individual _____
 Private organization _____

 Public _____
 ginal owner Town of Truro _____)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1855 _____

Source Town of Truro Records _____

Style Modified Cape Cod _____

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Shingles _____

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Converted to store & residence c1900

Converted to summer residence c1960

From Castle Road to South of Wilders Dike to _____
 Moved Wilders Dike to _____ Date 1900 & 1960
Holsbery Road

Approx. acreage _____

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade _____

Setting On a hill in a wooded section _____

Organization Truro Historical Commission with a view of the Pamet and Bay _____

Date 1 October 1986 _____

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This building has been bastardized. Beams and siding of the mid 19th century school have been incorporated into an old-looking building. The elongated 3/4 Cape faces North west. It has a single spindly chimney not over the doorway. The windows are 9/6. The vertical board door has 4 lights above. There is an ell to the west and a larger, modern ell to the south.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Truro built six schools in 1856 and purchased a 7th which was newly built and was the Castle Road Schoolhouse. When the population grew smaller this school was closed and about the turn of the century Edwin L. Snow moved it to a place south of Wilder's Dike to be a combination store/ post office/ residence. After Ed Snow's death the property was conveyed to the town and was razed by C.W. "Pop" Snow. While this was being done Fred Waterman Davis asked Pop Snow to save the siding and oak-pinned timbers. Fred Davis incorporated these into the summer home he was building.

Note: A dwelling house and outbuildings are included in a deed of Betsey H1 Holsbery to James B. Rand in 1921. It states that this parcel was ~~now~~ the Leonard P. Baker estate



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- (Truro Resident Directory 1901
- (The (Provincetown) Advocate July 9, 1981
- (Marshall, Anthony. Truro, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

G

240

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Old County

Name

Present residence

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1920-30

visual inspection, maps

Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .5

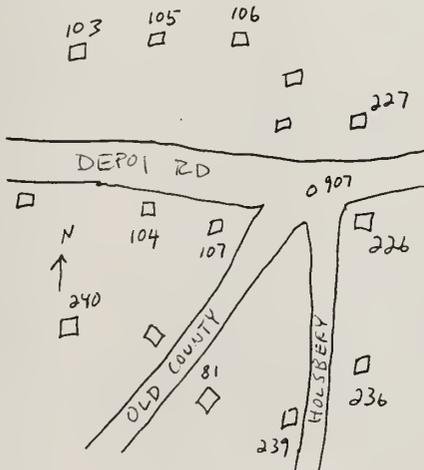
Setting Set in wooded lot with long driveway.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

50/98

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion 6 for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion 11 as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is an early 20th century Colonial Revival adaptation of the traditional cape form. Closely based on Truro examples, its details are essentially modern, although it has the low front wall and cornice, and the small gable wall windows found on earlier houses from the Federal era. A shed dormer runs along the facade roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

(This house has been in the Arnold family since 1929, and may have
(been built during that general period.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

247



Truro

Address Mill Pond Rd

Historic Name

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c.1800-25

Access visual inspection

Style Federal full cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings small shed to the north

Major Alterations (with dates)

2/2 sash (some), c.1890-1910

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.1 ac.

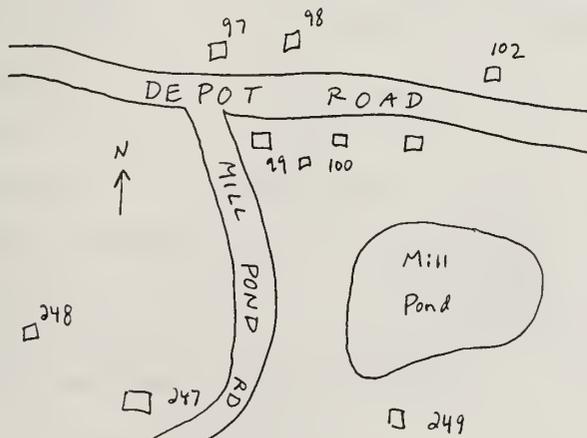
Setting The house faces south, perpendicular to the street, in a small clearing surrounded by shrubs.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

A full cape, 1 1/2 stories high, with a 1 story lateral ell at the northeast corner, this house has many original or early features including scarf-jointed clapboards, 6/6 (main house) and 9/6 (ell) sash set in heavy, protruding frames, and a Greek Revival four panel door under a four-light transom, and set in a surround with beveled pilasters. Apart from some Victorian 2/2 sash, the exterior has undergone relatively few changes.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned by one of Truro's many mariners in the mid 19th century: J.P. Nye, born 1820. Its later history is unclear. It does represent a physical link to the early period of Truro's development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



G 247 28

Town

address Mill Pond Rd, 247

1 use Residence

2 use Residence

owner

public no

- Architecture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Date late 18th Style Cape Cod double house

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: box bricks

WALL COVER: Wood all clapboard Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament:

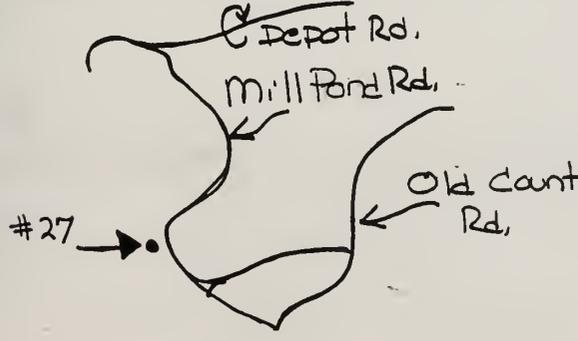
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: 4 light transom, pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 25-30
Property has 69-550 feet frontage on street

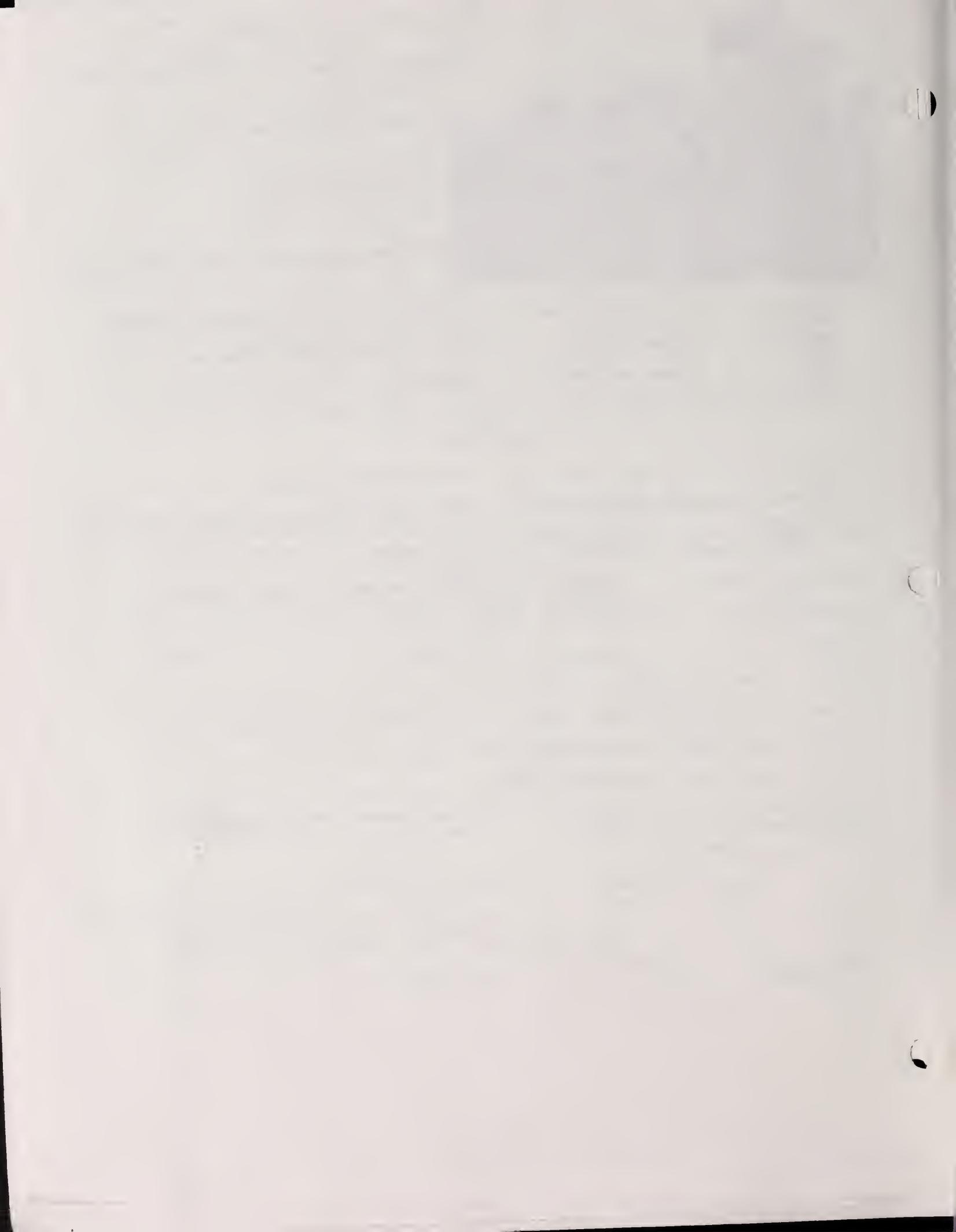


Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo #16 Date July 31, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Location Truro

Address off Mill Pond Rd

Historic Name _____

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1825-40

Method visual inspection

Style Greek Revival 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed, 20th C

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ell

19th C, with 1980's renovations

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 4.5 ±.

Setting The doorway of the main house

faces north, though the original door

faced south and was where ell is; large

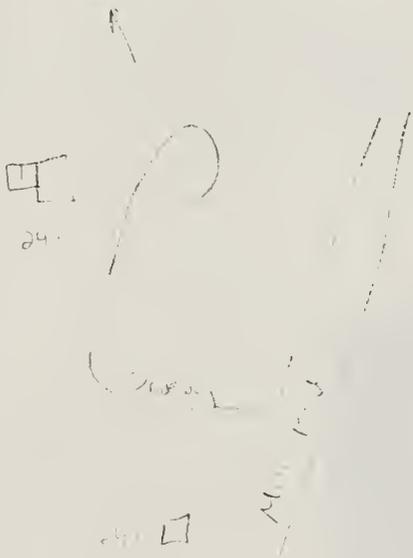
lot overlooking marsh and harbor.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date July 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The original house is a well preserved Greek Revival 3/4 cape, with a later ell on its south side. The house has its original floors, mantles, and board sheathing inside, 6/6 sash in protruding frames, a simple box cornice 1 1/2 feet above the window tops, and a doorway consisting of wide pilasters with molded caps, a wide architrave, sidelights, and a panelled Greek Revival door. The ell which has some 6/6 sash, though not in protruding frames, has been extensively altered inside and out, and now has large sliding glass doors, and a shed dormer with large modern windows. While quite modern, it does not obscure the features of the original house, which remains a good representative example of a non-gable-fronted Greek Revival.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Early maps are unclear as to the early owners of this house, although it appears to have been in the Lombard family in the mid-19th century, and by 1880, the Rich family.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

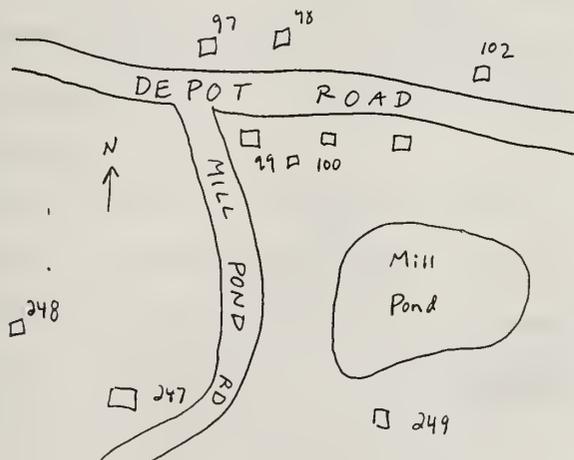
G

249



Truro
 Mill Pond Rd.
 Baker house
 Present residence
 Original same
 DESCRIPTION c. 1810-30
 visual inspection
 Federal full cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboard & shingles

Outbuildings 2 car garage-mid 20th C

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ells, 19th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.1 ac.

Setting Faces south, on hilltop of large open lot, adjacent to Mill Pond, with long driveway approaching from the south

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date July 1989

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house is distinguished from most of its period in Truro by its one story entry porch, centered on the south facade. A full cape with large (possibly original) central chimney, original 9/6 sash and smaller second story gable sash, all in original frames with molded hoods, a pitch roofed bulkhead to the round cellar on the east wall, it has a kitchen ell to the north with its own entry, and a later ell on the north-west corner with its ridge parallel to the main mass. It is further distinguished by its setting in the

middle of one of the few lots in town that has not been allowed to become overgrown with shrubs and trees, and therefore one of the few to retain its 19th C appearance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Leonard and Ruth Baker were married in 1825 and may, in fact, have built this house at that time. Leonard, a farmer, died before 1858 when "Mrs. Baker" is listed on the Truro atlas. The house

is now owned by a descendent of Baker.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1858 Atlas: Mrs Baker
1880 " Ruth Baker
1907 " ? unclear

#22



G 105? 36

255

Truro

Address Depot Rd,

Principal use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner

Open to public no

- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Science/invention
- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Date 1837 Style Cape Cod style house

Source of date present owner

Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament:

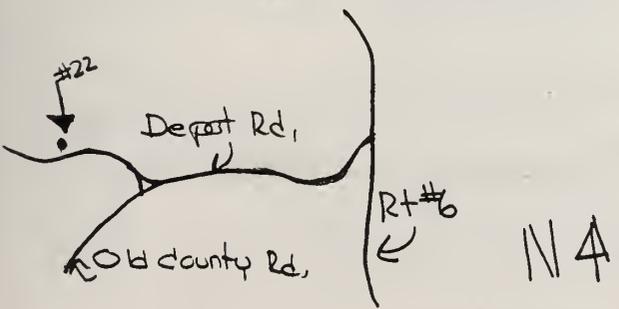
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: 5 light transom pilasters

Windows: Spacing Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 25 Property has feet footage on street



69-545 Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo #11 Date July 30, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings Shed/garage, shingles
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____
3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
- Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

G

FORM NO.

283

Town Truro

Address Holsbery Rd

Historic Name Thomas Hopkins House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1800-1810

Source HABS MA-751

Style Federal 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage NE of house;
studio 300' north of house

Major Alterations (with dates) west ell
c 1840, east ell c.1850; restored 1931

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3 ac

Setting On wooded lot, reached by
long dirt driveway. Lawns near house.

Faces south.

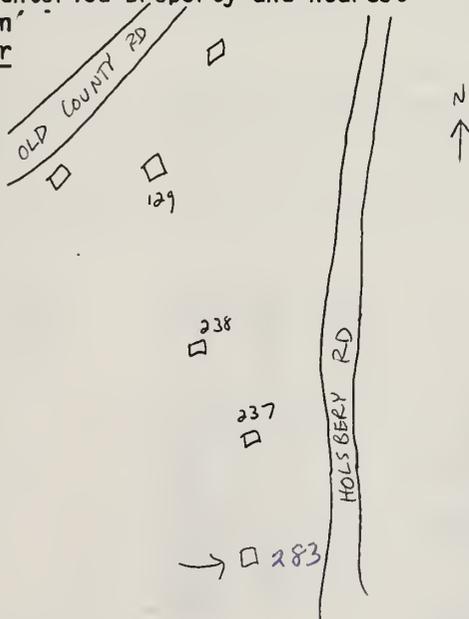
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Julv1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate nor



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a well preserved Federal 3/4 cape that has been added onto periodically, though in keeping with the character of the original. The original has details typical of its period: box cornice with Federal molding; 9/6 sash; and a six-panel door. A summer kitchen was added to the west c. 1850, while shortly before an ell was added to the east. This ell now has a modern bay window and a screened porch. Despite the additions, the main mass of the house is very much visible and well preserved.

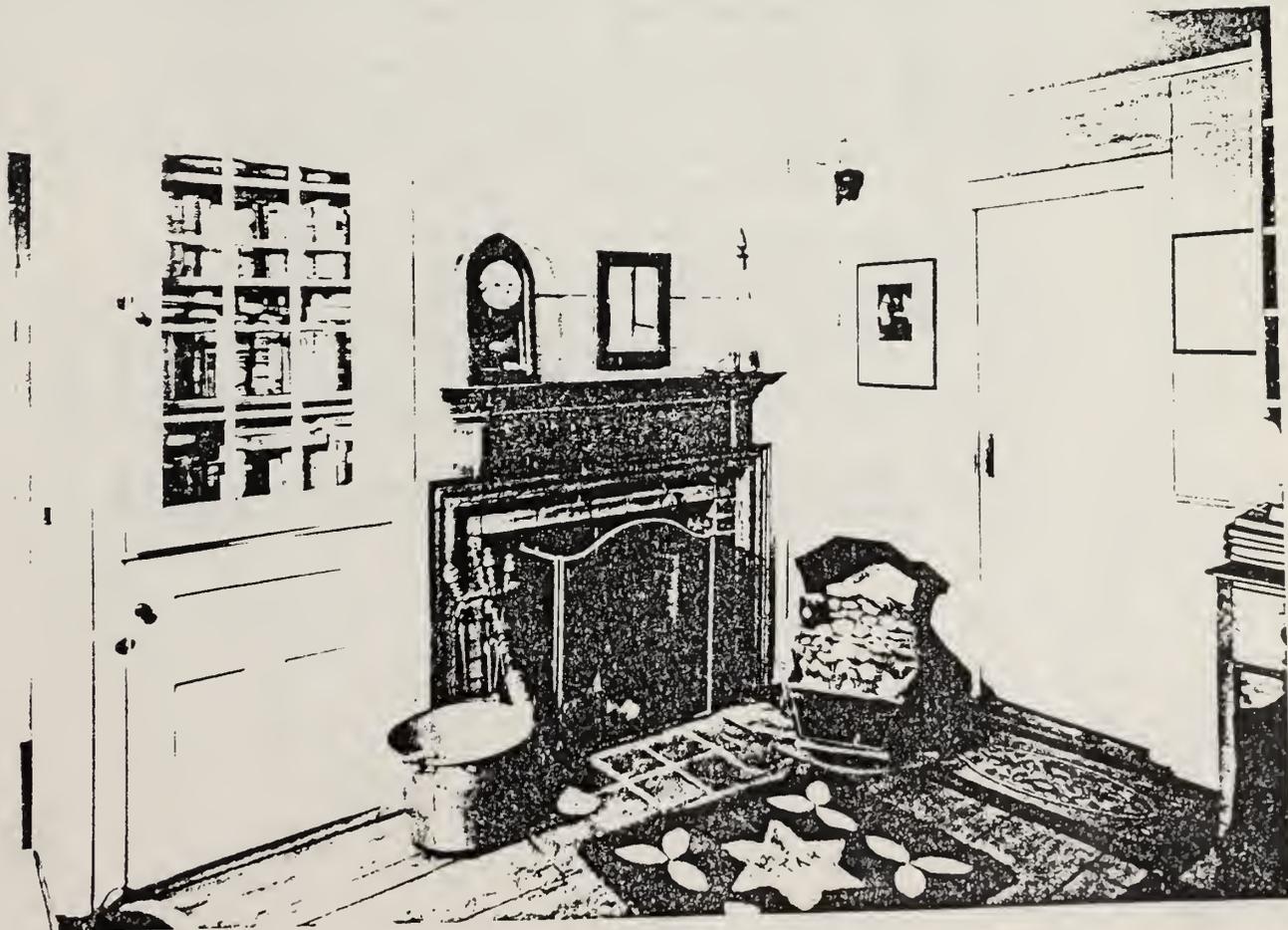
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the house of Thomas Hopkins, a mariner, who was born in 1788 and died at sea in 1825. It may have been built when he married Susana Baker in 1811. After her death in 1833 it was owned by Thomas, her son who was a mariner and also involved in the saltworks on the river. In 1841 he sold it to his brother Nehemiah, another mariner. The ells were probably added during his ownership. For over 120 years the house was owned by Hopkins, all of whom were involved in maritime activities.

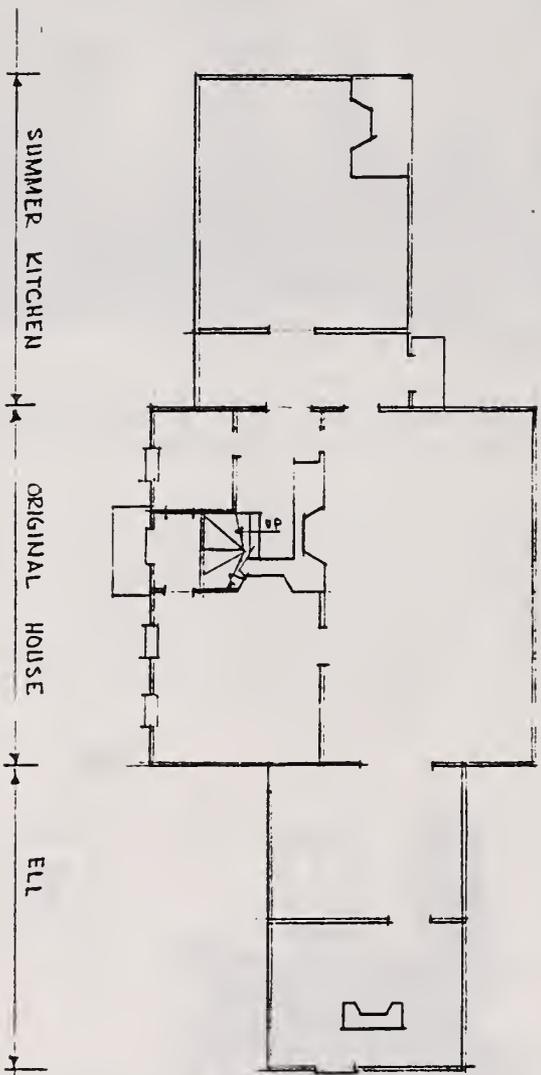
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Jean Frank

Thurs. 6:30 AM
1090 A. 116-751



THOMAS HOPKINS HOUSE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THOMAS HOPKINS HOUSE

Located at the end of Holsbery Lane, 5/8 mile south from Old County Road. Holsbery Lane is about 1/2 mile west of U.S. Highway 6 off of Old County Road.

Building number 14-24 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Waldo Frank, Holsbery Lane, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Thomas Hopkins House is an early nineteenth century one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" of wood. The rectangular house faces south with east and west ells. All facades are shingled. There is a small amount of perimeter landscaping. Modern additions have been made to the ells and to the second floor. The house is in excellent condition.

The over-all dimensions of the "house-and-a-half" are 27'-4" on the south by 24' on the west. The foundations are red brick. The walls are plank with wood shingles exterior and interior plaster. The frame is post and beam. All exterior doors have red brick stoops. To the east of the house is a modern screened-in porch. There is a chimney in the center of the main house. The west ell has a modern chimney as does the east ell.

The main south front door has six panels and a five light transom. The windows of the main house are 9/6 light double hung. In the west ell there are 6/6 light double hung windows. The house has exterior wood blinds.

The gable roof is covered with wood shingles and has a simple box cornice. The roof planks run perpendicular to the ridge, and are supported on purlins. The roof timbers are hewn on two of the exposed sides and sawn on the third about 4" x 10". One dormer is in the south face of the west ell.

The first floor has a south front door with an entry stair hall. To the east of the hall is a primary room. To the west of the hall is a modern bathroom. To the rear and north of these rooms is the original or old kitchen. This kitchen has no flanking rooms, as is common. To the west of the main house the ell contains one large bedroom. To the east the ell contains a dining room and a modern kitchen. The second floor contains one original east bedroom and two modern bedrooms and a bath. There is a modern basement.

The original stair is gone. The present stair is U-shaped and is near the center of the house. The floor is random width planks.

THOMAS HOPKINS HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

The walls and ceilings are plaster. The interior doors are four panels and painted wood. They are equipped with iron lift latches and hinges. The north room has wainscoting of three board depth. In the southeast room the wainscoting rises up to a combination chair rail and wainscoting. The mantels are intact. There are mantels, fireplaces and cupboards in the north room and in the southeast room. The mantel in the original east bedroom on the second floor is Greek Revival.

The house has modern electric lamps. There is central heating. The fireplaces in the modern kitchen, the west ell and the old kitchen and southeast room are open.

The house overlooks dense woods. To the northeast of the house is a modern garage. To the east at several hundred yard distance is a modern studio for the owner, Waldo Frank. The drive is to the northeast.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
August 22, 1962

WALDO FRANK HOUSE
Holsbery Lane, Truro (end)

In an interview with Miss Sarah Hatch by Mrs. Marjorie Burling, on August 15, 1962, she said that Waldo Frank's house was always known as the "Snake House." It belonged to the Richard B. Hopkins family, according to her, and we found in the South Truro graveyard, tombstones as follows:

Richard B. Hopkins, died 1863, aged 40, and his wife, Mercy A. died Dec. 1852, aged 28. This would have made his birth in 1823.

~~There was also a tombstone for another Richard B. Hopkins, 1841-1843,~~

~~Clara A. Hopkins, etc.~~ In another part of the cemetery there was

a reference to Nehemiah Hopkins, 1819-1887 and his wife Maria

Hopkins 1822 - 1904, and on the reverse side of their tombstone

their children, Richard B. Hopkins, 1841-1843, Clara A. Hopkins,

1844 - 1916, and Delia R. Hopkins, 1848 - 1945. Miss Hatch

remembers the two old sisters who lived there, and the last named,

Delia was almost 100 when she died.

On both the Walling Map of 1858 and the 1880 Atlas map, it shows as "N. S. Hopkins" and "N. Hopkins respectively.

Vital Records of Truro

p. 233, Nehemiah Somes Hopkins, son of Thomas and Susan Hopkins
br. 1819.

p. 236. Nehemiah S. Hopkins and Maria Knowles married 1841.

p. 206. Thomas Hopkins and Susanna Baker, both of Truro married
1811.

p. 147. Thomas Hopkins, son of Caleb and Thankful Hopkins, born
1788.



FORM C - MONUMENTS

COMMISSION
Boston

Town Truro

Street Old Court Rd at Depot Rd.

Name Holsberry Square

Original Owner _____

Present Owner _____

Date Constructed _____

Date Dedicated 1922

Source of Date plaque

Designer or Sculptor _____

Town/City
County Individual or group responsible for monument
if other than owner _____

Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____
Great Moderate None _____

Location on wall, house, post; base of monument; other _____

Notes: "Holsberry Square

Holsberry, A teacher in our schools

for fifty years Dedicated 1922."

DESCRIPTION**

Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material stone

Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other _____

Setting (surroundings) in small square

Size (approximate) 3' x 2'

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder Melissa Scram

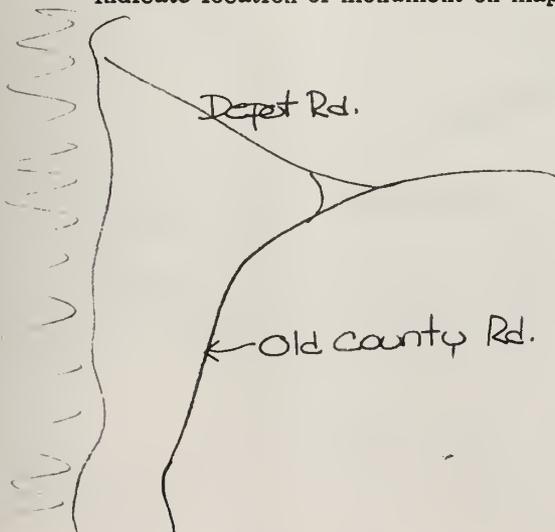
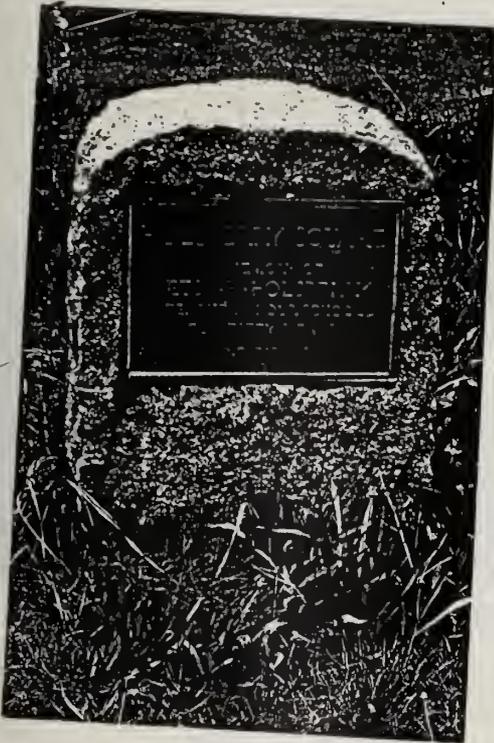
For IMHC
(Name of Organization)

Photo 134 Date Received 30 Sept 69

69.569

* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.

** Describe the monument on the reverse side.





FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
108-118	H



Town Truro

Name of area (if any) Truro Center

Sometimes called the Village

General date or period 1800-1900

Area uniform (explain):

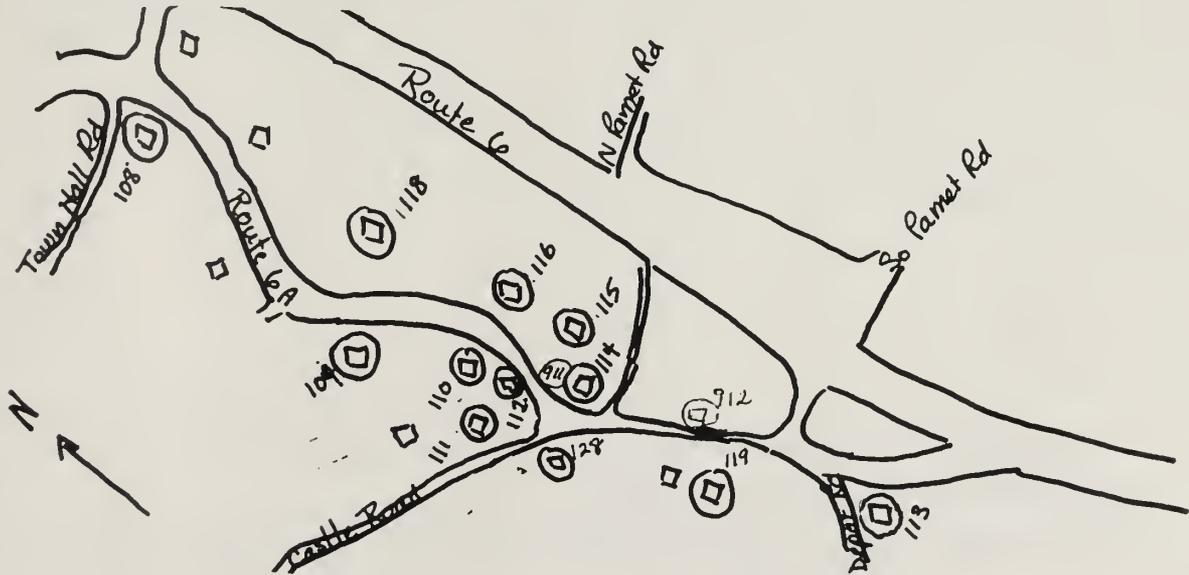
Style? No. Federal to Greek Revival

Condition? Most are well maintained

Type of ownership? Private/ town/ and federal

Use? Multi-use. Stores, post office, fire station, restaurants etc

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 1 November 1982

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Truro Center evolved as communications and travel became easier. Originally each little settlement of Truro had a store, a school, and lived unto itself except for church, town meeting, and other functions requiring interaction. With the building of dikes, cart bridges, pedestrian bridges across the Pamet the north/south County Road became the Center near the point where it crossed the Pamet. Nearby was the Hill of Churches (and the Town Hall). Along here were several stores, a hotel, a stable, the library, post office, blacksmith's shop. It serves much the same function today.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Barnstable County Maps--1858, 1888, and 1907

Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974

Rich, Shebnah. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop and Company, 1883

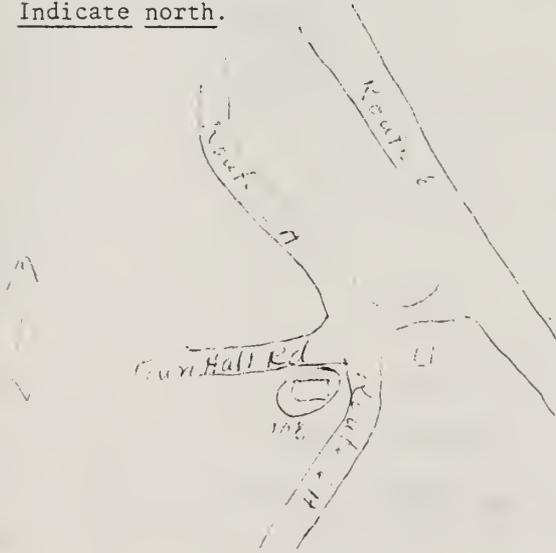
Area H	Form no. 108
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro
s Corner Route 6A and Town Hall Rd.
 ic Name Obadiah Brown School
 iginal Elementary School
 resent Roman Catholic Church
 hip: Private individual
 Private organization Fathers
 of the Sacred Heart
 Public _____
 iginal owner Town of Truro

Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1852
 Source Truro Town Records
 Style Greek Revival
 Architect Truro School Committee (?)
 Exterior wall fabric Weathered shingles
 Outbuildings None
 Major alterations (with dates) A two story addition on the back c1905. A one story ell on the south side near rear (1920's ???)
 Moved from Old County Rd Date 1895
 Approx. acreage .6 acres
 Setting Church sits on a small hill
 It is close to Town Hall Road, but protected by large trees. Land is nicely landscaped

Recorded by Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission reached by several steps from Rt 6A.

Date 25 August 1985

(please additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This simple Greek revival building is now known as the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. It was one of six school buildings constructed in 1852 to improve public education in Truro. A seventh building constructed by District #5 in 1851 was purchased. The budget for the seven buildings was \$2000 and all were completed ten months after town meeting approval. The building was located on Perry's Hill on Old County Road about 2½ miles south of its present location. It was soon closed as the town's population grew small following the silting in of the harbor and the termination of harboring and outfitting activities. It was used for some years as a roller skating rink. In 1895 it was flaked and moved to its present location. Richard Days and Manuel Souza of Provincetown reassembled it. The windows were changed to Palladian. A portico with Victorian gingerbread

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1851 a Truro committee conducted a study of the state of public education in Truro. They found the eleven "schools" taught in eleven private homes were poor-- many students attended only three months out of a year. The Town Meeting of 1852 appropriated \$2000 to build six schools and buy a seventh which had been built the previous year by District #5. They were completed ten months later in December 1852. Population was decreasing fast as harboring and outfitting ships ceased due to the silting of the harbor. In a few years the school was closed. It was used for awhile as a roller skating rink. In 1895 it was sold to the Bishop of Fall River and was flaked and moved to its present location. It was dedicated and named Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church the same year. During its first several years all services were in Portuguese conducted by Rev. Fr. Manuel C. Terra who also served St Peter's Church in Provincetown. People of Portuguese ancestry as well as others would walk or come by horse and carriage from both North and South Truro. Many would arrive well before 9 o'clock Mass to chat and/or conduct business. When the back of the church was extended they would hold church benefit suppers and meetings in the new rooms. In 1904 the Fathers of the Sacred Heart took over the church. Each Saturday a priest would arrive on the train from Harwich. He would stay overnight at a neighboring house. After hearing confessions, saying Mass, and having dinner at the home of a parishioner he would take the train back to Harwich. The Fathers of the Sacred Heart transferred their headquarters to Wellfleet (c1910) and priests have been coming from Wellfleet since that time. At the blessing of the bell Anthony Marshall's grandfather, Antone Marshall, was a sponsor being one of the two oldest living parishioners. The following Saturday volunteers from among the men of the church moved the bell out of the church and hoisted it into place. The church today is less active, having only one Mass at 7 p.m. on Saturday even during the summer months.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Truro Town Records

Marshall, Anthony. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage Press, 1974

Kane, Thomas. My Pamet. The Cape Codder, September 21, 1984



103 72

Address off Bridge St

Use Truro Catholic Church

Use Truro Catholic Church

Owner _____

Public yes

A.C. style Greek Revival

Education _____ Military affairs _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy Source of date observation
 Literature _____ Indians _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: BRICK

WALL COVER: Wood shingle Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
BELL Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings ELL Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO At ENTRANCE Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

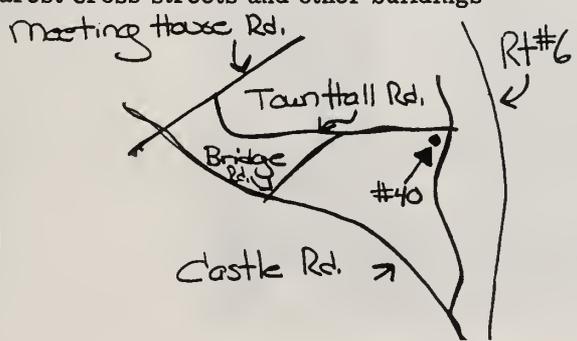
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: brackets

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical/Varied stained glass

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69-565-568

Recorder Melissa Soren

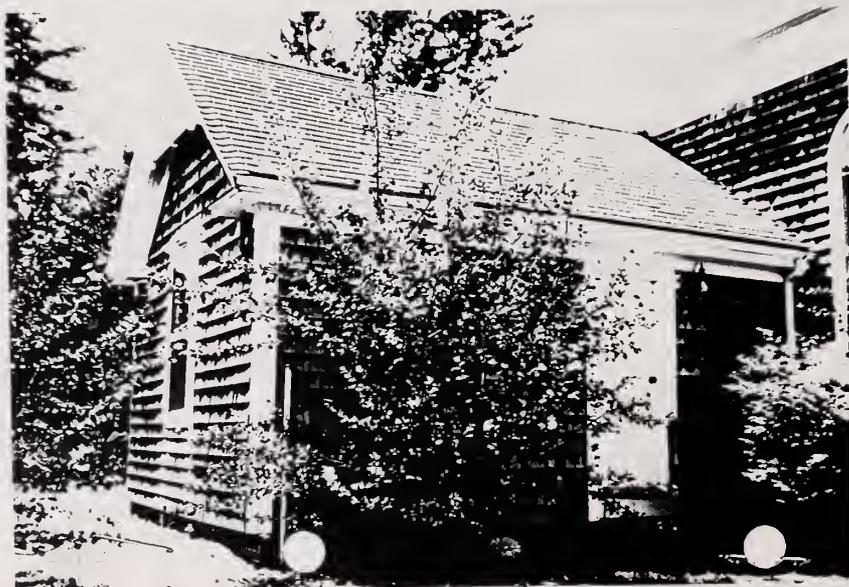
For mms

Photo # 9A, 10A, 11A, Date Aug. 1st

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Architectural Significance (continued)

scroll-shaped brackets was added at the top of a lang shallow staircase. About five or ten years later an addition was put on the rear providing a kitchen on the first floor and a small hall on the second floor. Since then a small one-story ell has been added to the southwest part of the building. A belfry was added in 1915, the work being done by the of Anthony L. Marshall (see bibliography)

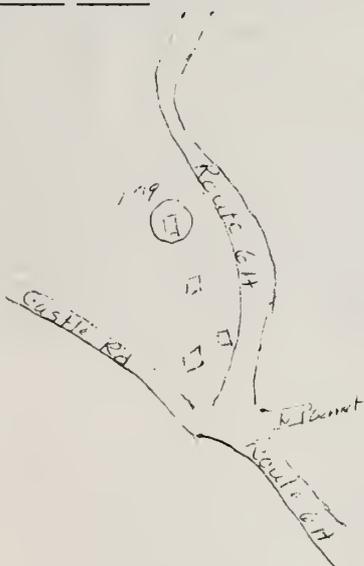


Area H	Form no. 109
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
201 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 25 August 1985

Truro

s Route 6A

ic Name Knowles-Snow house

iginal Residence

resent Residence

hip: Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner John Creed Knowles

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1826

Source Assessor's records

Style Federal

Architect Samuel Paine (builder)

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) Ell added
on south (c1920)

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 3.85 acres

Setting Is situated away from the road

with an arcing driveway, beautiful
spruce trees. Faces the Pamot River
which can no longer be seen.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house stands out in Truro where the norm is a modest Cape Cod house. It is square, full two stories with a low hip roof and two slender chimneys. The shuttered windows are 6/6 with simple architraves. It was a show place in Truro for a hundred years after it was built. The ell projecting to the south conceals the original front door which faced the Pamet River easily seen in the early treeless days. With the construction of the ell, the main entrance was moved to the east where a simple portico of the Greek Revival period gives it some dignity, but the house has a much less imposing appearance with these changes. It was built at a time when the town activities were moving from North Truro to Truro Center--the Methodist church was built in 1826, the Congregational Church in 1827, and Union Hall (later the Town Hall) in 1840.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The original owner, John Creech Knowles, was a cabinet maker and probably helped build the house. Knowles and his wife (Ruth P. Harding) had six children, three of whom died when young. Sarah (Sally), born in 1827, married Captain Jacob Holmes. Upon her death Capt. Holmes married her sister, Emily (born in 1840). Priscilla, born in 1836, married Nathaniel Dyer--they were grandparents of Ruth Pickering Dyer, an historian of the town. In the early 1850's a newly married couple celebrating their wedding used the first fireworks many in town had seen. Two elderly ladies living on South Pamet Road saw the display and thought the world had come to an end. The chain of ownership has some omissions. The house was sold after John Knowles died in 1875 at the age of 70. In 1882 Clement Harding and his children lived there. Subsequent owners were Dr. Charles P. French, the Reverent Gilbert Osgood (1892, Methodist minister), and L. D. Baker. At times it was rented. David and Beatrice Snow purchased the house in late 19th century. He was a Selectman in Truro in the year 1912. He willed the house to his sister who in turn sold it to the present owner, Robert Skillman. David Snow, who was a carpenter was well respected. From 1904 until 1910 the Fathers of the Sacred Heart, domiciled in Harwich, took over the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church from the Provincetownpriests. The Rev. Fr. George McGuire would arrive in Truro by train on Saturday afternoon and spend the night in the Snow house. In the morning he would hear confessions, say Mass, and dine at the home of a parishioner before taking the train back to Harwich.

(
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Snow, C.C. Some old houses of Truro (on file at the Truro Historical Society Museum)
Dyer, Ruth Pickering (1895-1983) Notes.
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974.
Mayflower Society. Vital records of Truro to 1853.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

H

110



Truro

Route 6A

Local Name Marshall house

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c.1810-25

visual inspection

Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage/cottage

Major Alterations (with dates) Many rear
ells, bays and dormers-19th and 20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .92

Setting Sits on a hilltop overlooking
the driveway and garage to the east,
and extensive gardens to the west.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept, 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

While the facade of this house maintains much of the character (and original features) of an early 19th century structure, the rear has undergone the addition of several ells, bays, and dormers. The front is typical of the Federal/Greek transition period with its relatively high front wall, although some of the cornice trim has been covered up with siding or removed. The rear has a late 20th century character.

The garage was built in the 1910's and converted into a cottage (with garage space below) several decades later.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

It appears from the 1858 map that this house was in the Paine family, one of Truro's oldest and most important. However, the maps for the center of town are crowded and unclear. It is known that by the early 20th century it was owned by Manuel Marshall, one of Truro's last blacksmiths. He owned the blacksmith shop across the street (H-116). Marshall was related to the Marshalls of Depot Road-Portugese im migrants who took up a variety of occupations in Truro-from farming to carpentry to blacksmithing. In many ways they were typical of the Portugese population in Truro.

Marshall built the garage to the east of the house in the 1910's. The advent of the automobile forced him out of business in the same decade, as the need for wagon wheels, horseshoes, and his other services diminished.

The house has been in the Clarence Day (he of "Life With Father" fame) family for the last half century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

A. Marshall, "Truro, Cape Cod..."

FORM B - BUILDING

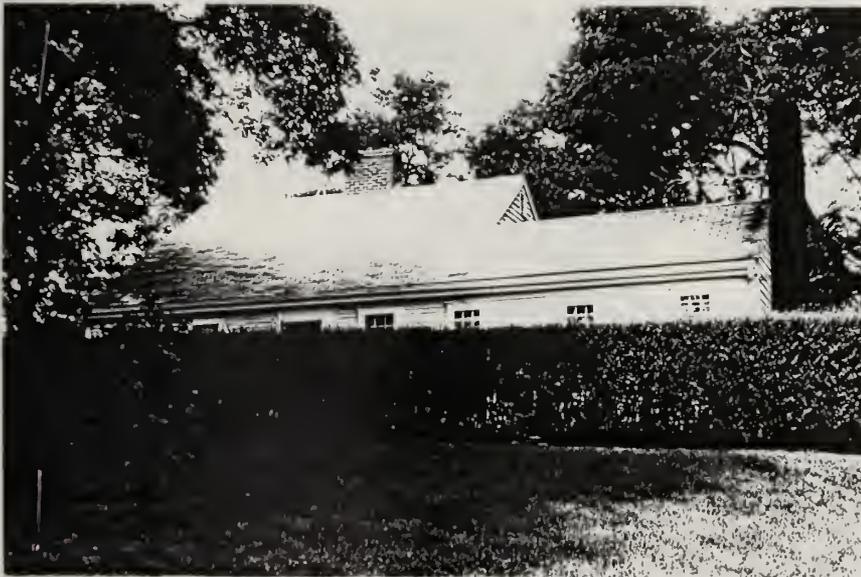
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

H

111



Truro

Route 6A

Name Samuel C. Paine House

Present residence

Original same (plus post office)

CONSTRUCTION

c.1790-1820

visual inspection

Federal cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) Blinds and

cell doorway removed, bay added 20th C

Condition good

Moved Yes, 40' uphill Date c.1910-35

Acreage .78

Setting Sits kitty corner on

large shaded lot overlooking Rt. 6A

and Gray Square; driveway to west

along Castle Rd

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date Sept 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This 3/4 Federal cape is a fairly typical, but very well-preserved example of the period. It has a period lateral ell (which had a doorway similar to that on the main house, since removed). Still intact are the molded box cornice, the 9/6 sash in protruding frames, the simple Federal doorway (without transom), and the smaller, gable end windows on the second floor. The only major 20th C alterations (both invisible from the street) are the rear dormer and the bay window.

The house was moved approximately 40-60 feet up from the bottom of the hill towards route 6A, sometime in the first half of this century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned in the early 19th Century by Samuel C. Paine, one of the Longnook area Paines. He was born in 1824 and worked as a farmer. Paine kept the Truro Center post office in the ell for many years. This was continued from 1910-35 by Charles Swift, a later occupant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

A. Marshall
1851 Census
1901 directory

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

H

112



Truro

Route 6A

Name Eben Faine's Store

Present Sandwich shop

Original Shop/residence

ION

c.1825-40

visual inspection

Federal/Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings modern shed north of
house

Major Alterations (with dates) north part
of house rebuilt in 1940's, rear ell,
windows, doors

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .10

Setting Set close to busy Rout 6A,
facing SE. Small heavily wooded lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date September 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a small, heavily altered cape dating to the late Federal period. The exterior maintains its basic original form, although most features date to the 20th century, including the siding, windows, doors, and chimney. The northern portion was rebuilt in the forties after a car accident.

The box cornice is the most obvious remaining exterior evidence of the age of this building.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This building has housed a variety of commercial interests for more than one hundred years. Records found in the attic indicate a store here as early as 1862, although it may have been used for this purpose much earlier. Through the years it has been a grocery, an apothecary, a restaurant, and, now, a sandwich shop. It is perhaps best known, in Truro, as the site of Eben Paine's general store. Paine operated this store from the late 19th century into the 1920's. He carried fruit, meats, vegetables, canned goods, cheese, jams, butter, tobacco, candy, coffee, etc. A small shed (now gone) next to the store housed kerosene, vinegar, molasses and other goods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

A. Marshall "Truro Cape Cod..."

Area H	Form no. 113
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Truro
 Corner Route 6A and Depot Road
 Name Wilder School
 Original Elementary school
 Present Multiple office building
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Town of Truro

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1852
 Source Truro Town Records
 Style Greek revival
 Architect School Committee(?)
 Exterior wall fabric weathered shingles
 Outbuildings None
 Major alterations (with dates) Lowered and cantilevered addition on back of the second story c1980
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.5 acres
 Setting On a slight elevation equidistant from cornering roads. Has a partial rail fence setting it off.

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 25 August 1985

(Sample additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This simple Greek Revival building is one of seven school buildings erected in 1852. It has a steep roof, wide cornice boards and well defined pilaster cornerboards. The architraves are modest. Windows are 6/6. There is a slender center chimney. Steps lead to a platform outside the front door. Skylights in the roof and a rather ponderous second floor addition at the rear have made this into a functional multi-office building with one apartment for the owner.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1851 a special committee appointed to study the status of public education was made up of William Atkins, Daniel Paine, John Smith, Joseph Hatch, and Samuel Hatch. Their report recommended that the town be divided into six districts and build a school for each district. The town voted to postpone action indefinitely even though some children were attending school only six or eight weeks out of a year. Schools were then in private homes. A year later the town voted to change from eleven to seven districts and to build six schools and reimburse District #5 for a school building constructed in 1851. They voted to raise \$2000 to erect the schools and to have them completed by the first Monday of December next--the vote was taken in February. The Wilder School probably received its name from Wilder Dike which was close by. It was in continuous use as a school until the mid 1930's when the present Truro Central School was built. However, several of the other schools closed as bus transportation became feasible and the population grew smaller. The South Truro School closed in 1901, Longnook School closed in 1917. When the school closed the building became the Truro Post Office. A new Post Office was built in 1980 and the old Wilder School became an office building. Many of the old-timers like to reminisce about their days in the Wilder School wherer two privies served as toilets, a pump with a tin cup attached was the drinking fountain, and heat was furnished by coal stoves.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Truro Town Records
Marshall, Anthony. Truro, Cape Cod, as
Kane, Thomas. My Pamet. The Cape Codd



1984

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
H	11

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro

s Route 6A

Name Cobb Memorial Library

ginal Town public library

sent same

p: Private individual
Private organization

Public Town of Truro

iginal owner Town of Truro

TION:

1912

Indicate north.



ce Official town reports

Style Bungalow style (Dutch)

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Shingled

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) Tile roof
replaced by shingles. Cupola added
1930.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage .5 acres

Setting Placed on a knoll with wide

sloping banks ending in a concrete

wall beside Route 6A and facing

Castle Road

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 5 November 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

Architectural note: It has a Jerkin head roof or clipped gable. The windows on the end walls look like "stretch" Venetian or Palladian. They have been described by some as "Romanesque." Some of the windows are casement.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The Cobb Memorial Library is unique in Truro--an imported design in a period when no new buildings were being erected in Truro. A contemporary article in a newspaper describes the architecture as "Dutch" and it has some of the characteristics of Dutch colonial--perhaps it is Dutch colonial revival. It bears quite a similarity to components of "bungalow" style (1890-1940) with its gable roof, a part of which extends to cover the porch. Rafters and ridge beams extend beyond the walls. Wood shingles cover the exterior. Exposed structural members and trim work is painted white. Windows are mostly sash with small panes. The porch piers are a part of decorative white benches on either side of the porch. The door has panes of bottle bottom glass. The original tile roof was handsome but after the cupola and clock were installed leaks could be repaired only by reshingling. A concrete staircase rises from road to porch.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history)

and how the building relates to the development of the community). There were three libraries in Truro (center, south and north) for many years. Each was maintained in a private home. In 1900 interested citizens began to work toward a library building. They asked and received permission to move the unused South Truro School to the center of town. A fund raising program began. Two years later only \$118 had been raised. In 1910 Lewis* Lombard bequested \$1000 to the town of which \$700 was for a library building and \$300 was for books. Unfortunately building costs has risen. Two years later Elisha W. Cobb purchased land from Thannie Dyer in Truro Center and had the Cobb Memorial Library designed and built in memory of his parents.

Elisha W. Cobb was born in Truro in 1856. His parents were Elisha W. and Mehitable^(Smith) both of whom were born in Truro. The father was a mariner, but Truro's harbor was silting and business was diminishing so he moved with his family to Melrose and went into a business at which he failed. He returned to the sea and died in 1870 when young Elisha was only 14. He was apprenticed to a Mr. Beggs, a leather merchant in Boston. Mr Beggs was so impressed that he advised Elisha to get some funds and buy into the business as a partner. His mother, Mehitable, took a second mortgage on her home to provide his stake. He was immensely successful and respected in the business world. Throughout his life he came to Truro frequently, had relatives here and his roots were here. The library was completed in 1915 and Mr Cobb threw a big party for the townspeople at the dedication. Upon his arrival in Truro for the ceremony after the audience had arrived he took a few minutes to go across the street to the barbershop for a shave before the festivities began. Two years later there was another big ceremony when Elisha W. Cobb gifted the library with a flagpole and flag. Again he paid for refreshments for all.

Now the library is small and its use is limited by the many steps which must be climbed to enter. A committee is working on the idea of a ramp for the handicapped.

* some records give his name as David Lombard--his portrait is in the library.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Dyer, E. Otis, Up the road (unpublished) on file at the Truro Historical Society Museum
- Kane, Thomas A. My Pamet, The (Provincetown) Advocate, October 13, 1983
- Vital records of Truro
- Scrap books from the Cobb family (on file in the Truro Historical Society Museum)
- Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture, 1981
- Truro Town Reports

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:
Truro

Form No:
H-114

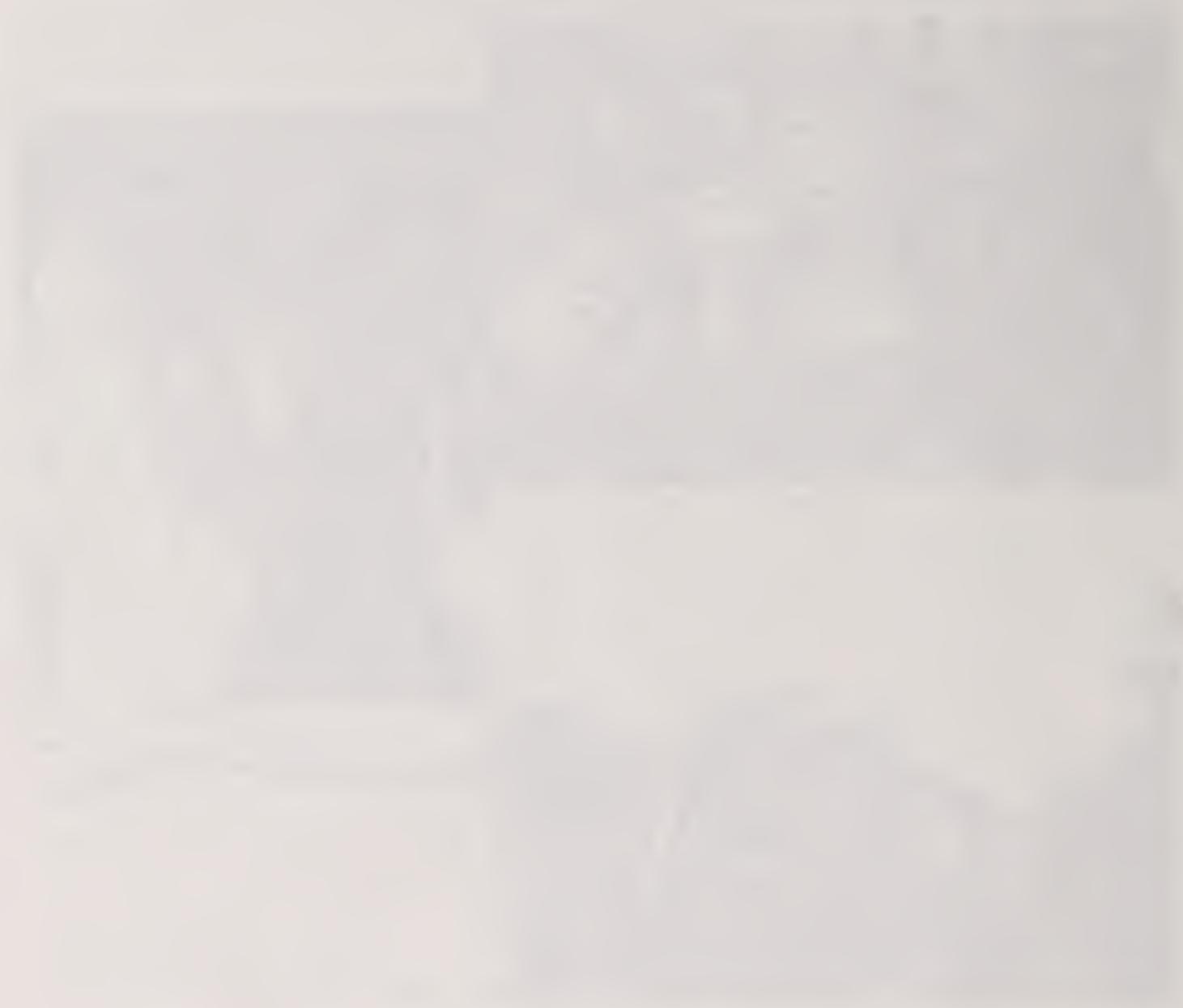
Property Name:

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom

61



62

63

Area H	Form no. 115
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

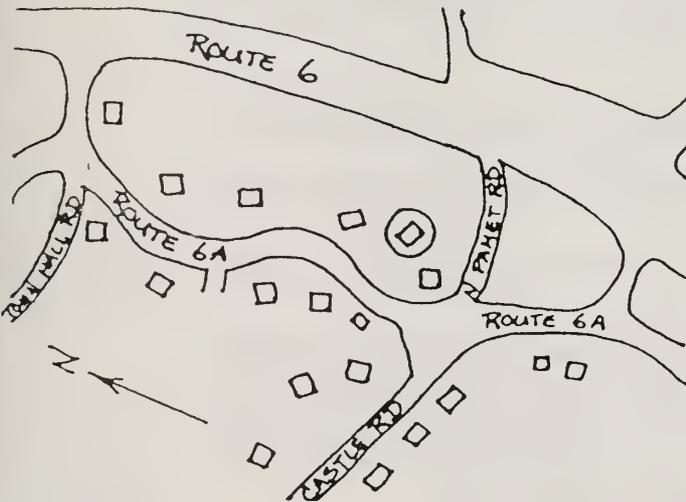


Truro
 Address Route 6A, East side near Castle Rd.
 Historic Name Thannie Dyer House
 Original Private Residence
 Present Private Residence/Guest House
 Ownership: Private individual
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Jane Parker
 Public _____
 Original owner Unknown

Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date Late 18th or early 19th Century (possibly c1785)
 Source Observation
Jonathan Collins III & Ruth Snow were
 Style Full Cape Cod House/married 1785
 Architect Unknown
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard & Shingles
 Outbuildings Garage and attached shed
converted to 2-story apartment
 Water mill no longer in existence
 Major alterations (with dates) Circa 1921



Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.74 acres
 Setting A pleasant Knoll behind the Cobb
Library

Recorded by Dick Caouette
 Organization Truro Historical Society
 Date July, 1985

TRURO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE THANNIE DYER HOUSE

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Original and subsequent owners - The original owner is unknown. However, research in the Barnstable County Records revealed the following (oldest first):

VOL. 29, PAGE 138 - Mary Snow sold "one dwelling house with the land under and adjoining the same" to Ebenezer Lombard for \$155 on December 3, 1841. The deed states that the property was "formerly the house and homestead of John Snow, deceased." Although the deed further states that the property "was conveyed to sd John Snow dec'd by two deeds, one from Andrew Collins, the other from the Widow Ruth Collins," these deeds could not be located.

VOL. 57, PAGE 365 - Ebenezer Lombard, Mariner, sold the property "with dwelling house, barn and outbuildings" to John S. Lombard of Truro for \$165 on March 17, 1855.

VOL. 93, PAGE 32 - John S. Lombard sold the property to William H. Atkins and Uriah Rich of Truro for \$500 "with the dwelling house, barn and buildings thereon" on April 19, 1865.

VOL. 316, PAGE 114 - Uriah Rich, Sarah A. Rowe, Sarah L. Woodworth and Mary E. Crouch of Haverhill (perhaps the grantors were heirs of the Uriah Rich in the previous deed. Truro abstracts indicate this Uriah Rich was of Somerville) sold the property to Thannie Dyer on August 19, 1901. The prior deed, volume 93, page 32 is indicated.

Thannie Dyer died June 9, 1920 and her heirs sold the property to Austin (Billy) Parker, husband of Phyllis Duganne on April 7, 1921 for \$1100.

Jane Parker, the present owner, inherited the property from her mother, Phyllis Duganne.

Alterations and Additions - A kitchen ell with pantry was added to the North side prior to 1900.

An ell was added to the west side at an unknown date (shown in a photo, circa 1920 in "Up the Road"). This ell was moved to the center of the west side circa 1921. The former doorway into the ell was converted to a window. About 1942, the workroom was added to the west end of the ell.

In 1921 the following major alternations were also made:

1. A dormer on the north side of the second story . This dormer runs almost the entire length of the original house.
2. The buttery and borning room were combined to form a luncheon/breakfast room. In the late 1930's, this room was extended approximately 7 feet eastward to form a small ell. This is the location of the present dining room.

TRURO HISTORICAL SOCIETYTHE THANNIE DYER HOUSE

3. Utilizing the new ell, a screened porch was added to the southeast corner and a woodshed to the northeast corner.
4. A garage and attached shed were constructed approximately 30 feet east of the house. This building has since been enlarged and renovated into a lovely two-story apartment.

Copies of two original diagrams owned by Jane Parker are included as well as diagrams of the present building.

Events connected with the Structure - In the early 1900's Thannie Dyer lived in the west side of the house and rented the east portion to summer visitors. At that time, the west side of the living room was partitioned.

In 1915 she contributed a portion of the land for the site of the Cobb Library.

Phyllis Duganne was a writer of short stories. She later married Eben Given. He evidently mentioned to E. Otis Dyer ("Up the Road") that the house was used as a Post Office at one time. This has not been substantiated.

Important Old Views - There are two photos taken in the early 1900's in the remembrance "Up the Road."

Jane Parker owns many interesting photos including several views of the 1921 renovations.

Sources of Information

- "Up the Road" published by the Author, E. Otis Dyer, Rehoboth, Mass., 1981.
- Pleasant conversation with the present owner, Jane Parker.
- Barnstable County Records

Likely Sources not yet Investigated

- Additional research of Barnstable County Records.
- Cobbs Library.
- Rich family genealogy (Uriah).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATIONEXTERIOR

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <u>Dimensions</u> | - The original house, 29 X 33 approximately. |
| <u>Foundations</u> | - Brick. |
| <u>Stoop</u> | - Brick, restored. |

TRURO HISTORICAL SOCIETYTHE THANNIE DYER HOUSEPART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)EXTERIOR

Chimneys - Two brick chimneys, not original.

Exterior Wall Surfaces - The south side and a portion of the east side are clapboards. The remainder are shingled. Clapboard exposure 3 1/2", shingles 5 1/2."

Shutters - Modern.

Roof - Pitched, gabled, composition shingles.
Construction is wood trusses approximately 4" X 8" on 4' centers. The trusses are beaded where exposed in upstairs bedrooms.

Cornice, Eaves - Wood, boxed cornice, narrow eaves. There is a projection of the second story at the east and west ends of approximately 6".

Doorways - 6 panel wood door with a 5 light transom.
Pilasters at the sides.

Windows - 9/6 panes (some early) in wood double hung sash.
Trim and frames appear to be original.

Wall Construction - Although not exposed, projecting windows suggest plank construction.

INTERIOR

Stairways - One stairway with 12, 9 1/2" treads with 7 1/2" risers. This staircase was installed when the central fireplaces and chimney were removed sometime prior to 1921.

Fireplaces - Originally 3 downstairs and 1 upstairs. Presently only the main fireplace in the living room remains. All mantles are in place and appear to be original.

Doorways and Doors - Most are original 6-panel "high cross" doors with original lift-and-latch-bar hardware.

Walls and Ceilings - Mostly plastered walls and ceilings. Some rooms painted, others papered. Wood wainscoting to the height of the window stools appears to be original. Ceiling height 7 1/2.'

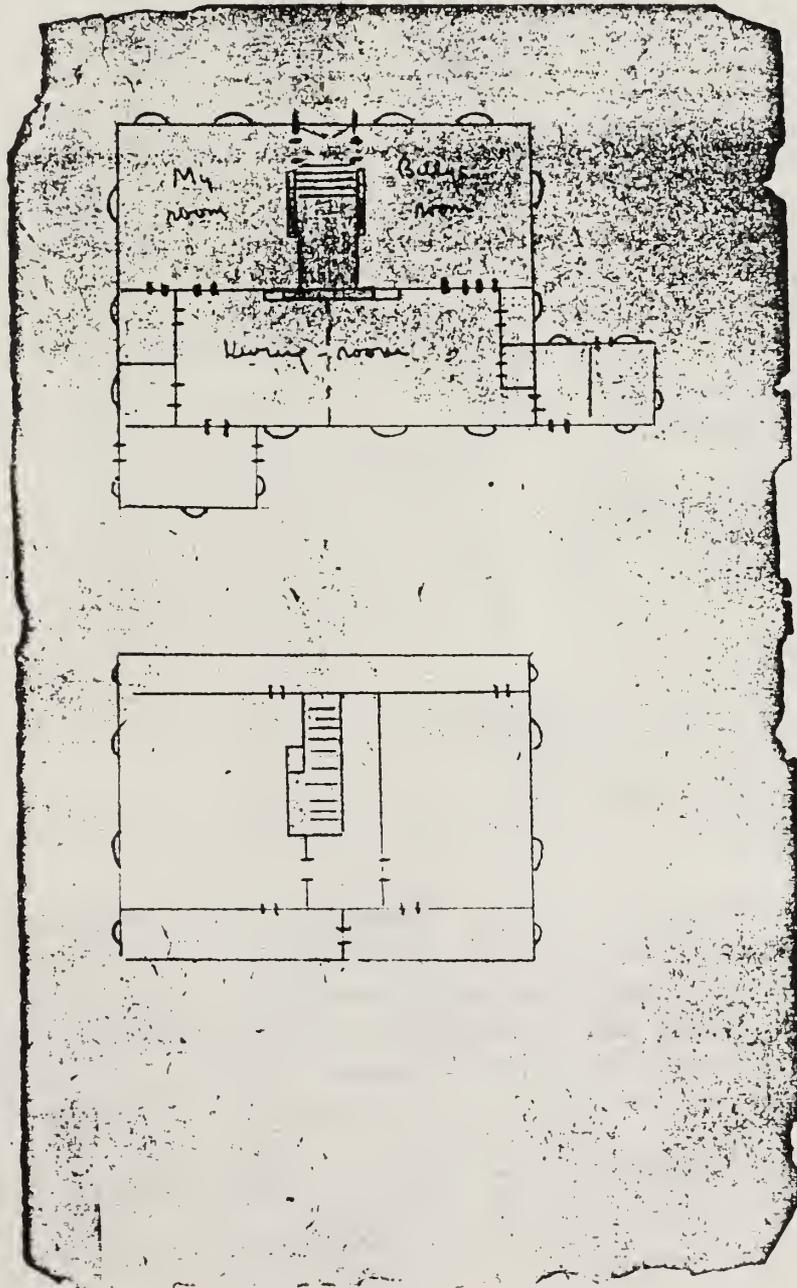
Cellar - There is a circular brick cellar under the kitchen ell, slightly north of the original buttry.

Flooring - Random width (9" to 16") pine boards.

THIS DRAWING, APPARENTLY SKETCHED BY PHYLLIS DUGANNE,
SHOWS THE HOUSE LAYOUT AS IT WAS WHEN SHE PURCHASED IT
IN 1921.

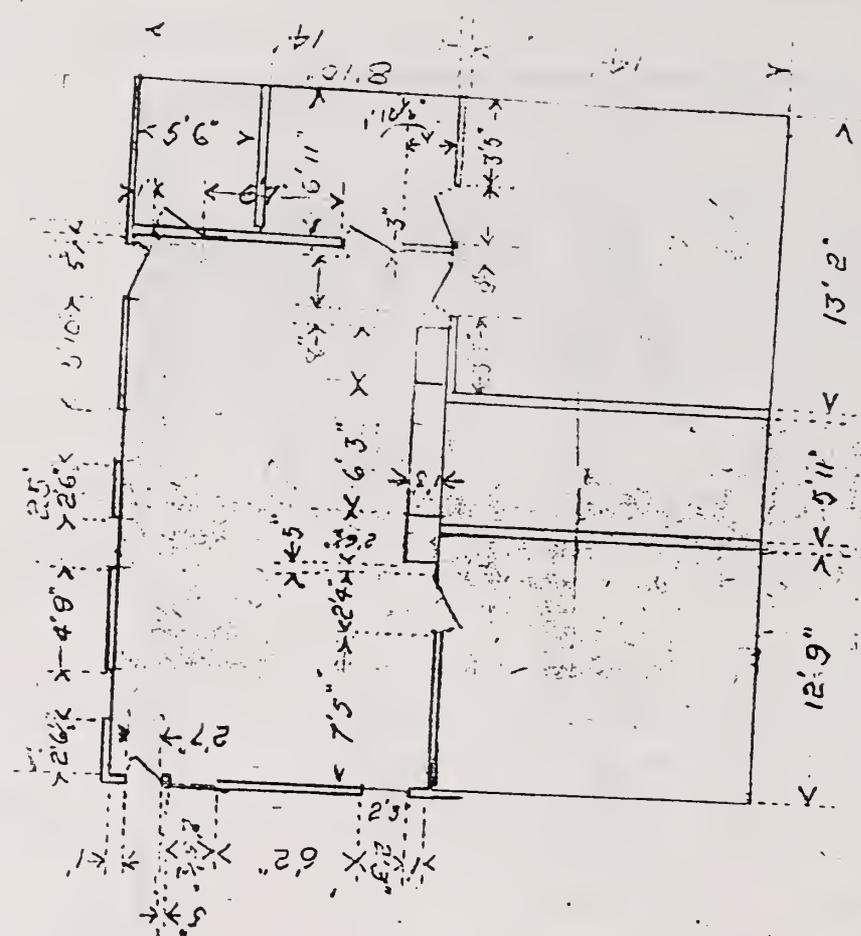
— COURTESY OF JANE PARKER

NOTE— THE INDICATIONS "MY ROOM" AND "BILLY'S ROOM" REFER
TO THEIR WORKROOMS (THEY WERE BOTH WRITERS). THEIR
BEDROOM WAS UPSTAIRS.



14 x 13
 7 x 5
 5 29 7 5
 2 9 2 4
 30 1/2 2 6 5
 5 15 6 3

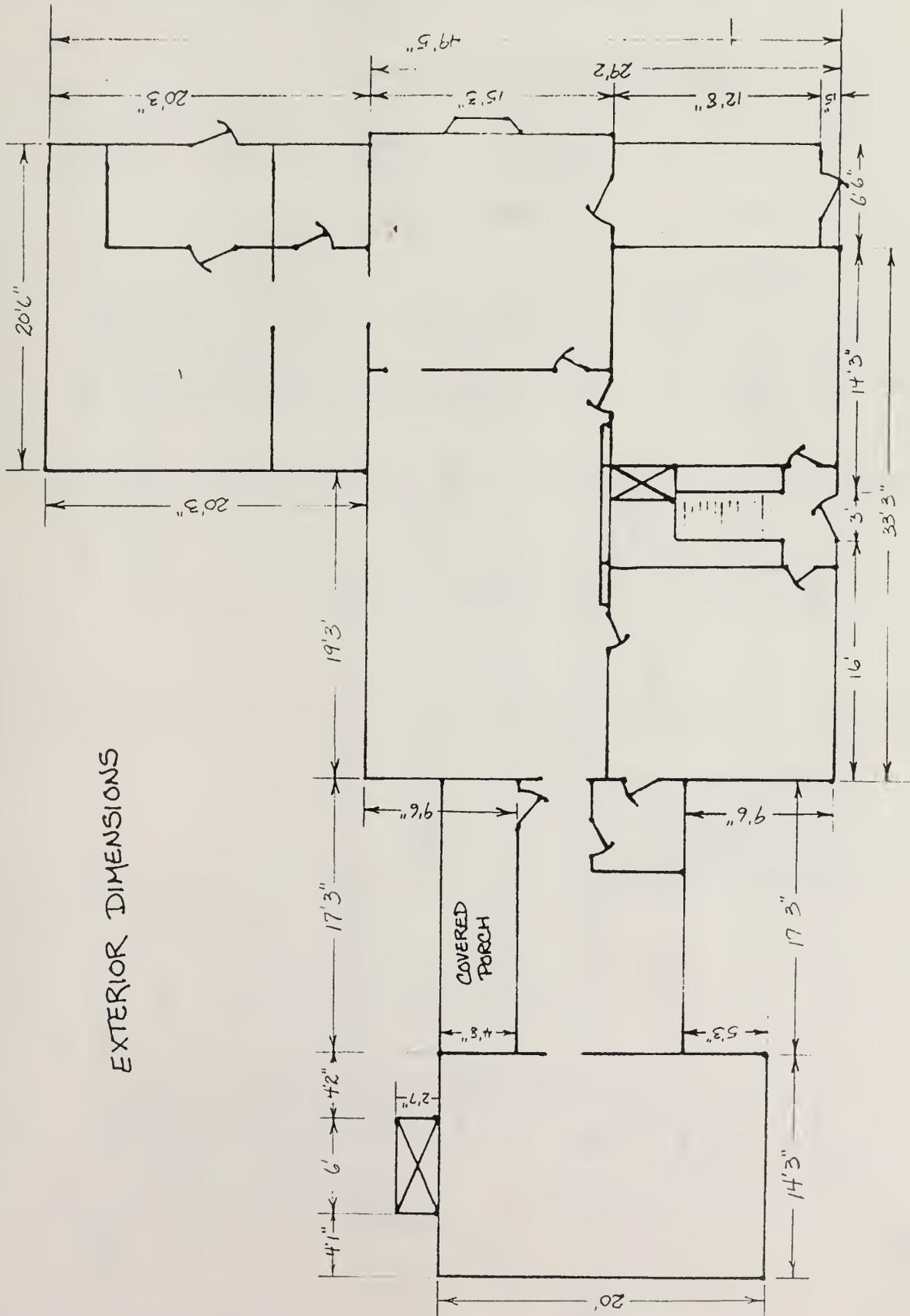
12' 9"
 5' 11"
 13' 2"
 0 27



THIS DRAWING, BY PHYLLIS DUGANNE C. 1921, SHOWS DETAILED MEASUREMENTS OF THE LIVING ROOM, BURNING ROOM AND BUTTERY. A PARTITION, SHOWN IN THE EARLIER SKETCH NEAR THE WEST END OF THE LIVING ROOM, EITHER WAS IGNORED OR HAD BEEN REMOVED. THAT PARTITION PROBABLY SEPARATED THANNIE DYER'S LIVING QUARTERS FROM THE 'BETTER' PART OF THE HOUSE WHICH SHE RENTED TO SUMMER VISITORS.

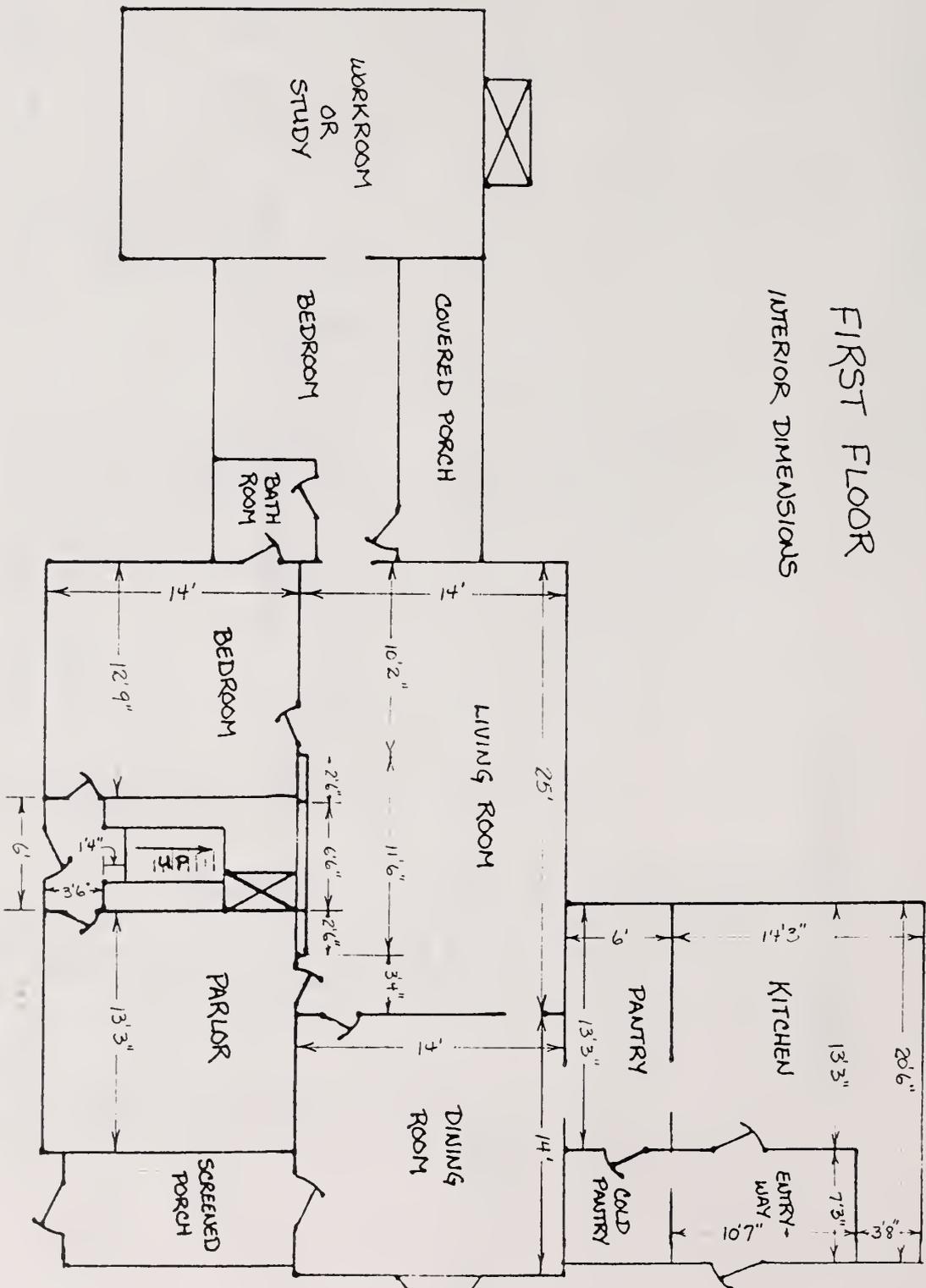
THE SKETCH PROBABLY WAS DRAWN AS PLANS WERE BEING MADE TO RENOVATE THAT AREA OF THE HOUSE.

EXTERIOR DIMENSIONS



FIRST FLOOR

INTERIOR DIMENSIONS



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: H-115
Property Name:	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Addendum:

Jonathan Collins 3d and Ruth Snow were married in 1785.
A son Andrew was born in 1788. His death is not recorded but he apparently died very young.
A son Andrew was born in 1795. He died at the age of 20 in 1816. He was the son of the widow Ruth Collins.

from Vital records of Truro, Massachusetts. Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1933.

In the Congregational Cemetery Lot #167 there are two stones:

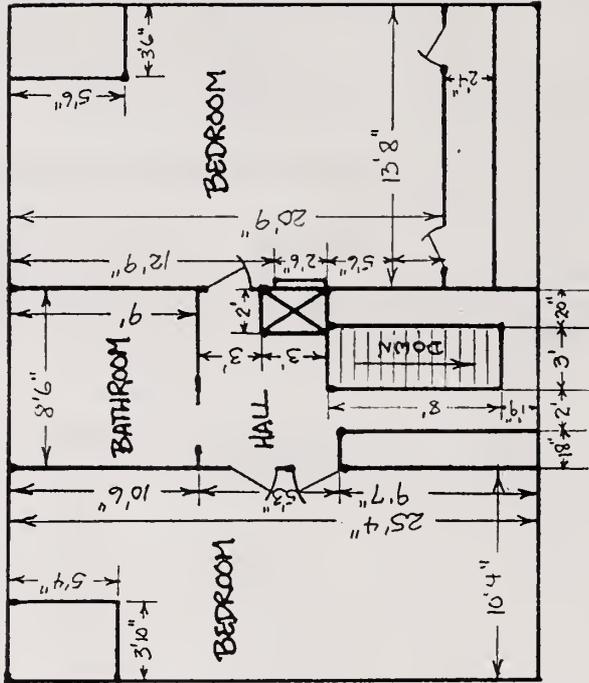
1. Our Father and Mother
Leonard Snow lost at sea June 1825 34 yrs 10 mos
Mary W. Wife of Leonard Snow died Dec. 25, 1864. Aged 66 yrs,
11 mos. 7ds
2. In memory of Mrs Ruth, widow of Mr Jonathan Collins who died
April 13, 1839 aged 82 years.

Information on the no longer existent water mill is from Water mills in Truro, by C. W. Snow. Undated

added by Barbara A. Meade, Truro Historical Commission. 9 October 1985

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

SECOND FLOOR
 INTERIOR DIMENSIONS



his education in the two room, Wilder Grammar School, Truro center.

From Up the Road by E Otis Dyer
Samuel's (7) Life at Truro Village

Part 1

Upon returning to Truro from Attleboro in April, 1901, the Dyers soon moved into their newly purchased home in Truro Village. The house was a typical old "cape codder" with a fine view of the town from its site on a high knoll.

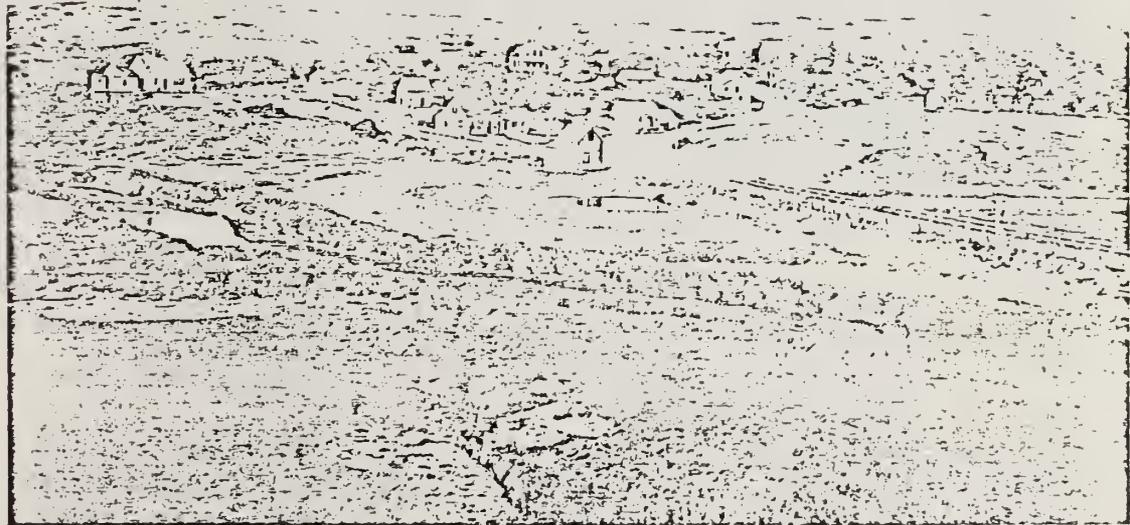
Samuel (7) continued his education at the Wilder Grammar School nearby and in 1904 was ready to begin high school. There being none in Truro, the

TRURO CENTER 1901

← Congregational Church
on "hill of Storms"

Castle Road

Samuel Dyer House →

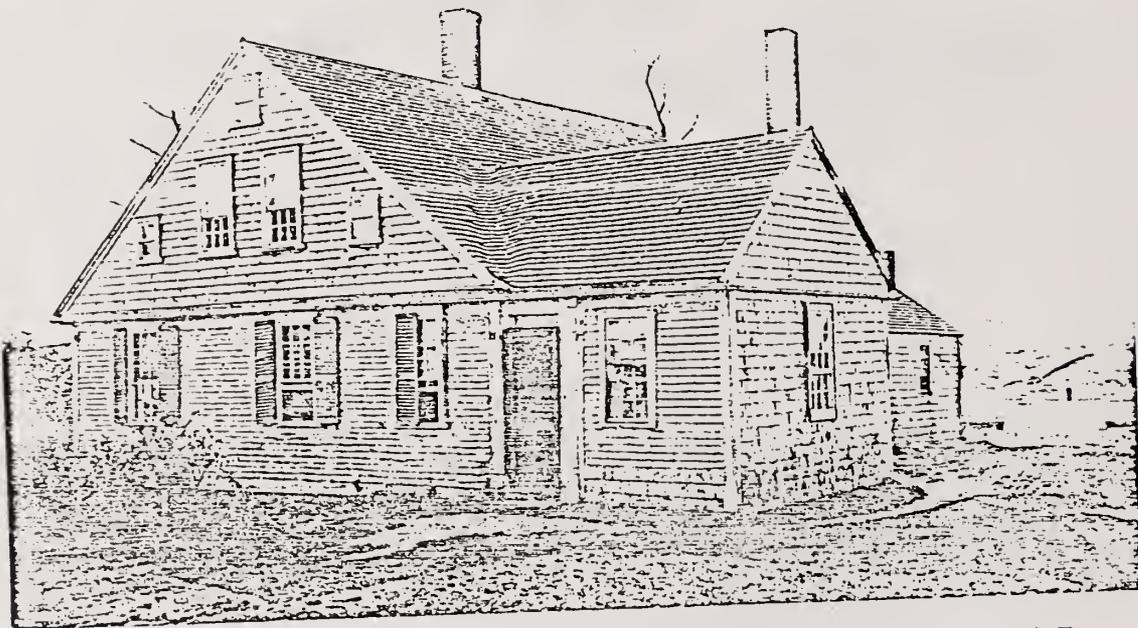


← Pamet River

Wilder Dike →

The tree-less landscape is how Samuel (7) remembered it as a boy. The Dyer home from 1901 to 1921 is at the upper right and the Cobb Library at the fork in the road hasn't been built. Samuel (7) as a boy sailed a raft on the Pamet River in the foreground.

Samuel Dyer (64) and Thannie Dyer House Truro Center
About 1900



This view looks westerly toward Cape Cod Bay. From this yard because there were so few trees, both the Bay and Backside (ocean) could be seen. Thannie bought the house in August 1901 from Uriah Rich and Samuel (7) and Mabel (7) sold it for \$1100 to the parents of Phyllis Parker Duganne. She later married Eben Giben in the 1930s.

The house was sold April 7, 1921 about a year after Thannie's death. ~~After the Dyer's moved to Attleboro in 1906, the house was used only as a summer place with Thannie arriving here each spring with her cat David by train. The side shown was rented to summer visitors and Thannie used the opposite side for herself.~~

"Windy Willow" was the Truro constable but did not really like the job, because when he arrested people he made enemies, and he found it not good for his wood and grain business.

Dyer Home Truro Village

August 11, 1973 - with Alice E. Dyer 1891-
spent honeymoon here in 1917, Jane Dyer Ellsworth 1919-
visited here as a baby in 1920, Alma Rose Driscoll
1902-1975, Mildred Rose Rich 1900-1976 who both stayed
here one winter with their mother Aunt Till, "to keep an
eye on things"

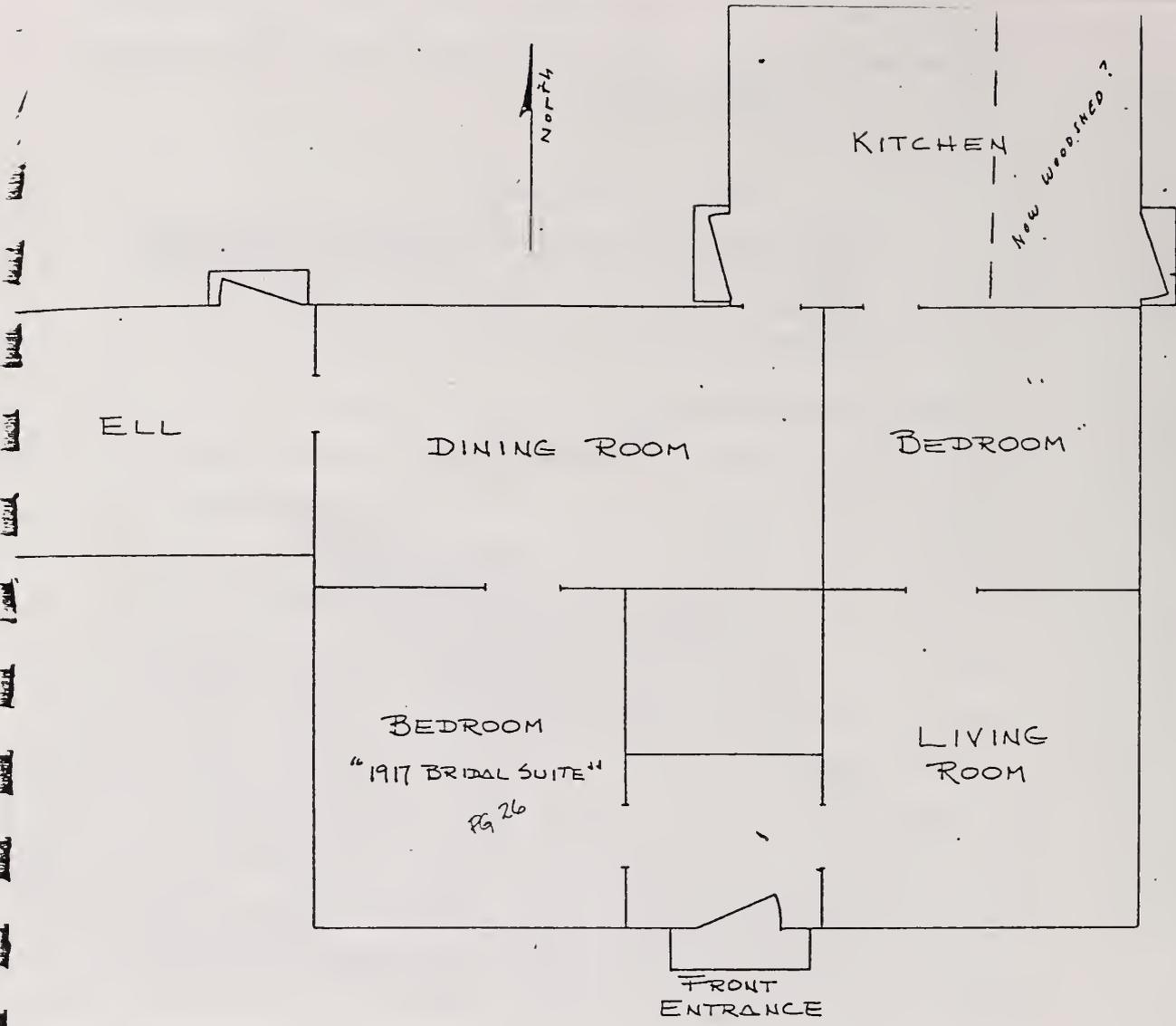
The house was presently owned by Phyllis Duganne, the writer, and her husband Eben Given, Phyllis's ^{husband} father, Mr. Parker, had purchased the place in 1921 from the Dyers. Mr. Given while showing us around commented on the bareness of the hills at that time (1921) and on how both the Atlantic and Cape Cod Bay could be seen. Alice E. Dyer, Mildred and Alma all agreed. Today it is quite wooded. Alice recalled that, as there was so little shade along the road, Thannie planted a willow tree for travelers to rest by. We could not find it and Mr. Given said he had recently cut it down. It was recalled Thannie had trouble keeping her belongings intact while the house was vacant during the winter as there were many "break-ins". Some of the furniture was once stolen when vacant. Mildred and Alma said, that to be watchmen, was the reason they spent one winter here with their mother.

Mr. Given thought the old house may have once been used as a post office.

Alice pointed out the rooms as they were when she first visited here as a guest in July, 1916, and again on her honeymoon in June 1917. (see Briggs Corner) Alice and Mildred thought some rooms were now a little different. Alice recalled she had a new experience at that time, trying to cook meals on a little kerosene stove. She remembered she and Samuel walking on the sandy roads to Wellfleet, having a steak dinner, and coming home by train. They also walked to North Truro to visit Win Ryder Hart, Sam's cousin, and had a fish chowder dinner.

When it was used as a summer place, Thannie rented the best part for a little income and lived in the west portion including the ell.

SEE SKETCH + PICTURE PP 58 + 59 ¹³

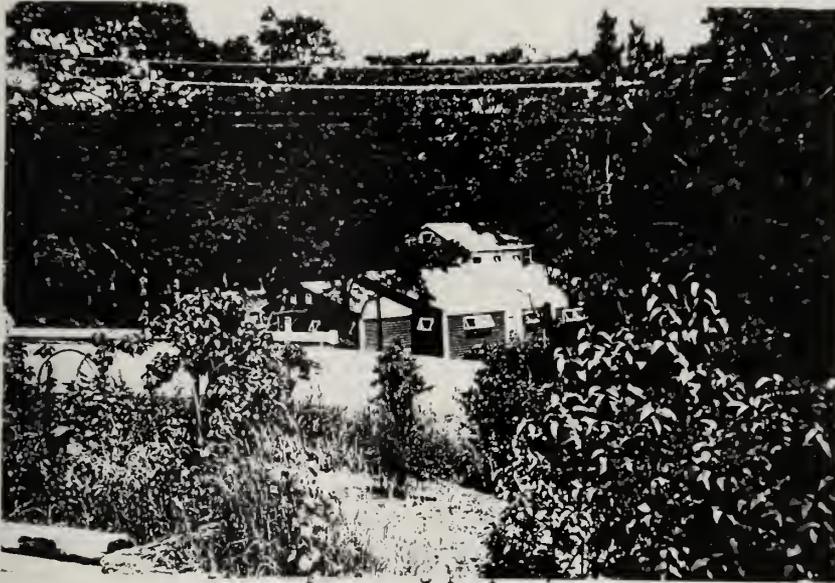


THANKFUL DYER HOUSE
 TRURO VILLAGE
 1906 - 1920

AS VISITED ON AUGUST 11, 1973 See Page 189 26

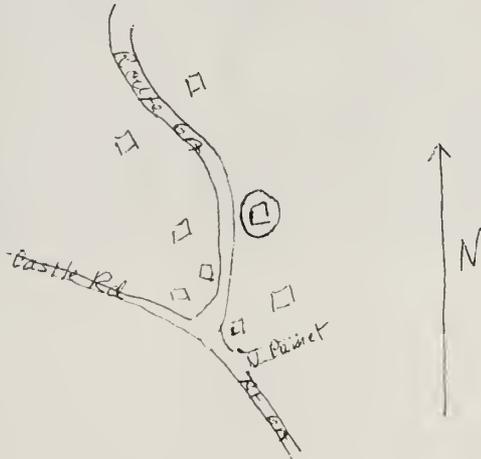
Area	Form no.
H	116

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro
 s Route 6A
 ic Name Blacksmith Shop
 riginal Stable
 resent Restaurant
 hip: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 riginal owner John Elliott

location in relation to nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1870

Source

Style Eclectic

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Has been
 flaked, remodeled several times,
 burned out and rebuilt

Moved from Prince Valley Rd Date c1900

Approx. acreage .31

Setting A few feet lower than the road
 it faces with parking area directly
 in front of it.

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 28 November 1985

(tape additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

It is questionable if one tenth of the original building remains in the structure called the Blacksmith Shop. Originally it was a functional stable made of wood, almost square with a high pitched shingled roof. It now is a cluster of shapes connecting but showing little relationship to the original structure. It is functional as a restaurant and worthy of note mostly because it continues to reincarnate itself.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

John Elliott, born in 1826, married in 1847 and was a mariner. The 1858 and 1880 Barnstable County Maps show him living in South Truro near Ryder Beach Road. He does not appear on the 1908 map. Anthony Marshall says that his uncle Manuel J. Marshall with the help of Anthony's father who flaked it to its present position opened it as a blacksmith shop after first serving an apprenticeship in Hyannis. It functioned as a blacksmith shop until about 1927. In the latter years Manuel Marshall built and opened an automobile garage across the road. The person working in the blacksmith shop would keep an eye out for the occasional gasoline customer. The building was purchased by the Jordan family for a family garage. In the mid 40's it was turned into a fish market with an apartment above. Lawrence and Muriel Wright remodeled it and ran it as a restaurant from 1948. The present owner, Al Tinker, is a graduate of Cornell University having majored in restaurant management. In the process of preparing for the 1983 summer season a propane torch caused a fire that gutted the restaurant. It was rebuilt and opened as a lounge in 1984 and a full service restaurant in 1985. It bears little resemblance to its humble beginnings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974.
- Barnstable County Maps 1858, 1880, 1907
- The Cape Codder, May 24, 1983
- The (Provincetown) Advocate May 26, 1983
- The Advocate August 30, 1984

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

H

117



Truro

Route 6A

Name Fire Station

Present Fire station

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

1938

Town reports

Vernacular cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .10

Setting Faces east on west side of Gray Square, on 6A. Small corner lot.

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist.Comm.

Date Sept 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly unique and interesting fire station in that its basic form, massing, and detailing is based on the vernacular architecture of the area- particularly that of the Federal era. While not an exact copy of a Federal cape, the 6/6 windows with blinds, the (fake) central chimney, and the pilastered doorway, along with the traditional shingled siding, allows this building to blend in with its neighboring residential buildings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The last fire station built in Truro, it is now one of just two (North Truro being the other, B-12) since the South Truro Station was vacated. Prior to construction of this station, equipment was kept at a nearby farm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1938 Truro Town Report

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

H

118



Truro

Route 6A

Name Soloman Ryder House

Present residence

Original same

DATE

c. 1790-1820

visual inspection

Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards/aluminum

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) 2/1 windows;

siding; rear ell (20thC)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 10.0

Setting Faces south on very large, wooded
lot; driveway to NW and N of house.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M.Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept, 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a full Federal cape with few modifications except the 2/1 sash, a rebuilt cellar entrance, combination storms, and aluminum siding (which is in the process of being replaced with clapboards). There is a small rear ell dating to the late 19th or early 20th centuries.

In general, it is a typical cape for Truro featuring the pilastered doorways with transom lights, the steep roof, the molded box cornice, and the protruding window frames found on so many of the other capes of the same period. It has undergone relatively few alterations.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was in the Ryder family, one of Truro's oldest, at least as far back as the 1840's and probably earlier. It may well be the house of Capt. Samuel Ryder, a trader who moved to the western United States in 1851. It was later Solomon Ryder's house. Ryder, born c.1844, was the son of either Thomas (a mariner) or Reuben (a trader) Ryder. His wife, Laurena, kept the Truro Center Library in one room of the house until the construction of Cobb Library in 1912. She was then named as the first librarian of that library.

Since the 1920's or 1930's the house has been in the family of Dr. Henry Lupien of Brockton.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

A. Marshall, "Truro, Cape Cod..."



	H	65
--	---	----

address _____

al use _____

it use _____

it owner _____

o public _____

Art/sculpture _____ Date _____ Style _____
 Education _____ Military affairs _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
 Literature _____ Indians _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated (Moved) Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High (Regular) Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 _____ Center) End Interior Irregular _____ Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

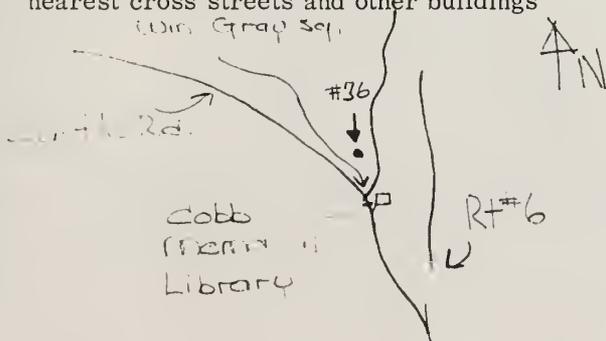
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical (Varied) _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ footage on street

Recorder _____

For _____

Photo # 2A 3A D _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on
theme circled on front of form)



RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM C - MONUMENTS
 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

STATUE
 BUST
 MARKER
 RELIGIOUS SHRINE
 MONUMENT
 FOUNTAIN
 MILESTONE
 BOUNDARY MARKER
 GROUP COMPOSITION

Town Truro

Street Route 6A, Truro Center

Name Cobb Library Clock and Chimes

Original Owner Town of Truro

Present Owner Town of Truro

Monument has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Date Constructed 1930

Date Dedicated 1930

Agriculture
 Architecture
 Art/Sculpture
 Education
 Literature
 Music
 Government
 Commerce/Industry
 Science/Invention
 Travel/Communication
 Military Affairs
 Indians
 Development of Town/City
 Religion/Philosophy

Source of Date Stone, Town Reports

Designer or Sculptor _____

Individual or group responsible for monument if other than owner Nellie (Cobb) Magee

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____

IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None _____

MONUMENT endangered by: Overgrown by ivy but not endangered

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other
on facade of granite monument

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: _____

Cobb Memorial Library clock and chimes in town hall presented to the town of Truro, Mass. in memory of Elisha W. Cobb by his daughter Nellie C. Magee 1930

DESCRIPTION**

Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material _____

Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other _____

Setting (surroundings) On sloping lawn in front of Cobb Memorial Library

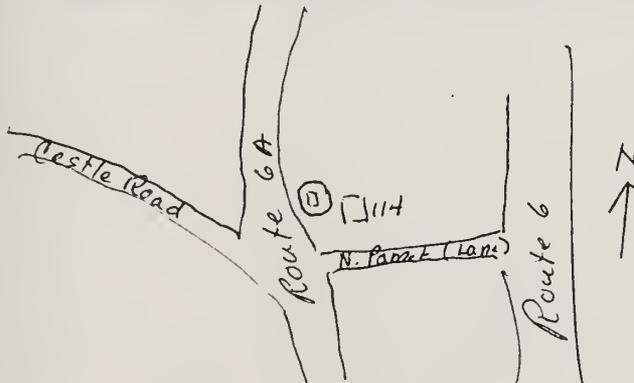
Size (approximate) 30" high and 20" wide placque on somewhat larger stone

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder Barbara A. Meade

For Truro Historical Commission
 (Name of Organization)

Photo attached Date Received 7 Nov 1985



* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.

** Describe the monument on the reverse side.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

This is a simple bronze placque mounted on a granite stone facing the road (Route 6A). At present it is nearly overgrown with ivy.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

The Cobb Memorial Library was built for the town of Truro by Elisha W. Cobb. It was completed and dedicated in August 1915 and named the Cobb Memorial Library in memory of the donor's parents, Elisha W. Cobb and Mehitable (Smith) Cobb. Mr Cobb died in 1927. His daughter gave the Cobb Memorial Library a clock mounted on the roof of the Library in a cupola with four faces of the clock so that it can be seen in all directions. At the same time she had chimes installed in the Town Hall a half mile away. The Town Hall chimes are sounded by the impulse from the Library clock.

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Dyer, Ruth Pickering, 1895-1983. Notes; Truro people and their houses. Unpublished
Town Reports
Library documents housed in Truro Historical Society Museum

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: H-711
Property Name: Cobb Library Clock & Chimes Monument	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



Vulcan
BINDER & COVER
Vincent, AL 35178

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
153-178, 221-225	I



Town Truro

Name of area (if any) The Pamets (including Head of Pamet)

~~1710-1850~~

General date or period 1710-1850

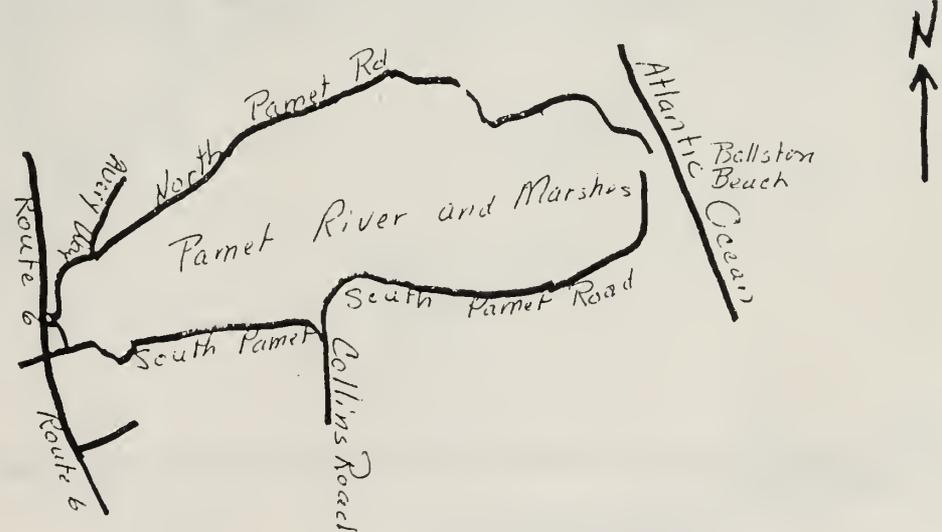
Area uniform (explain). Old houses are Colonial Cape Cod built in 18thC style?

Condition? varies--most have been maintained and modernized

Type of ownership? all are privately owned

Use? All are residential; some are used only during the summer

Area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



See attached detailed general map

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
 USGS Quadrant _____
 MHC Photo no. _____

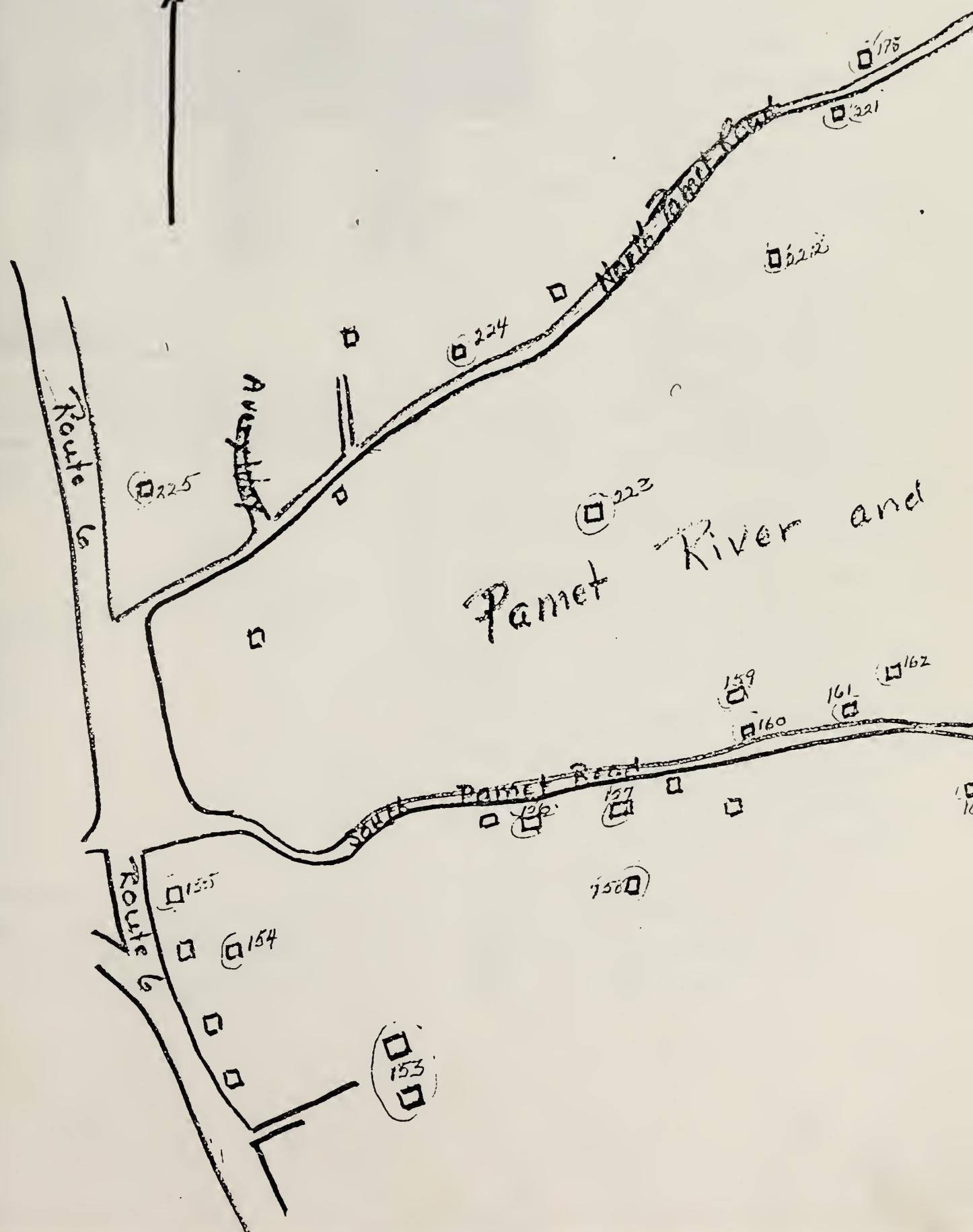
6. Recorded by Barbara Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 16 June 1983

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

The area includes North and South Pamet Roads and the Head of the Pamet. The Pamet is a fresh/brackish/salt water river originating a few hundred feet from the Atlantic Ocean and separated from it by dunes. It flows westward and empties into CapeCod Bay. Those who settled here were primarily Seafaring people--transport, fishing, whaling. But all were also farmers who fed and sometimes clotherd their families from the produce of the land. During the mid-nineteenth century prosperity came to Truro and nearly the entire Pamet River was navigable. There were wharves and stores nearly to the Head of the Pamet. A pedestrian bridge was built. There were convenience stores on either side of the river. The stage coach--traveled via Kings Highway (now Collins Road) and Head of the Pamet on its way north or south. The comfortable houses built along either side of the Pamet are much as they were one hundred fifty years ago. There are no businesses and almost the entire area lies within the Cape Cod National Seashore. The Seashore maintains a cranberry bog just north of North Pamet Road. Self guided as well as guided tours take place there. An American Youth Hostel is housed in a former Coast Guard Building on the south side of North Pamet Road. There is a public parking area at the extreme end of Head of the Pamet adjacent to Ballston Beach, one of the most popular of Truro's town beaches. It was in this area the TV movie SUMMER SOLSTICE (with Henry Fonda and Myrna Loy) was filmed. At the turn of the 20th century there was a Coast Guard Station near the beach as well as a summer resort complete with bowling alley and roller skating rink. The Coast Guard station and some of the resort buildings were moved. The remainder were town down. In 1980 a barrier was placed cutting off North Pamet Road from South Pamet Road to permit the dunes to rebuild and to prevent the Atlantic Ocean from breaking through into the Pamet River.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.



Pamet River and

Route 6

Ave

Pamet Road

Route 6

153

10

11

12

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA FORM NO.

I 80

Truro

North Pamet Rd

Name Ambrose Snow House

Present residence

Original same plus cobbler's shop

PERIOD

c.1790-1810

HABS

Federal 3/4 cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings privy (HABS dwg MA-697),
modern garage

Major Alterations (with dates) replace-
ment sash, recent

Condition fair

Moved Date

Acreage .9 ac

Setting Close to, and slightly above
the road; faces south; thick hedges
along road; driveway to west

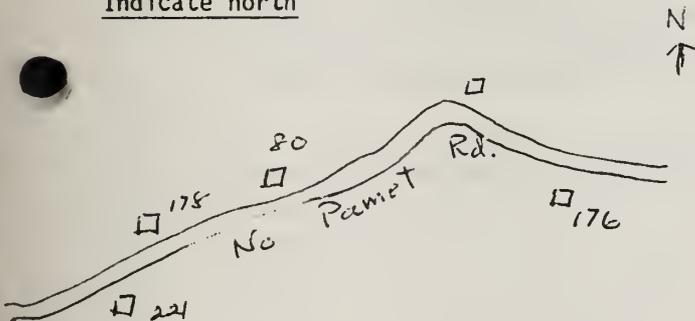
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The mass and form of this house have not changed since the early 19th C when the west ell was added, thought to be for a cobbler's shop. Not very many exterior original details remain, though, aside from the simple box cornice. The windows are from several periods, none original; the siding and some of the trim has been replaced in this century. The house has a wood shingle roof and, despite the changes, maintains much of its early character.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned in the early and mid 19th C by Ambrose Snow, a mariner, who was crippled while at sea at the age of nineteen, in 1806. Listed in the 1850 census as a 'labourer', he raised a large family of successful mariners, including six sons who were masters of first class fishing vessels. Antoine Silver (Silva) bought it in 1864 and rented to Antoine Enos, who ran a farm here. His daughter, F. Sinclair owned it in the early part of this century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Shebna Rich, p.433-4
HABS MA-697 and MA-768

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

AMBROSE SNOW HOUSE AND COBBLER SHOP

Located on the north side of North Pamet Road 2/3 miles from U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 12-20 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Lt. Robert R. Reining,
22 Pleasant Street, Granby, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Ambrose Snow House and Cobbler Shop is a one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" of wood. The rectangular house faces south with a west ell. All exterior wall surfaces are shingled. The late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century house is surrounded by natural vegetation.

The house as of 1962 is in fair condition, but is being restored by its owner, Lt. Robert Reining. A new roof and west wall have been added to the exterior and the roof framing has been reinforced. There were intermediate rafters inserted at one time, probably in the nineteenth century, and in 1962 collar ties were added.

The over-all dimensions are 26' on the south by 29' on the east. The house has brick underpinnings which have been replaced in some places by concrete block. The plank walls have exterior shingles and interior plaster. The west ell, which is reputed to have been the cobbler shop was discovered to have a double thickness of walls when repairs were being made by the owner, Lt. Reining. By this he meant that there was an original wall with finish trim, a small space, and another wall with finish trim. The frame is post and beam, which is exposed on the interior. There is one cement stoop at the south door of the house. At the present time there are no chimneys in the structure, although there was one in the center of the house originally. The hole is still there.

The main front door is on the south of the house. The trim for this door is of a later period than the rest of the house. There is also a later door to the north with two lights. The original windows are gone. The present windows are 4/4 light double hung sash. They appear to be replacements of the late nineteenth century.

AMBRUCE SNOW HOUSE AND COBBLER SHOP
Architectural Information
page 2

The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The roof planks run perpendicular to the ridge and are supported on purlins and later intermediate rafters. The original rafters were spaced at about ten feet on center. Some rafters are hewn and some are sawn. There is a simple box cornice.

The first floor has three rooms across the front and has one large room in the rear. The first floor has a south front center door with an entry and stair hall. To the east of the hall is a primary room. To the west of the hall is a room which is half in the main house and half in the west ell. The west ell has another small room at its very end. To the north or rear of the house is the old kitchen which has two rooms on its east end and two rooms at its west end. The small room to the southwest of the kitchen has a small sink room between it and the west ell, in a peculiar, but seemingly original manner. The second floor has modern beaver-board bedrooms. The cellar is the circular Cape Cod type, but is of small rocks rather than brick.

The main stair runs from the south front door to the center of the second floor. The flooring is random width planking, and seems original except for the old kitchen.

The walls and ceilings are plastered on the first floor and are of beaver-board on the second. The fireplace walls in the southwest room and the old kitchen are paneled. The original color shows through to some extent in the southwest room's paneling cracks - the color is a dark grey-blue. The trim is simple and has been removed from some door and window facings. The posts and beams have been boxed in. The interior doors are four and two panel painted wood with iron lift latches and hinges.

Lighting is from modern electric lights. The heating is by small portable stoves. The house has no fireplaces now or chimneys. There is no central heat.

The house overlooks North Pamet Road. To the rear is a privy, recorded in the HABS as the Ambrose Snow Privy. There is evidence of other buildings near by, but there is nothing known of them. The house has a drive, part of which is brick, to its west.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
July 24, 1962.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

TRURO

Form No:

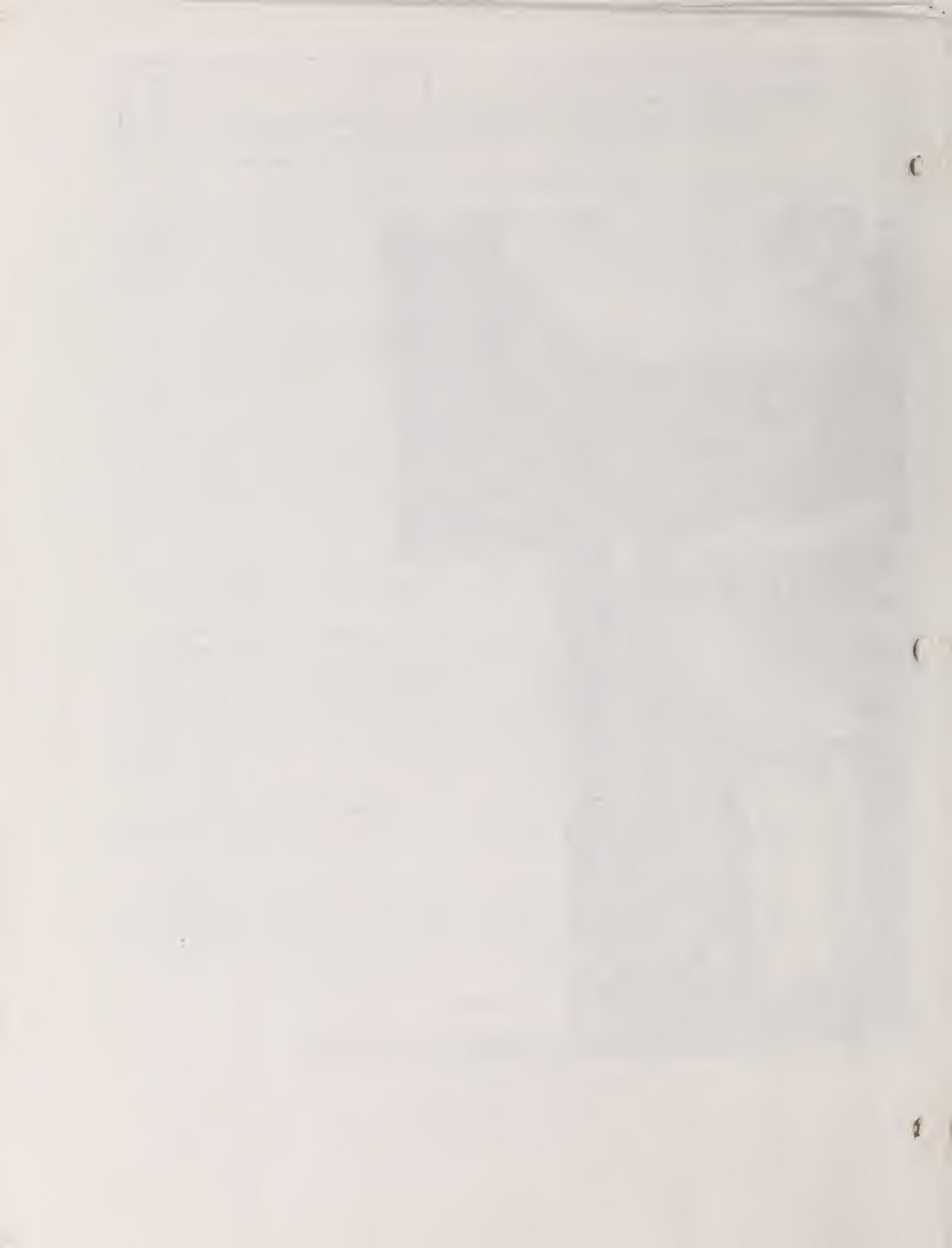
I-80

Property Name:

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



o Inventory form at bottom



FORM B - BUILDING

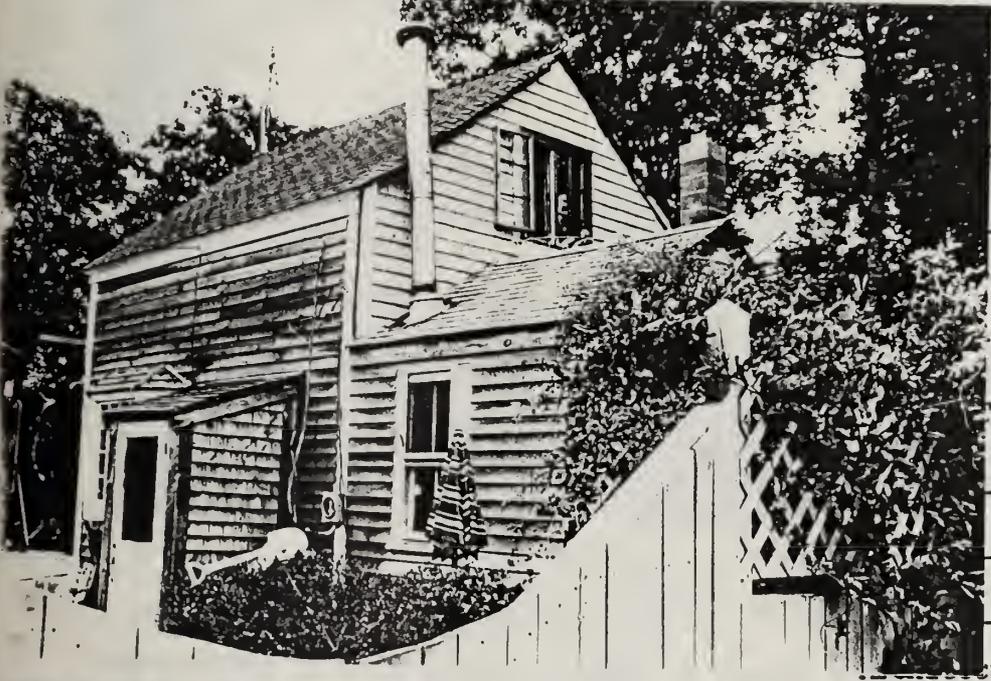
AREA

FORM NO.

I

153

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6

Name

Present residence

Original summer kitchen

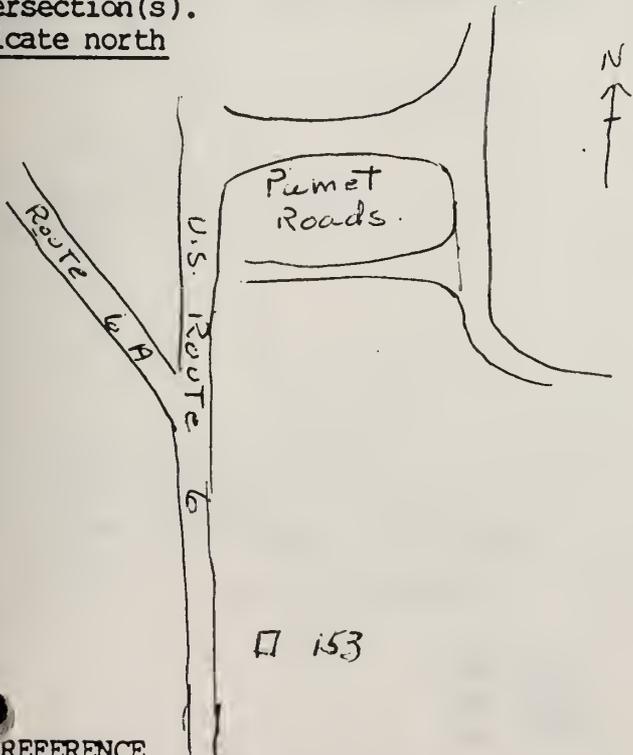
PERIOD

c. 1790-1800

visual inspection, maps

vernacular Federal

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric

Outbuildings main house (new)

Major Alterations (with dates) converted to residence.

Condition good

Moved from Hatch Road Date early 20th c.

Acreage .96

Setting On busy Route 6.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a simple vernacular building which once served as a summer kitchen. It has few original ornamental details, being a strictly functional building. It has been modernized and now serves as an outbuilding for a new house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the summer kitchen on the Hatch farm of Hatch Road. It was moved in the early years of this century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map
1880 map
1907 map

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is fairly typical of the capes built in the transition period from the Federal to the Greek Revival. It shows similar detailing—the box cornice, the pilastered doorway, etc.—to the earlier Federal capes but has the higher walls found on the later Federal capes and the Greek Revival capes. It has a large rear addition. The 2/2 sash are later although the frames may be original.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was built c. 1825, possibly by a Hatch who lived nearby, for the Thomas Paine family. This family descended from the Paines who were one of Truro's original families.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

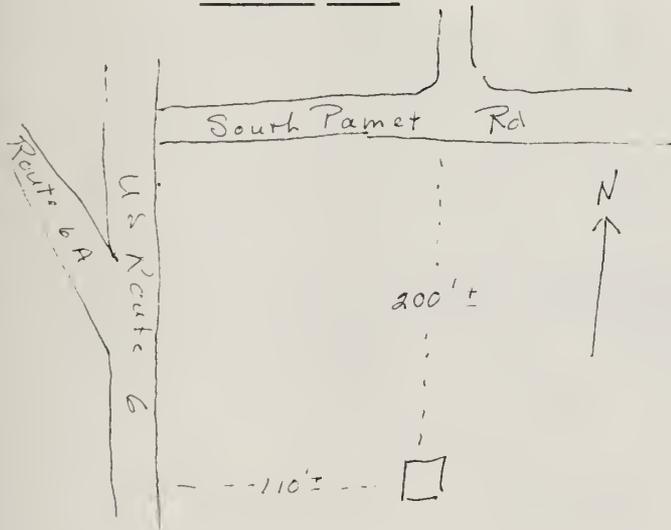
Area	Form no.
I	155

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
250 N. STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



Truro
 is US Route 6
 ic Name Holway house
 iginal Residence
 resent Residence
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 iginal owner Benjamin Davis

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1838
 Source Notebook of Rev. Raymond Holway
 Style Greek Revival 3/4 cape
 Architect Benjamin Davis
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard and shingles
 Outbuildings
 Major alterations (with dates)
 Moved approx 300' NNE Date c1949
 Approx. acreage .84
 Setting On a hill overlooking Pamet and across to the Hill of Churches

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 13 December 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This 3/4 Cape has been added to and then reduced to its original size. It is traditional, but the sidelights and transom reflect the Greek Revival style in vogue when it was constructed. The sidelights have been replaced with quite lovely etched glass panels. The building was moved with the county road was improved to become US 6. Some of the "improvements" were stripped away. The barn was relocated and is now a separate home to be described on another form.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Benjamin Davis (1808-1880) built house 1838. He was a house carpenter.

James H. Cordes purchased from Davis.

Reverent Raymond F. Holway purchased 1891.

Mary I. Lord, devoted friend and member of the family inherited it.

Went to Ernest and Elspeth M. Holway 1933

Purchased by Joseph and Ethel Duarte

Purchased by Gordon and Jean Russell

Purchased by Paul Endich, present owner

The hill on which this house stands was in the late 19th century "Davis" hill. Five houses on its crest were owned and/or occupied by members of the Davis family. Joshua, brother of Benjamin, (1814-1913 is probably best known as a teacher who founded Truro Academy, built and dedicated in 1840 and closed in 1854 when Joshua's health failed. The Truro Academy building was later moved to Wellfleet and stands next to Mid-Cape (formerly Nickerson's) Hardware. Joshua went to Somerville and was Superintendent of Schools there for 25 years. The Reverend Raymond F. Holway says in his notes "At the northeast corner of my land, where for many years a watering trough stood was once called 'Hector's Nook' after a negro." Of this John Dyer says "Years ago the late Mr. Joshua Dyer prepared an article for the paper of the Truro Lyceum concerning the life of Hector (the last slave in Truro). I make the following quotation from the sketch: 'There are those now living who remember Hector, an old man with bleached locks and dim eyes, struggling amid the last waves of a toilsome life. He sighed not for Africa, for Truro was his home, and he knew no other. During a long life he scarce wandered beyond the sound of his lowing herds, of the meanderings of the Pamet, on which he paddled so often in his little canoe. He looked with faith and hope beyond his narrow bounds, so laying aside his paddles he steps from his canoe and stands while and pure, free and glorified on the banks of the Great River of his heavenly home.'"

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

The Book of Family History, kept by Joshua Hinckley Davis (1773-1858)

Vital records of the town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849,
(published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants
Boston, 1933

Holway, Raymond F. Notes.

Dyer, John B. Truro on CapeCod; an historical address, in 1909

Barnstable County maps 1858, 1880, 1907

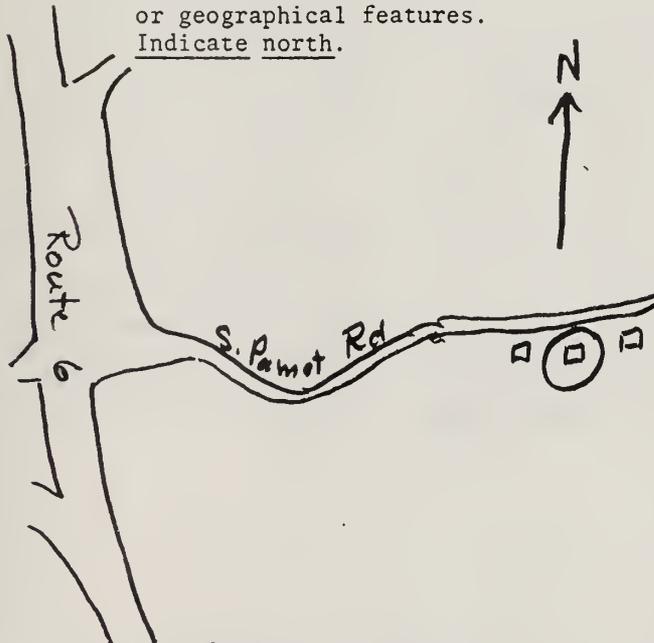
Area I	Form no. 156
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South side--see HABS report attached for "front view"

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 22 October 1984

Truro

ss South Pamet Road

ric Name Joseph Rich House

Original Residence

Present Residence

ship: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Joseph Rich 2d

DESCRIPTION:

Date c1826

Source HABS no MA 760

Style Early Greek revival 3/4 Cape

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric clapboard on north side shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) west ell c1840, east ell c1910, dormer, bay window, new foundation 1960

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2.0

Setting Situated on south side of

S. Pamet Road on a knoll--well tended

grounds within the Cape Cod National

Seashore

(please additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house was originally a 3/4 Cape. It has been remodeled several times and no longer retains many of its early characteristics. The basic house had a door between the single window and pair of windows as indicated by ridges in the interior wall surface. It is not known whether this was the original front door facing the road to the north. The door on the south opens at the foot of a steep stairway and the rooms on either side are characteristic of the "front" of a CapeCod house. The west ell built about 1840 has an interesting pattern of lights--6 above and 4 on either side of the door. Windows in the house are 9/6 but are replacements. Shutters have wide wooden slats. It is possible that the box finish of the roof edge was done when the west ell (kitchen) was added along with a gabled portico and a new "front" door. In 1960

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house has a short chain of ownership. In 1825 Richard Rich "conveyed" the land to his son, Joseph Rich 2d (Bk18 p 210). Joseph Rich 2d, known as the "white-headed Joseph Rich" to distinguish him from the "red-headed Joseph Rich" who lived nearby, married Sarah Snow in 1815 and by 1825 they had four children. One son, Elisha (1815-1841) was lost with 56 other Truro men and boys in the gale of 1841. In 1876 the land and house were conveyed to John H. Rich whose relationship to Joseph Rich has not been established. He, the son of Isaac, grandson of Isaac, and great grandson of Isaac, was born in 1850. From the age of 12 to 23 he was a fisherman. He became a member of the Pamet Life Saving Station and 1876 when he acquired the house he was the Captain. It was he who added the east wing, the south portico, plastered the walls, and sealed the north door. He died about 1930-31. His children Marilla and Arthur had moved to Arizona and New Hampshire respectively and in 1943 sold the house to Thomas A. Kane, present owner. Thomas Kane was Town Clerk for many years while also teaching in the Provincetown High School. He retired from teaching in 1976 and as town clerk in 1982. He is dubbed "Town Father" because of his great interest in Truro history and his willingness to share his knowledge. "Ask Tom Kane" is a familiar first answer to anyone seeking information. He writes a weekly column "My Pamet" which is published in both the Provincetown Advocate and the Orleans Cape Codder. He plays trombone in the Lower Cape Concert Band and sings with local choral groups.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

HABS # Mass 760, Cape Cod National Seashore Classified Historic Structure #17-25
Barnstable County maps of 1858, 1880, and 1907
Barnstable County Registry of Deeds
Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Chapter 27, Blake, 1890
Rich, Shebnah. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop, 1883
Notes of Ruth Pickering Dyer, 1895-1983
Conversations with Thomas A. Kane, September 1982 and October 1984

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: I 156
Property Name: Joseph Rich house	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

the bay window and rear dormer were added, a concrete block foundation substituted for the original, a cellar created under the east ell breaking through the original circular cellar. The interior had been plastered by the previous owner and the square upright beams shaped so they would not show through the plaster. In 1960 heat, plumbing and wainscoting were added and the fireplace was restored. There is one chimney over the original house, one over the east ell.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

2nd
Joseph Rich House (Thomas Kane)
South Pamet Road, Truro

In 1876 Sally Cordis and Mary M. Cook conveyed to John H. Rich, book 125, p. 599, land with dwelling house and outbuilding on the south side of the Pamet River. The town road runs through north part of said described land, and the rights are reserved in that road. Sally Rich, a daughter of Joseph Rich, 2nd, and Sally Rich, married William B. Cordis, and she is one of the three just cited as conveying to John H. Rich. Mary Cook was also one of the conveyers in 1876. They were apparently the heirs of Joseph Rich 2nd. The heirs of John H. Rich conveyed to Thomas Kane in 1943, by book 610, p. 177.

In 1825 Joseph Rich 2nd bought land apparently without any building on it from the heirs of Hannah HOPKINS, apparently the same piece of property as Thomas Kane's house stands now. This makes the chain of title on this property.

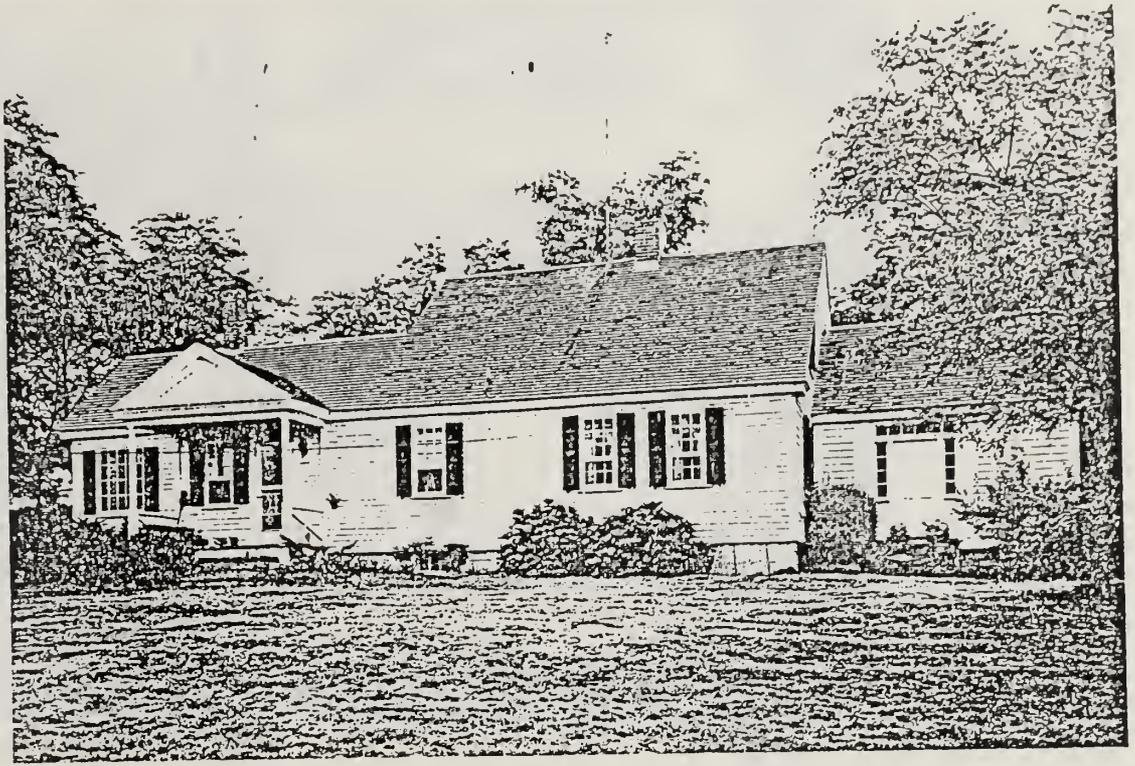
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Mrs. Ruth Dyer called Mrs. Burling on August 16, 1962 to tell her that she had located the Joseph Rich, who was the original owner of Tommy Kane's house. He was Joseph Rich, 2nd, who married Sarah Snow in 1815, and they had four children, Elisha, born 1815, Joseph, born 1817, and Sally, born 1821, and Solomon. Sally married William Cordes in 1846. She was then 25 years old. He was known as Joseph Rich 2nd.

Researcher
copy

187

Joseph Rich Howard
HABS No. MA - 760





HABS-EODC
Form 3B
VII.15.1959

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Historian's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part I)

Name of Structure Joseph Rich (white-headed)

Address South Pawlet Road, Truro
State, county, township, locality, street address or location

Present Owner (give address) Thomas Kane

Present Occupant " " & family

Present Use Year-round residence

Brief Statement of Significance (historical):

PHYSICAL HISTORY (All statements shall be documented)

Original and subsequent owners

Joseph Rich, then to John Harrington Rich. Walling map of 1858 shows "J. Rich" and Atlas of Barnstable County, 1880, map of Truro, shows "J. H. Rich."

Date of Erection

Architect

Builder, suppliers, etc.

Original plans, construction, etc.

Notes on alterations and additions

Thomas Kane House

This is a correction of chain of title dictated earlier.

In 1825 the heirs of Richard Rich conveyed to Joseph Rich the land on which this house now stands. Book 18, p. 210.

The next transaction is in 1876 when the heirs of Joseph Rich, 2nd, conveyed to John H. Rich, book 125, p. 599--Aug st 26, 1876. They conveyed to John H. Rich and the deed mentions a dwelling.

Built late 1820's ca 1836.

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
I	157



ON
02108

SEE
ABS report
attached

Town Truro

Address South Pamet Road

Historic Name William P. Snow house

Use: Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner William P. Snow, 1796?

te)
n

s
arest
ildings

DESCRIPTION:

Date c1830

Source Vital statistics and title chain

Style Three quarter Cape

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Wood shingles

Outbuildings Detached garage

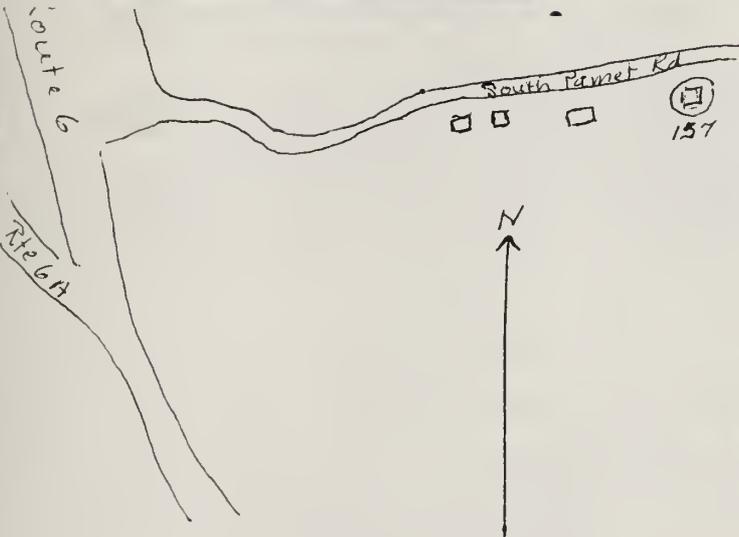
Major alterations (with dates) _____

summer kitchen ell on north c1870
interior modernized, dormers built
on south of original house and
garage under house c1930
basement

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2.75

Setting On a slight hill surrounded
with residential lawn and plantings.
Just south of South Pamet road



Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 12 December 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

See HABS report no. MA 771 attached.

Story overhang points toward an early date.

Measured architectural drawings on file in Truro.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Built by or for William P. Snow (born 1796, died 1845? or before)

William P. Snow married Hannah Paine in 1824.

Conveyed to David Snow the homestead of the late William P. Snow Nov 1845

Deeded to Manuel Brown Roderick Nov 1867

Deeded to Mercia Fratus August 1912 "formerly the homestead of David Snow"

Deeded to Lucy M. Fratus 1926 who married John Joseph Kelley 1926.

John (Jack, Truro postmaster) son of Lucy is now owner and lives in the house.

According to Ruth Pickering Dyer "David Snow's was one of the show places of Truro."

Anthony Marshall "Up until 1895, there was no Roman Catholic Church in Truro. We have spoken of the Portuguese coming to Truro around Civil War time. They were nearly one hundred per cent Roman Catholic. Since they had no church available, they arranged to have Masses said in a private home on Soth Pamet Road, (in Truro Center. This was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. The house, still standing, is at present the home of John Kelley, Truro Center's Postmaster."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

HABS report # MA-771

Notes of Ruth Pickering Dyer (1895-1983)

Marshall, Anthony. Truro as I knew it. Vantage, 1794

Topographical description of Truro, in the County of Barnstable, 1794

Vital records of the Town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849,
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Boston, 1933



#4
157

I 7 45

Curto
 Address S. Farnet Rd. E. Rt #6
William P. Snow House
 Use Residence
 Use Residence
 Owner Mrs. of Lucy Francis Kelley
 Public no

Art, sculpture
 Education
 Government
 Literature
 Music
 Travel, communication
 Military affairs
 Religion/philosophy
 Indians
 Development of town/city
 Date 11/18/45 Style Capehart 6 1/2
 Source of date NA 45
 Architect _____

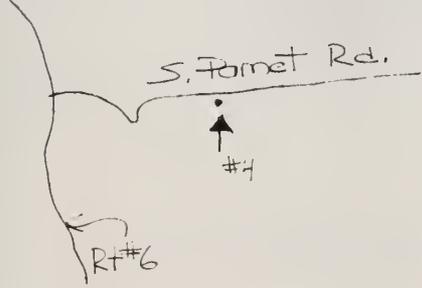
3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick
 WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wing A Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony
 FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: _____
 Windows: Spacing Regular Irregular Identical Varied 4/6
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

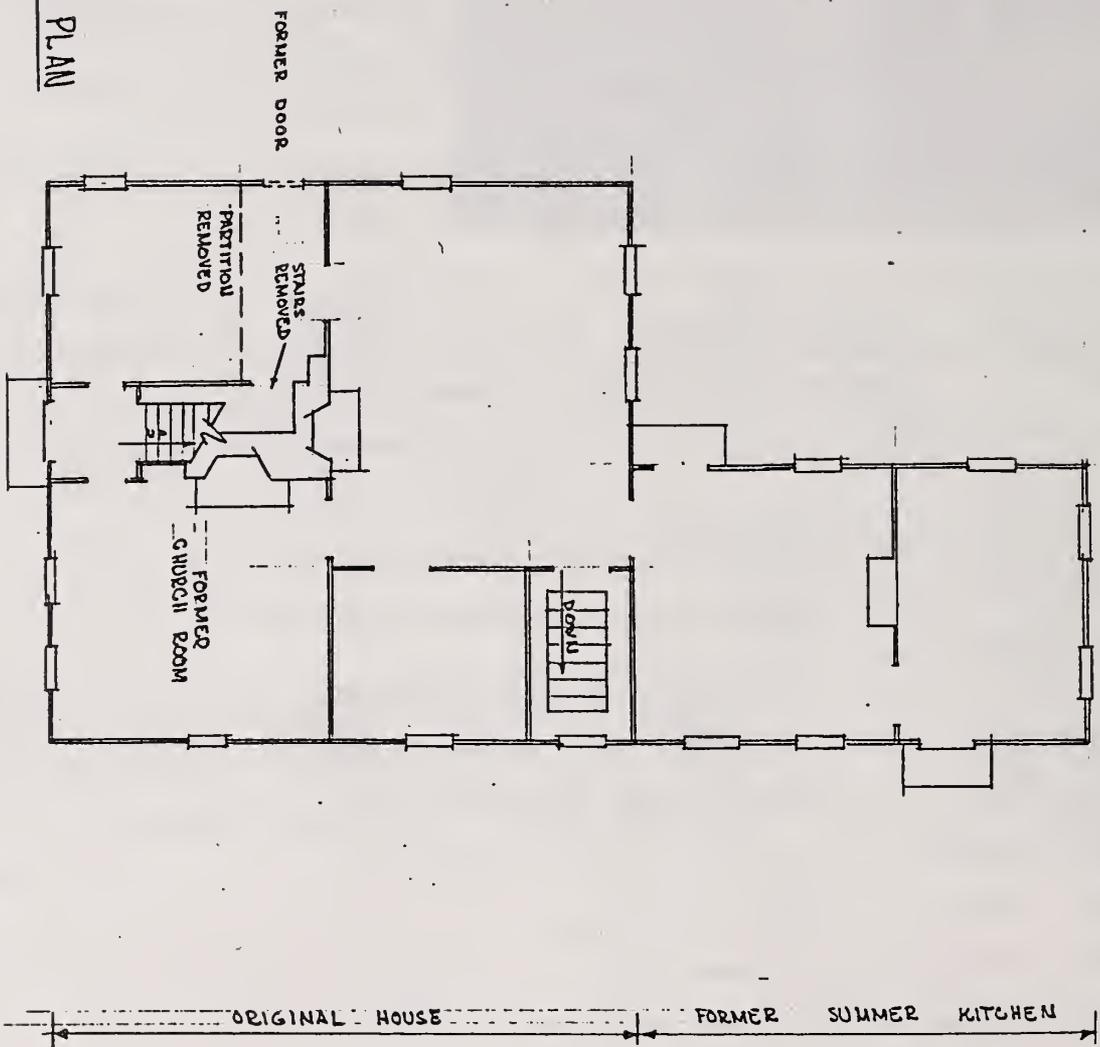


AN.

69-503, 504
 Recorder Melissa Marie Soren
 For Mass Historical Commission
 Photo # 67 Date July 28, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NO SCALE

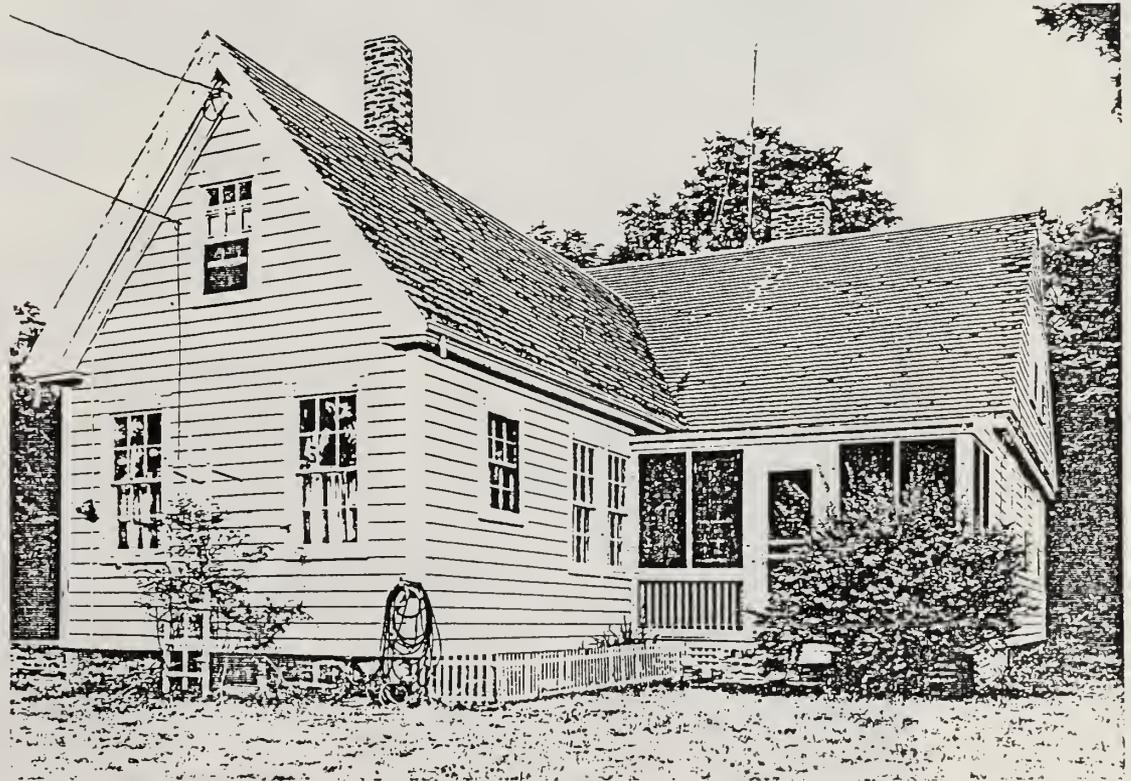
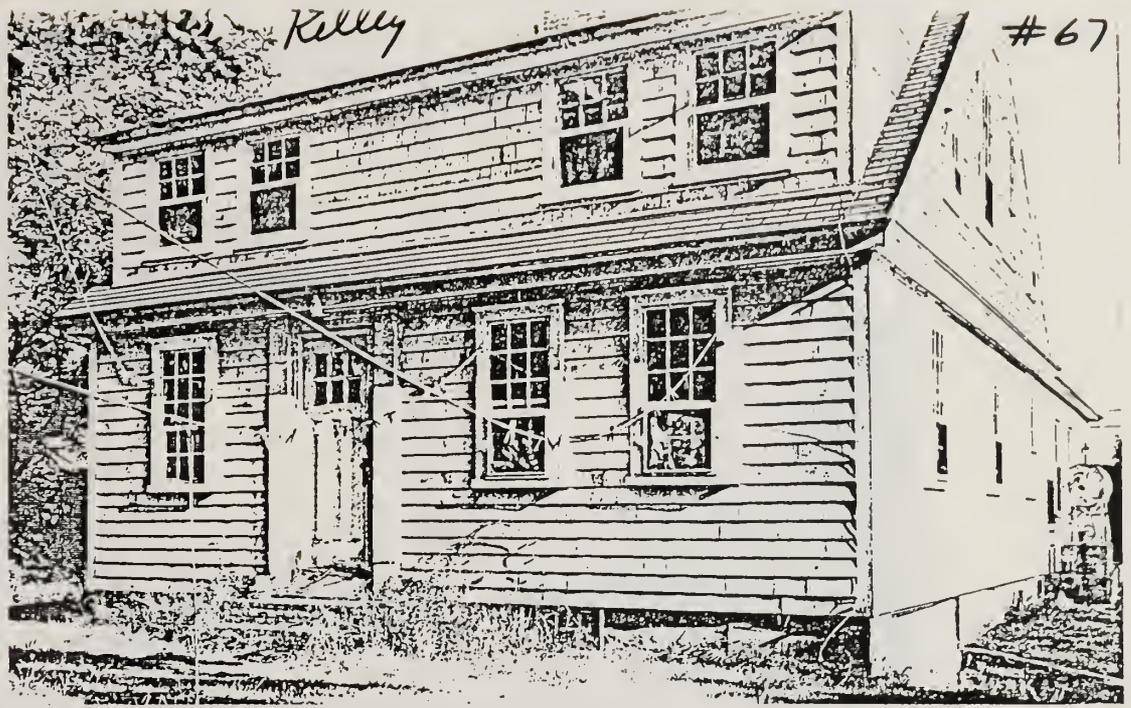


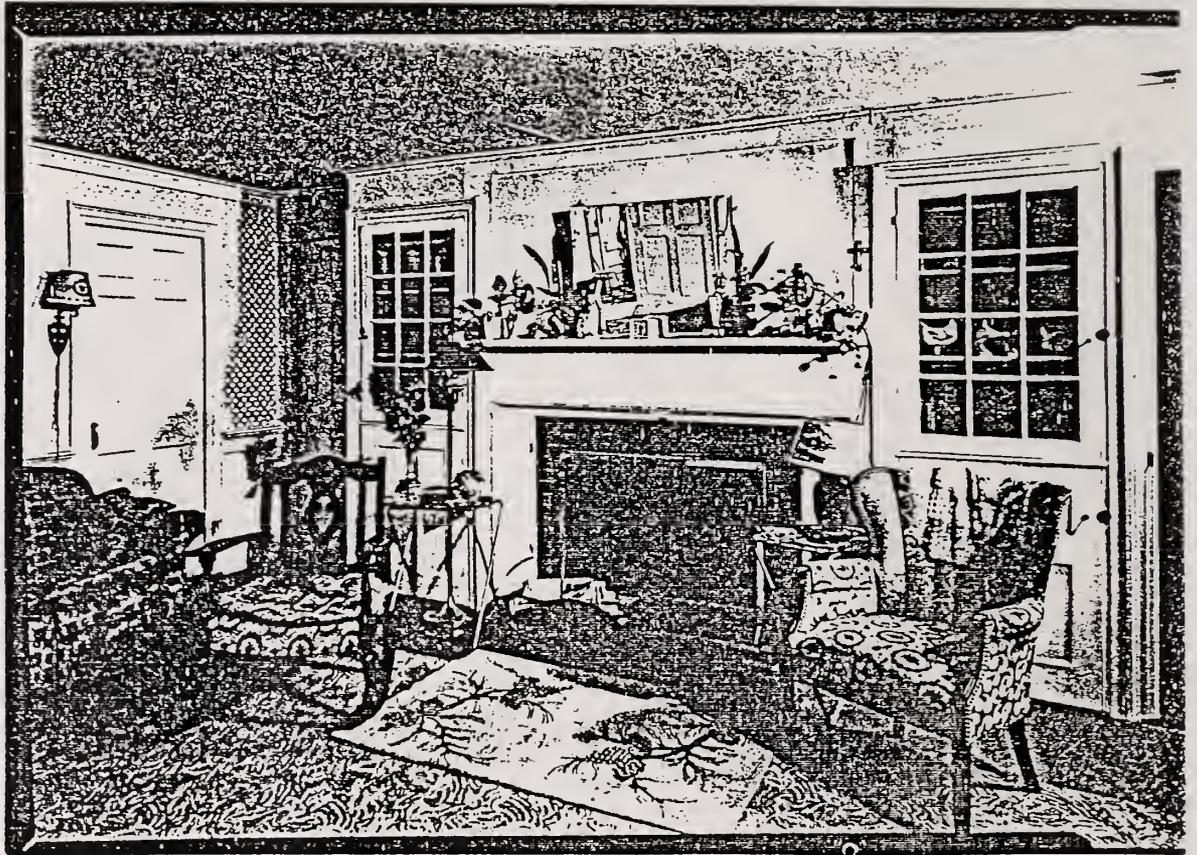
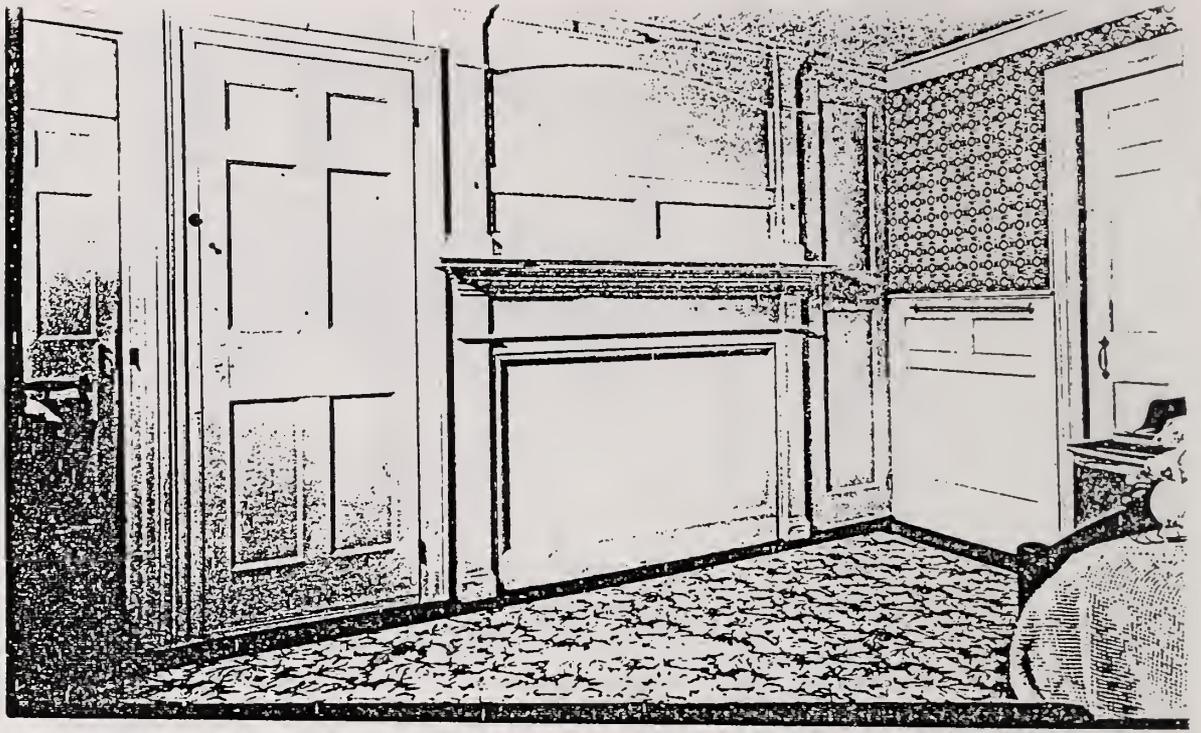
Researcher
Copy

William P. Snow House
HABS No. MA-771

Kelley

#67





HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

WILLIAM P. SNOW HOUSE

Located on South Pamet Road, 1/3 mile east of U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 17-26 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owners: Heirs of Lucy Fratus Kelley, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The William P. Snow house is a one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" of wood construction and in excellent condition. The rectangular house faces south with a north ell. All facades are shingled. The house is surrounded with residential lawn and planting. A modern garage and basement have been added under the main structure. The north ell and second floor have also been modernized.

The over-all dimensions of the house are 26' on the south by 27' on the west. The north ell is 21' on the west by 13' on the north. The foundations are red brick and concrete block. The walls are plank with exterior wood shingles and interior plaster. The frame is post and beam. The house has red brick stoops at all doors. One chimney is at the center of the main house and there is also one in the north ell at its north end.

All of the exterior doors are modern. The basement has a large garage door. The windows are 9/6 light double hung sash. There are some exterior wooden blinds.

The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a box cornice. The gable ends overhang at the ends and the roof planks run parallel to the ridge. The sawn rafters are 4'-4" on center and are 3½" by 8". The diagonal braces are 2 ¾" by 4 ¾". The house has one large dormer to the south.

The first floor has two front rooms and one large room to the rear, plus two rooms in the ell. The first floor has a south front entry and stair hall, which is flanked to the west by a small bedroom and to the east by a large primary room. This southeast room was once used for a church. To the rear and north of these rooms is a large room that is the old kitchen. To the east of the old kitchen is a modern bath and a pantry. This pantry now contains the basement stairs. The north ell has a modern dining room and kitchen in it. The north ell once was a summer kitchen. The second floor has four bedrooms. There is a loft over the north ell.

There is one stair from the first floor to the second. This stair runs from the front -south door to the center of the second floor. At one time there was another outside entrance on the center of the west side of the house and there was a stair running from this door to the center of the attic. This stair has been removed as have the several partitions that defined it and its hall. The flooring is random width planking and has been replaced in the north ell and in the southeast rooms.

The walls and ceilings are plastered. The doors are painted wood six panel with iron lift latches and hinges. One old exterior door remains between the old kitchen and the north ell. This has six panels and a four light transom. The old kitchen and the southeast room have wainscoting, panelled fireplace walls and over-mantels in near to original condition. The over-mantel in the southeast room has a gentle arch at its top panel. The side cupboard from this room was moved into the old kitchen to balance the cupboard on the left side of the mantel and to make the fireplace arrangement symmetrical. All rooms have simple cornice moldings.

The lighting is by modern electric lamps. The house has central heating and the fireplace in the old kitchen is open.

The road is to the north. A modern garage is to the east of the house and there is a small utility building to the southeast. The drive is to the east of the house. The landscaping is residential lawn and planting.

It was in modern times that most alterations were made to the house. It was the present owners, the Kelleys, who moved the cupboard, and removed the fireplace and oven from the north ell. They also changed the stairway and removed the partition from the southwest room. They added the bedrooms on the second floor and added the basement garage and the exterior garage.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service

Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office

August 22, 1962

Chain of Title search by Silas Clark.

By deed dated November 24, 1845, recorded in book 37, p. 105, William P. Snow conveyed to David Snow the land and dwelling, salt works, salt store, pump-mill and barn, and mentions the late that it is the homestead of William P. Snow. By deed dated November 26, 1867, book 93, p. 498, David Snow to Manuel B. Roderick, land and dwelling.

By deed dated August 12, 1912, book 319, p. 420, Theresa B. Roderick, widow of Manuel Brown Roderick, to Mercia Fratus, called formerly the homestead of David Snow. It is then conveyed by various deeds into the hands of Lucy M. Fratus. The interests of the other heirs were conveyed to Lucy Fratus by 1926. Miss Fratus married John Kelly and has owned the property since 1926.

*Acc. I. Kane, R. C. Church built ca 1900
Mass celebrated ca 1885 - 1900, in this house.*

HABS-EODC
Form 3B
VII.15.1959

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Historian's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part I)

Name of Structure _____

Address South Pamet Road, Truro
State, county, township, locality, street address or location

Present Owner (give address) Mrs. Lucie Fratus Kelly

Present Occupant Mrs. Lucie Fratus Kelly

Present Use war - sound residence

Brief Statement of Significance (historical):

House where Masses were said by Portuguese before the Catholic Church was built, somewhere around 1900.

PHYSICAL HISTORY (All statements shall be documented)

Original and subsequent owners

D. Snow was the owner in 1858, then sold to Mr. Brown (Portuguese) (both owners' names appear in Walling Map and Atlas of Barnstable County, 1880, who sold to Antone Fratus, father of present owner, Lucy Fratus Kelly.

Date of Erection

Architect

Builder, suppliers, etc.

Sources of information (with location)

Thomas Kane, S. Pamet Rd., Truro
Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Pamet Rd., Truro

Likely sources not yet investigated

Prepared by _____

Date _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOCUMENTATION

Published references: Give author's full name, exact title from title page (underlined), publisher, place of publication, date, page references.

Manuscript references: Give location of manuscript and note if longhand or typed. Cite "from," "to," date, etc.

Interviews: If information came from a personal interview, give complete name and address of informant.

CONTINUATIONS: Any of the above entries may be continued on additional sheets. Exact transcripts in quotes from pertinent documents are especially welcomed as appendices or otherwise.

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

158



Truro

South Pamet Rd

Name Snow House

Present residence

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1800-20

visual inspection, maps

Federal cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

Exterior

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Victorian windows and doors _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.85

Setting Faces south on large

lot set well back from road and

south of the road

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Federal cape has undergone relatively few changes and is a good example of the typical cape as built in Truro during its early periods of development. It is a 3/4 cape with lateral ell, a box cornice, pilastered doorway, steep roof and central chimney. The doors and windows were replaced during the late 19th or early 20th centuries, but otherwise almost all original detail remains extant.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Historical maps show this to be owned by the Snow family from at least 1858 until 1907. The Snows were one of Truro's oldest and most successful families, although little is known at this time about the exact identities and occupations of this particular Snow family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map Mrs. Snow
1880 map M. Snow
1907 map H.K. Snow

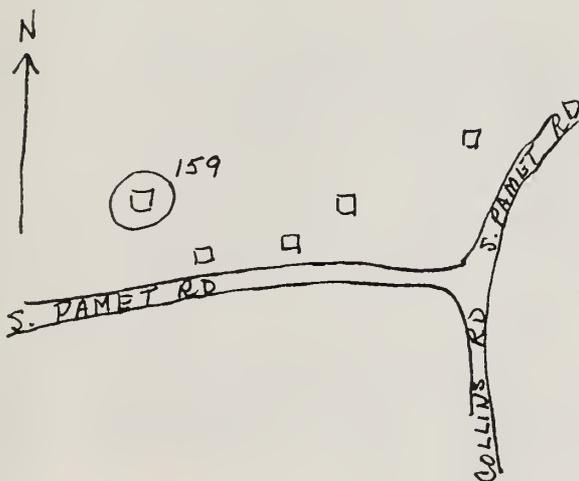
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Area	Form no.
I	15



Truro
 ss South Pamet Road
 ric Name Isaac Rich house
 Original Residence
 Present Residence
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 Original owner Richard C. Eldridge

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1830
 Source vital records of Truro show
 Richard C. Eldridge married Sally
 Paine in 1830
 Style Full Cape (Greek Revival period)
 Architect unknown
 Exterior wall fabric painted wood shingles
 Outbuildings small shed/barn with shingled
 sloped walls (like a mansard roof)
 Major alterations (with dates) Porch and
 entryway on west, ell on east, porch
 south of east ell, attached shed on N.
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 2.4
 Setting Sits well back from S. Pamet Rd.,
 reached by a sandy lane, it is south of
 marshes of Pamet River & within the
 Cape Cod National Seashore.

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 26 October 1984

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

See attached HABS report. It appears the original house is a full Cape with 1½ stories. The "east ell" encloses the north end of the house with a gable roof about a foot higher than the original roof peak and continues to the west where there is a suggestion of a hip roof above two windows suggesting a Romanesque influence. The roof at the east end of the ell is a classic gable with a pedimented dormer on its south side. There is a shed attached to the north side of the house which may have been used for a general store. The mansard sided shed nearby adds to the variety of architectural details. The shed was once attached to a barn no longer in existence but shown in an etching done by Edward Wilson (I-162).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The only references to Richard C. Eldridge is in an 1845 deed (Bk41/254) in which the dwelling house and barn were transferred to Isaac Rich and in the vital records showing that Eldridge married Sally Paine April 4, 1880. The deed mentions the dwelling house, but that may not have been this house. Mrs Ruth Dyer claimed the house was built by Isaac Rich for his bride Louisa Rich, daughter of red-headed Joseph Rich, in 1839. This house is next door to the house of her parents. Isaac Rich was the son of Isaac and Mercy of Wellfleet. Isaac later built a little store attached to the house. This was for his wife to operate while he was away at sea. This general store was patronized by people from Longnook, Higgins Hollow and North and South Pamet Roads. Isaac bought a strip of land on North Pamet Road and built a foot bridge across the river so customers from the north could reach the store without trespassing. The footbridge was still in place in the early 1920's when people from North and South Pamer would meet or cross to exchange eggs, garden produce, and/or gossip. John H. Rich and Louisa M. Dyer, children of Isaac and Louisa inherited the estate, but since each had a home nearby they sold it to Antone S. Rogers in 1899. He is listed in the 1901 directory of Residents of Truro, as a fisherman. He was known as "Tony Tare" to distinguish him from his father, Antone Silver Rogers, one of the first Portuguese in Truro. He had trades other than halibut fishing--he was a farmer, dealer in old metal, building mover, and rental agent. He also helped to launch lifeboats during shipwrecks. He performed as "end man" in local minstrel shows. He later moved to Wellfleet and opened a motion picture theatre. Successive owners were John F. Mooney (1915-1922) who moved back to his former home, Frederick A. Meier (1922-1926), and David B. Helm 1926-1955. The present owner, Eugene F. Kinkead, uses it as a summer home. He is associated with the New Yorker magazine.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

HABS # MASS 759

- Vital records of Truro
- Marshall, Anthony. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vangage, 1974.
- Barnstable County Registry of Deeds
- Residents of Truro, 1901
- Notes, Ruth Pickering Dyer 1895-1983

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ISAAC RICH HOUSE

Located on the north side of South Pamet Road 1/2 mile east of U.S. Highway 6 in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 17-28 in the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Mr. Eugene Kinkead, Chappaqua, New York

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Isaac Rich House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "double house" which is surrounded by residential landscaping. The rectangular house faces west and has an east ell. The building is wood and is covered with wood shingles. There are porches along the front of the house and in the back.

The construction of the building is wood post and beam with horizontal board walls. The boards have shingles directly on the exterior and plaster directly on the interior. The gable roof has roof boards which run parallel to the ridge. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a simple box cornice. The foundations are red brick. There is a center red brick chimney in the main house and another one in the east end of the east ell.

There is a porch along the front or west of the main house that seems to be later than the original construction. There is another porch to the south of the east ell, which seems to be contemporary to the ell. At the center of the west side of the house is a small enclosed porch or entry way that seems to be contemporary to the ell.

The doors are all replacements and seem to be late nineteenth century in design. They all have one top panel of glass over several panels of wood. The windows have 2/1 light double hung sash. There is a small brick cellar under the east ell.

The first floor of the main house has two main front rooms and three small rooms to the rear. The east ell has one room. The two front or west rooms of the main house are on either side of a small entry hall. The ell is reached by a small hall and is equipped as a kitchen. The second floor contains three bedrooms and a bath.

The one stairway in the house runs from the east ell to the second floor near the north end of the house. This stair does not seem to be original, but there is no sign of what the original scheme may have been. There is also an exterior stair at the east end of the east ell running from the ground to the second floor. This stairway is open.

ISAAC RICH HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

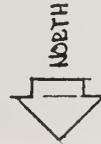
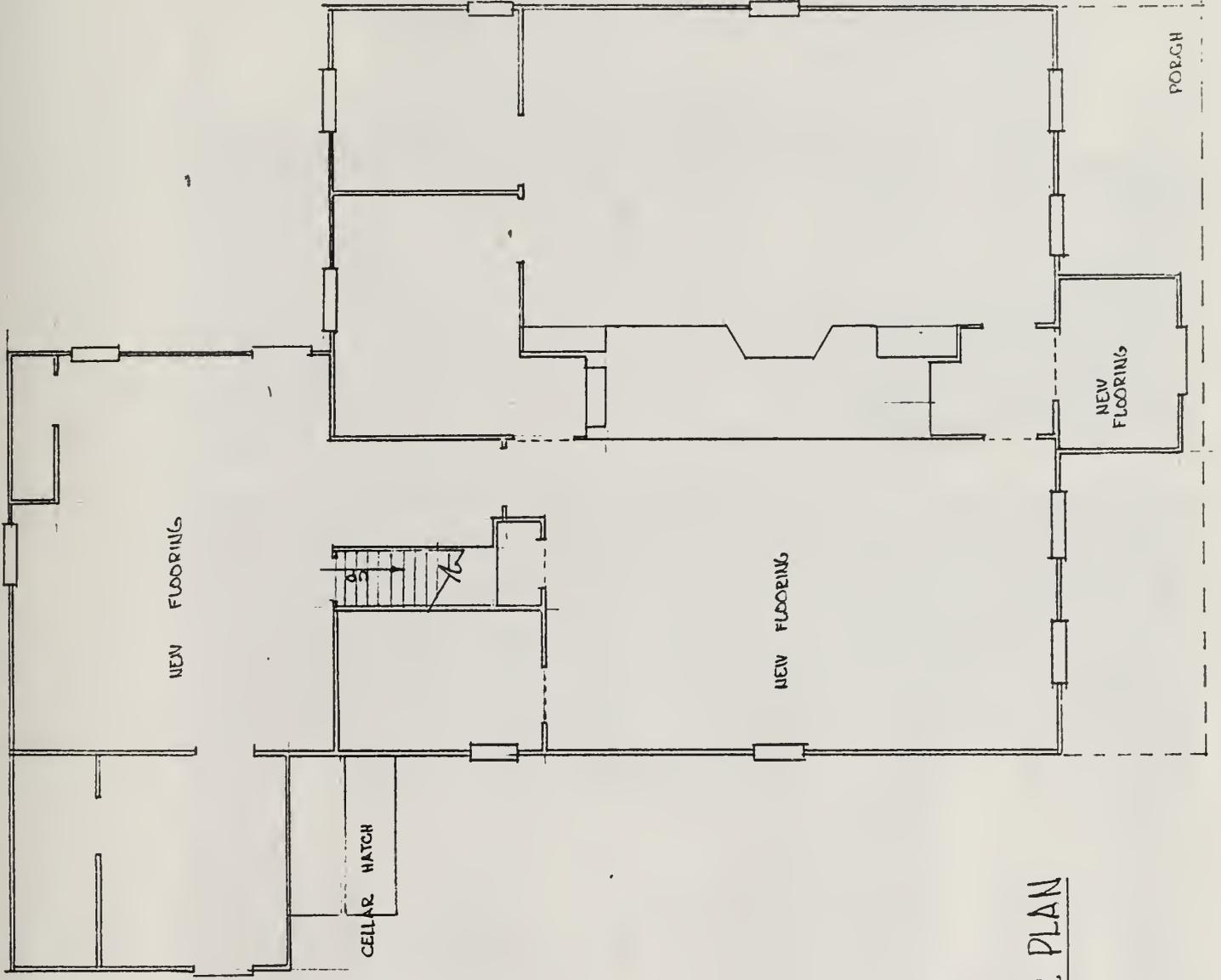
The flooring is all planking - some of it is 4" and other is random width ranging up to 16". All of the walls and ceilings are plastered. In the west rooms there is a simple cornice molding and a chair rail. In the southwest room the fireplace wall is panelled with a cupboard to the left of the fireplace having a twelve light sash door over a four panel wood door. To the right of the fireplace is a small narrow cupboard running from floor to ceiling and having two wood panel doors. All trim and panelling is painted wood. On the second floor in the south bedroom is a small Greek Revival fireplace mantel with painted marble texture on wood. The interior doors have six panels and iron lift latches.

The house has no central heating, but the fireplaces in the southwest room and on the second floor are open. There are several stove flues visible throughout the house, but the only existing stove is in the east ell, which is the kitchen. The house has electric lights.

The house has a small barn-like structure to the northeast. This is a small wood shingled structure with one room and a loft. None of the walls are perpendicular to the ground, but are sloped back, giving the effect of a high Mansard roof without a building beneath. The drive is a small informal sand lane.

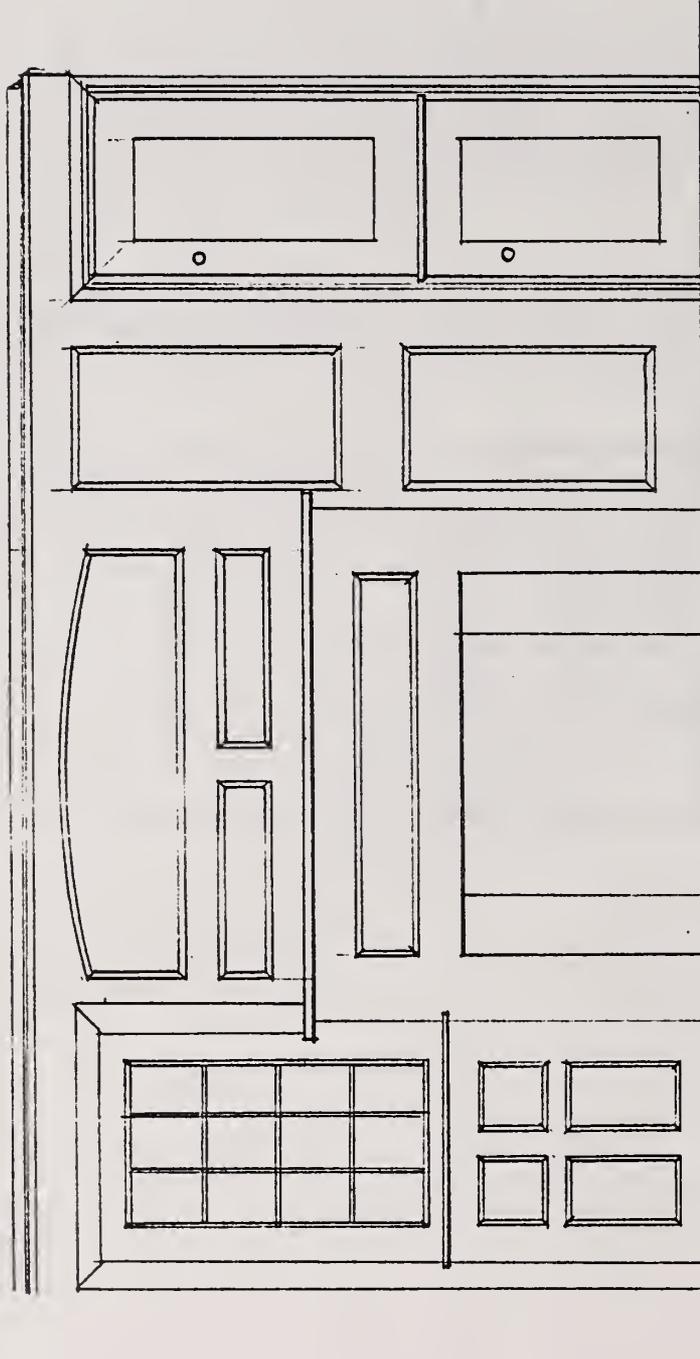
Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer
Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
September 4, 1962



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

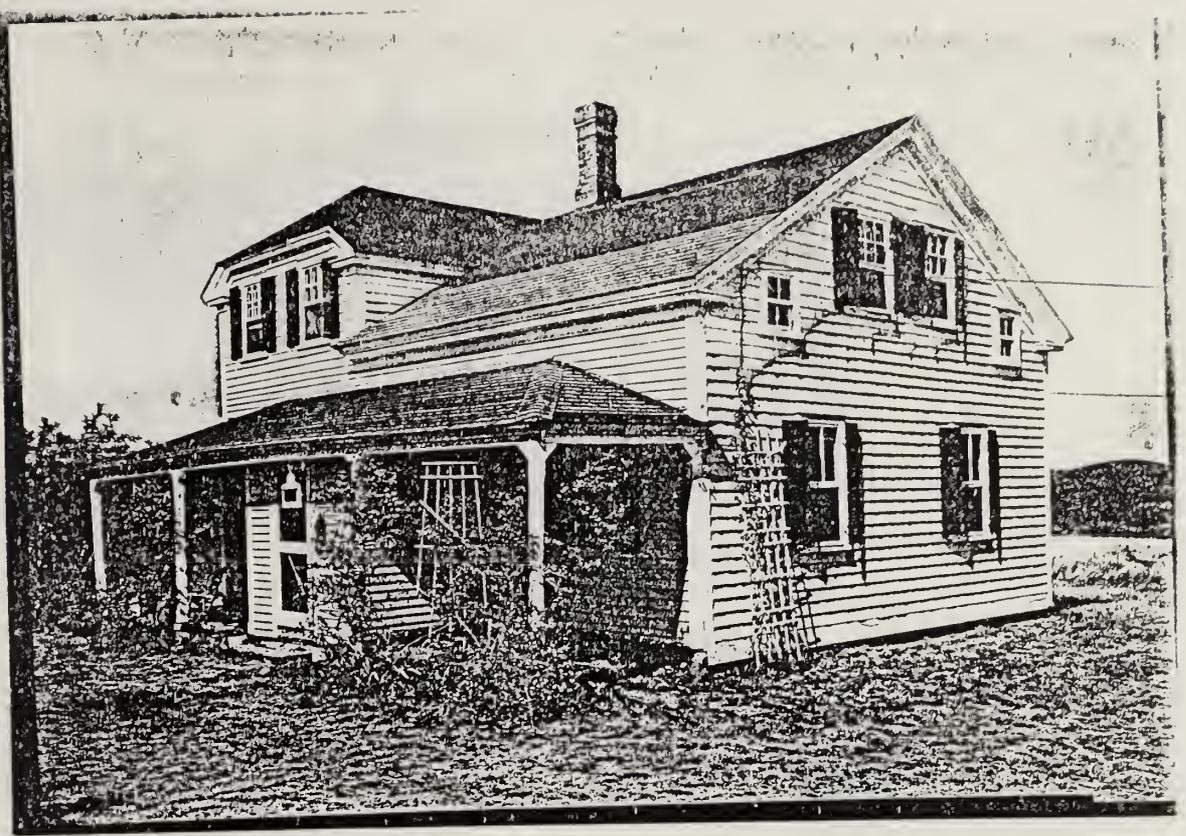
ISAAC RICH HOUSE



SOUTH FIRE PLACE

112-117
Kinkead
121

Same lot as
L-386 w. N.A.-759







I	44	153
---	----	-----

Address _____

use _____

use _____

owner _____

public _____

Date _____ Style _____
 Education _____ Military affairs _____ Source of date _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
 Literature _____ Indians _____ Architect _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 (2) 3 4 _____ Center (End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings (E) Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ (PORTICO) _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

Recorder _____ 69.1175

For _____ 69.1176

Photo _____ Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH STRUCTURE

In an interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer on August 1, 1962, by Mrs. Marjorie Burling, she said that Isaac Rich, who came from Bound Brook Island, Wellfleet, married Louisa Rich, daughter of Joseph (red-headed) and Hannah Rich. She did not give dates of birth, but Joseph and Hannah married in 1817, but presumably Louisa was born in the early 1820's or earlier, and possibly married in 1840's. (Will check Truro vital records for this). Isaac Rich built a little store, which was connected to the house, for his wife, while he was away at sea. This was a general store, and people came from Longnook, Higgins Hollow, etc. to patronize it. Isaac Rich, in order not to have people from Longnook and Higgins Hollow and North Pamet Road, trespassing on other people's land, bought a strip of land, from North Pamet Road to his house on S. Pamet Road, near the river, and built a bridge for the people who came to his wife's store.

Important old views
(with location)

Sources of information
(with location)

Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Pamet Rd., Truro

Likely sources not yet investigated

Prepared by Mrs Marjorie Burling

Date Aug. 2, 1962

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOCUMENTATION

Published references: Give author's full name, exact title from title page (underlined), publisher, place of publication, date, page references.

Manuscript references: Give location of manuscript and note if longhand or typed. Cite "from," "to," date, etc.

Interviews: If information came from a personal interview, give complete name and address of informant.

CONTINUATIONS: Any of the above entries may be continued on additional sheets.

Exact transcripts in quotes from pertinent documents are especially welcomed as appendices or otherwise.

The earliest known deed dated December 16, 1845, in book 41, page 254, when Richard C. Eldridge conveyed to Isaac Rich the house-lot, dwelling house, barn, etc. described as the homestead formerly occupied by Eldridge, the grantor.

On February 4, 1899, by book 330, p. 270, John H. Rich and Louisa M. Dyer, devisees under the will of Isaac Rich, conveyed to Antone S. Rogers.

By deed dated March 20, 1915, in book 377, p. 74, Antone S. Rogers conveyed the land and buildings to John F. Mooney. On August 21, 1922, by book 380, p. 84, John F. Mooney conveyed to Frederick A. Meier. On March 6, 1926, by book 432, p. 545, Frederick A. Meier conveyed to David B. Helm. On May 30, 1955, by book 910, p. 36, David B. Helm conveyed to Eugene F. Kinkead.

HABS-EODC
Form 3B
VII.15.1959

101-5-75

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Historian's Work Sheet for "Photo-data Books" (Part I)

Name of Structure Isaac Rich (?) House

Address South Pawlet Road, Turo
State, county, township, locality, street address or location

Present Owner (give address) Eugene F. Kinkaid, Chaskaqua, N. Y.
(Staff of ~~new power~~ magazine)

Present Occupant _____

Present Use summer residence.

Brief Statement of Significance (historical):

^{general}
Was the site of a small store, which Isaac Rich built for his wife, Louisa, while he was away at sea. The store was connected to the house.

PHYSICAL HISTORY (All statements shall be documented)

Original and subsequent owners

one of the
Isaac Rich was ~~original~~ owners and ~~Isaac Rich was~~ and may have been original owner, but not sure. (See description on reverse side.)

Date of Erection

Architect

Builder, suppliers, etc.

Original plans, construction, etc.

Notes on alterations and additions

A store was added to the house.

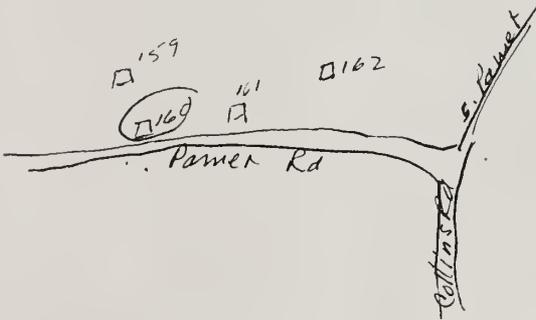
FORM B - BUILDING

Area I	Form no. 160
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Truro

South Pamet Road

Name Ezra Hopkins house

Original Residence

Present Residence

Type: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner Ezra Hopkins

DESCRIPTION:

Date c1870

Source (educated guess)

Style Modified Cape

Architect probably builder

Exterior wall fabric shingles painted white

Outbuildings A small barn or large shed is to the west of the house

Major alterations (with dates) East ell with kitchen and Pantry (now bathroom) added early twentieth century

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage .6

Setting Sits between the Pamet River

on the north and South Pamet Road

the south; small neat yard. Is in

the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission on the north and South Pamet Road

Date 23 October 1984

the Cape Cod National Seashore.

(Please staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This small, square building has characteristics of a Cape Cod house, but has only one window on either side of the front door. There is a gabled ell on the east side set back from the front of the house, but echoing the lines exactly. There is one spindly chimney. The trim around windows and doors, the pilastered corners, the cornices are plain and unadorned except for some strong blue paint. There are no shutters, no lights. The foundation is low and unobtrusive. This house appears to have been built for basic shelter and nothing more.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Ezra Hopkins was born in 1845, the son of William Thayer Hopins (mariner) and Rachel S. Rogers. As a young man he was a traveling salesman and met Charlotte who became his wife. The assessors records show Ezra with no taxes other than a poll tax until 1878 when he is listed as having a horse (\$25), truck wagon(\$10), carriage and harness (\$5), covered wagon (\$10), dwelling house (\$250), and land (\$40)--total tax \$8.80. The present owner has a deed from Jemima Hopkins to Charlotte Hopkins listing a dwelling house and out-buildings dated December 1882. Jemima was probably an aunt of Ezra. Levi Thomas Hopkins, son of Ezra and Charlotte was born in 1890 and died recently at the age of 93. He was a well known educator who himself was educated at Wellfleet High School, Tufts, and Harvard. This Hopkins family lived in the house a few years and then sold it to Joseph Gray in 1902. The Hopkins family moved about a half mile away to Truro Center where they operated the Central House (a hotel) and a livery business. Ezra was one of the first people in town to have a model T Ford car. The house was sold to Joseph W. Gray in 1907. He sold it to his brother Antone in 1919 but he and his family had been living there since 1916. In 1919 the house was struck by lightning and the room on the northwest badly damaged. The family lived elsewhere for six weeks while repairs were made. There was little damage to the exterior and renovation was made in the same style as previously. The Gray family still own the house. It is well maintained, a sort of doll house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

(Truro Assessors' Records
Barnstable County Maps 1880, 1907
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Ruth Pickering Dyer, 1895-1983. Notes
Vital records of Truro
Conversation with Mary Gray 23 October 1984

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

161



Truro

South Pamet Rd

Name

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

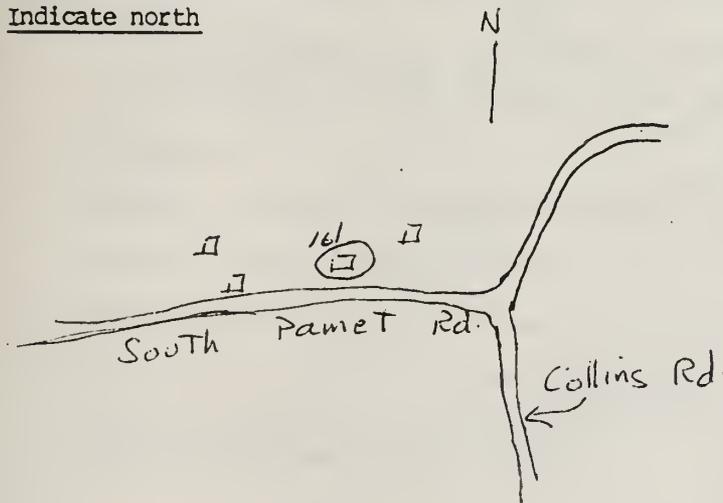
c. 1790-1810

visual inspection, maps

Federal cape

Architect

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

modern addition

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.29

Setting Just south of the road, north of the river, at SE corner of large lot with driveway to SE

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical Federal era cape as found throughout Truro. It is a 3/4 cape with steep roof, box cornice, central chimney, pilastered doorway and protruding window frames. The original house is very well preserved and sits beside a large modern addition to the west, connected to the old house by a lateral ell built during the same period as the original house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Little is known of the early owners of this house since early maps are unclear. It may have been a Richard Rich house in the 19th century and is listed as that of M. Lane in 1880 and J.E. Silva in 1907, although little is known about these two men.

It represents a physical link to the early period of Truro's development as a whaling and fishing town.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map



I 161? #47

True

address S. Pamet Rd.

Richard Rich House

al use Residence

at use Residence

at owner Furer, Dr. Manuel

o public no

Art/Sculpture
Education
Government
Literature
Music

Travel/Communication
Military affairs
Religion/philosophy
Indians
Development of town/city

Date 1810 style Cape Mass 6 1/2

Source of date obscure in Dion - HABS Master
List gives no date
Architect

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament:

Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details:

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 6/6, 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

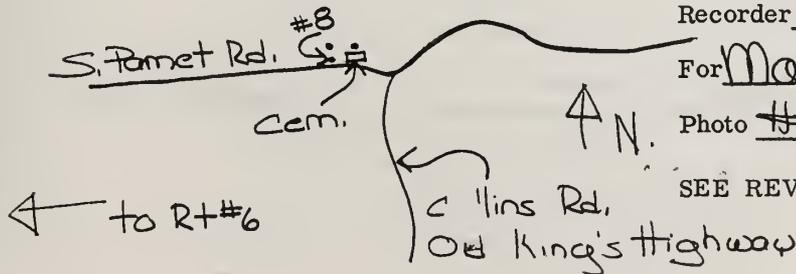
6. Footage of structure from street
Property has 69-510 feet frontage on street

Recorder Melissa Marie Soren

For Mass Historical Commission

Photo #13A Date July 28, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings barn across - shingled

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

For further Architectural & historical information see
"HABS Master List, houses within the boundaries of
Cape Cod National Seashore" Connally

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds

The one stairway runs up and to the east from the east wall of the old kitchen. There is some indication that there was a second stair on the west side of the main house toward the chimney. There is a steep stair to the collar under the stair to the second floor. The collar stair is reached through a door under the second floor stair, which is not usual on Cape Cod. There is evidence of a similar stair arrangement in the Elisha Cobb House, which is recorded in drawings in HABS (building no. 14-40).

The flooring is random width planking. The walls and ceilings are plastered. There are chair rails in the main rooms. The west ell has wainscoting of three boards. The interior doors are both the six and four panel types. Some of the four panel are the traditional Cape Cod type and some are the Greek Revival type. All have simple iron lift latches.

The house has electric lighting. There is no central heating, but the fireplaces in the old kitchen, the south and the second floor east bedrooms have open fireplaces.

To the north of the main house is a small single car garage which has been made over into a guest house. There is a small garage-barn across the street and to the south of the house. This is a grey shingled structure with a loft.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
September 4, 1962

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

RICHARD RICH HOUSE

Located on the north side of South Pamet Road $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from U.S. Highway 6 in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 17-30 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Dr. Manuel Furer,
145 East 92nd Street, New York 28, New York

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Richard Rich House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" covered with wood shingles and surrounded by residential landscaping. The house is rectangular, faces south and has a west ell. The house is in excellent condition on the exterior but the interior has been extensively remodeled.

The construction of the house is post and beam with horizontal wall boards. The plank type wall construction consists of the single width of plank, exterior shingles and interior plaster directly applied, giving a wall of about three or four inches in thickness. The foundations are brick covered with cement on the south side. The gable roof is shingled and has a simple box cornice. The roof planks run parallel to the ridge. The rafters are sawn. There are brick stoops at all doors.

The front or south main door has six panels without a transom. The windows are 6/6 light double hung sash. There are solid wood shutters on the exterior. The cornice molding on the exterior is directly over the window heads.

There is one main chimney directly in the center. There was a chimney in the west ell that was recently removed.

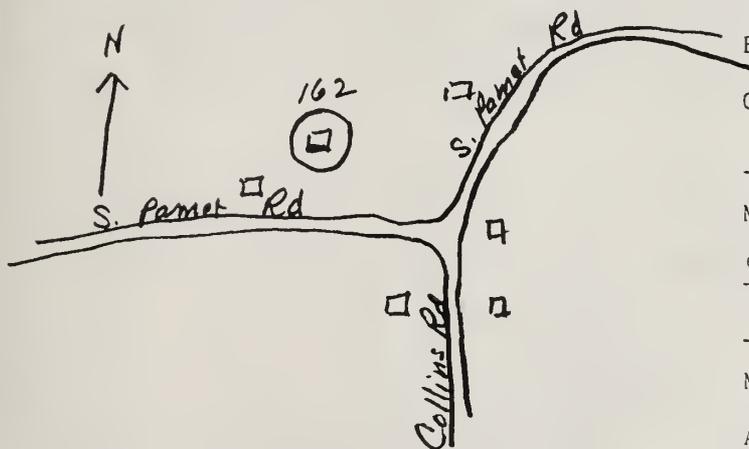
The first floor has one room across the south front of the house. This was formerly two rooms and a center hall. Across the rear or north of the main house is the largest room, or old kitchen. To the east of this room are two small rooms, one of them a bedroom and one a bathroom, with a stair to the second floor between them. The west ell contains a modern kitchen. To the south of the ell is a small Greek Revival entry porch. To the north of the west ell is a small "salt box" porch. The second floor contains three bedrooms. There is a small circular cellar under the main house. This is a typical round brick Cape Cod cellar. There is a small basement under the west ell. This is brick and is rectangular on the three exterior sides of the ell, but on the east side, where the ell joins the main house, the wall is curved.

Area	Form no.
I	162



Truro
 ss South Pamet Road
 ric Name Ephraim A. Harding/ Wilson
 Original Residence
 Present Residence
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 Original owner Ephraim A. Harding

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:
 Date c1827
 Source HABS & Vital Statistics
 Style Early Greek revival 3/4 Cape
 Architect unknown
 Exterior wall fabric Wood ^{shingles painted} clapboard ^{white}
 Outbuildings Barn converted into studio/guest quarters
 Major alterations (with dates) Modern ell at north of house (c1948) and small kitchen ell to east (c1970)
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.5
 Setting House faces south with large lawn, nice landscaping, back slopes toward Pamet River

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 24 September 1984

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a good, beautifully maintained example of a Cape Cod "house and a half". The foundation is relatively low with a small circular brick cellar under what used to be the buttery. It has a small gabled shed for an entryway. There is a tall rather slender chimney over the original house and another shorter chimney over the north ell. The paneled front door has a 4 light transom above it and flat pilasters on either side. The wood cornice is box in style and the eaves are narrow. The windows are 9/6 and there are louvered shutters.

There are architectural drawings on file at the Truro Historical Commission.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The name Ephraim Harding is found running through Truro's history from the earliest days. This Ephraim A. Harding purchased 1 acre 26 upland from Jonathan Collins in 1829 or its purchase is recorded in 1829. He married Priscilla Hopkins in December 1827. Their daughter, Mary Ann Harding who married Benjamin A. Dyer, inherited the dwelling house, outbuildings and land in 1891. She died in 1922 and the land was purchased by Frank Shay, author of Sand in their shoes; A Cape Cod reader. The property was purchased six months later in September 1922 by Dorothy R. Wilson who lives there many years with her husband, Edward Arthur Wilson, an artist and lithographer. His prints are in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress. He was born in Scotland and came to the United States in 1893 at the age of seven. He studied under Howard Pyle. His daughter, Perry Wilson Anthony and her husband Joseph Anthony now live in this house. Both have been active in the theatre for many years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- (HABS MASS #714
- (Barnstable Country maps 1858, 1880, 1908
- (Barnstable Registry of Deeds
- Notes of Ruth Pickering Dyer, 1895-1983
- Sand in their shoes; a Cape Cod reader, edited by Edith Shay and Frank Shay, Houghton Mifflin, 1951



I 162
49

Town Truro
Street address S. Pamet Rd.
Name _____
Original use Residence
Present use Residence
Present owner Living
Open to public no
Date _____ Style Cape house 6 1/2
Source of date observation
Architect _____

- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles & clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: entrance with 4 light transom

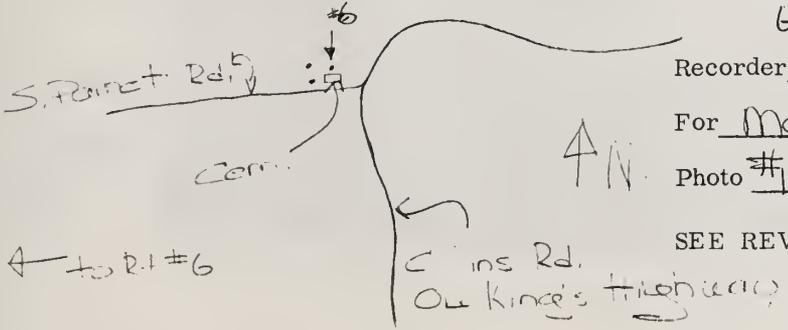
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: 4 light transom, pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69-508
Recorder Melissa Meyer Soren
For Mass Hist. Comm.
Photo # 11 Date July 28, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



114

		48
Type _____		
Address <u>Pamet Rd</u>		
use _____		
use <u>Residence</u>		
owner <u>Leinig</u>		
public _____		
Style _____		

- Education _____ Military affairs _____
- Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
- Literature _____ Indians _____
- Music _____ Development of town/city _____
- Source of date observed
- Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingled Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

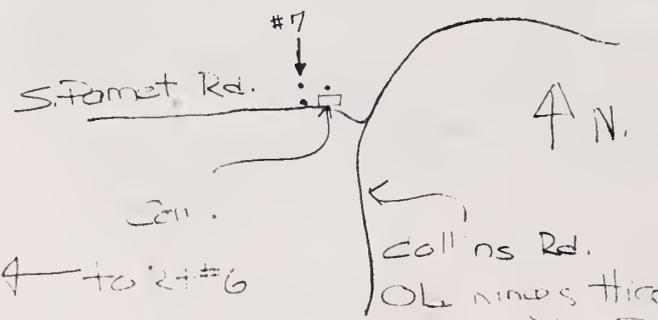
FACADE: Gable end: Front/side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

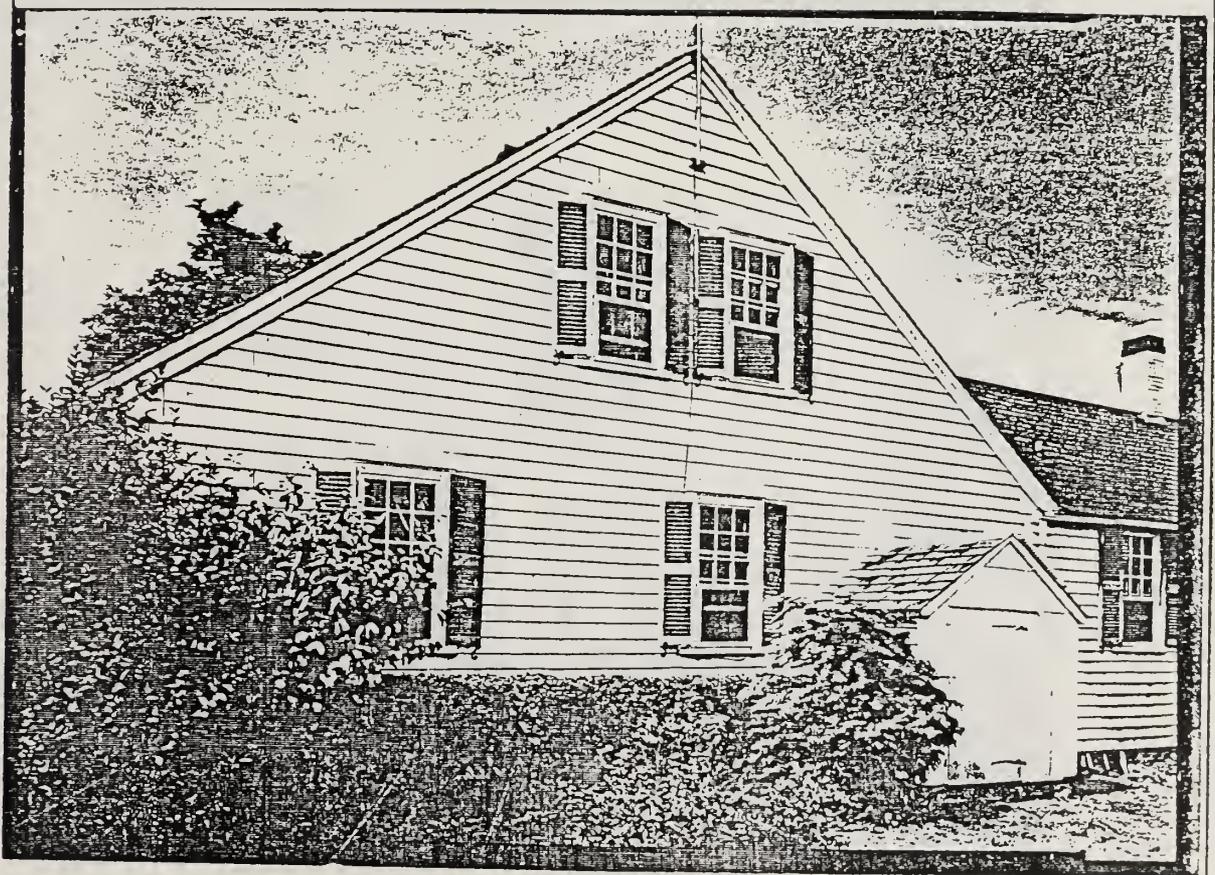
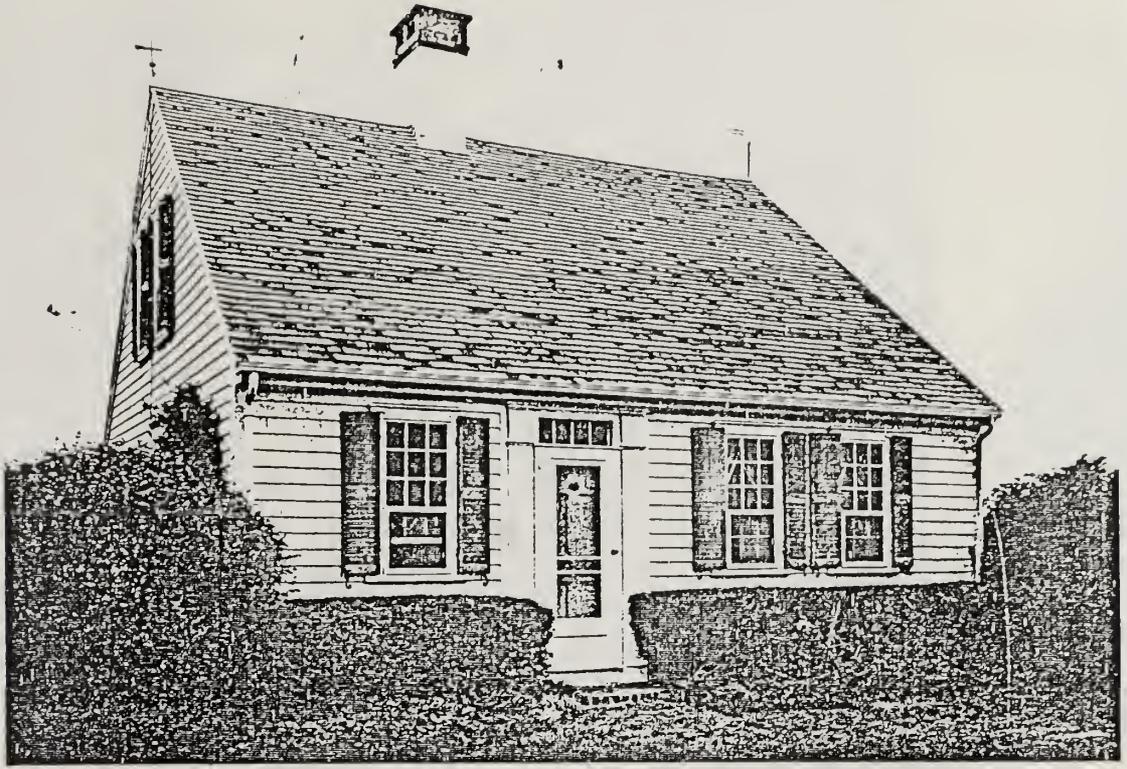


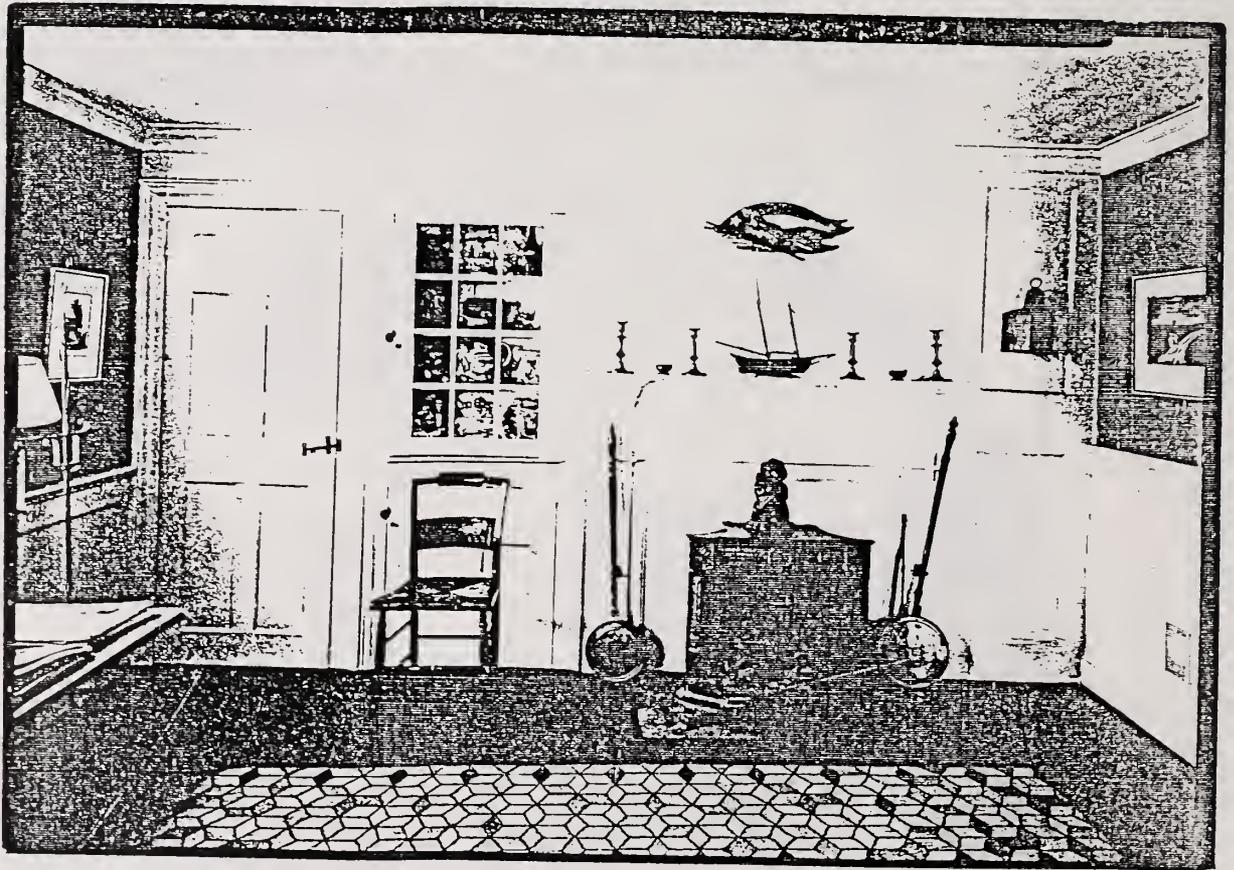
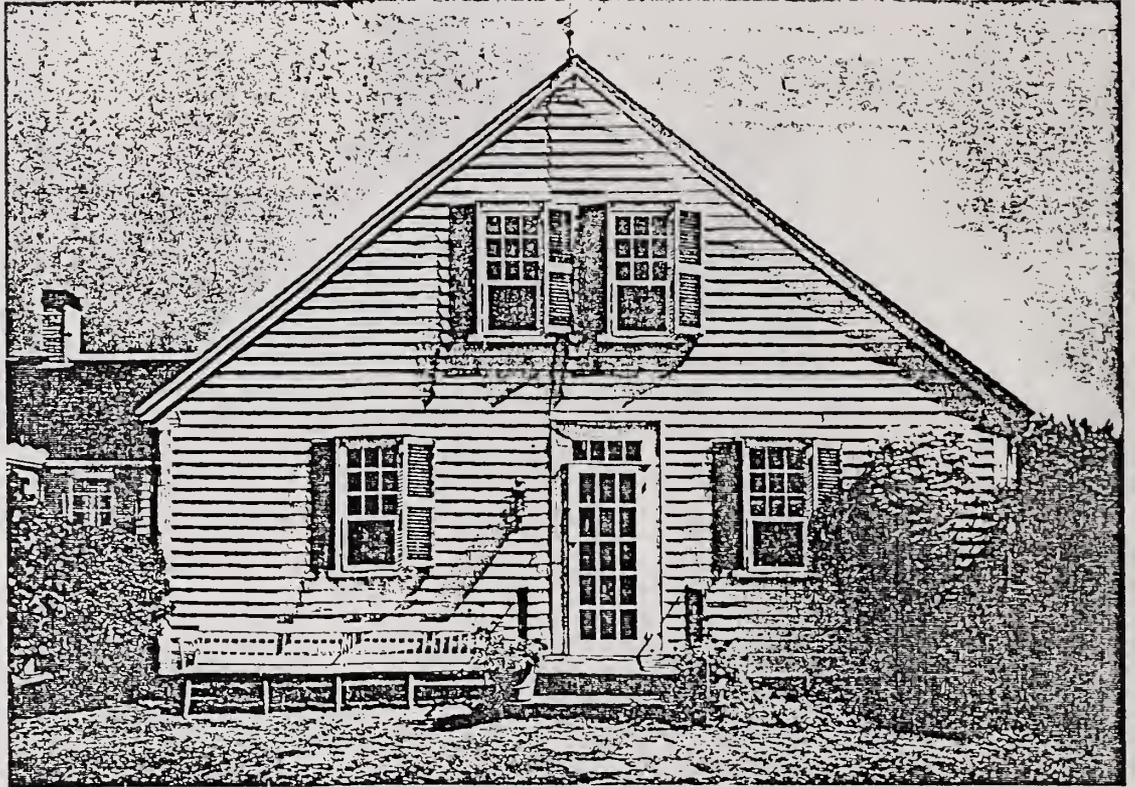
6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street
 69-509
 Recorder Melissa Marie Soren
 For Mass. Historical Commission
 Photo # 12 Date July 28, 1969

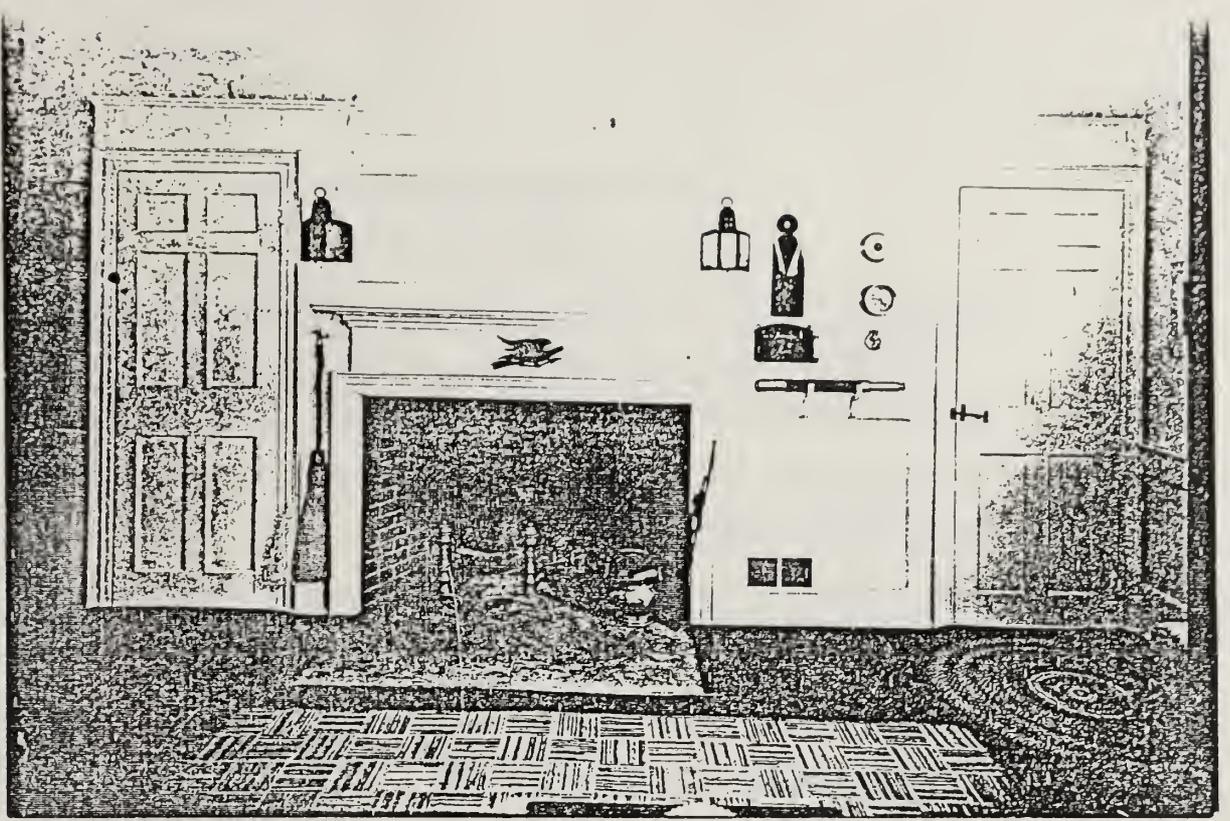
SEE REVERSE SIDE

very wrong

Esplanade Harding School
MASS No. WA-714







HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE WILSON HOUSE

Location About 3/4 of a mile east of Truro Town Center, on the north side of South Pamet Road, in the Town of Truro, County of Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Present owner Edward A. Wilson, South Pamet Road, Truro, Mass.

Present occupant Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wilson.

Present use Permanent residence.

Significance Cape Cod "house and a half", 4 bay, frame construction typical of other Cape Cod houses in this area. This is located within the area of the proposed National Seashore on Cape Cod.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Original and subsequent owners The present owner related that in 1823 one of the Hardings married a Miss Dyer, and the property remained in possession of their heirs and finally passed to Frank Shay from whom the present owner obtained the property in 1922, and since 1948 have used it as a permanent residence.

Date of erection Possibly 1823.

Architect Unknown.

Builder Unknown.

Original plans None known to exist.

Alterations and additions Modern ell added to north of house since 1948.

Historical events connected with structure None discovered to date however the Dyers and Hardings were "old family" Cape Cod people and figured prominently in the development of this part of the Cape. Also, present owner, "Eddie" Wilson, former art director of Life magazine, and famous artist, has his studio just west of the house.

Important old views Present owner has old photos of the house when they bought it, in the 1920's and there are pasted in the front of a picture album in their possession.

THE WILSON HOUSE

South Panet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

Sources of information Present owner.

Likely sources not yet investigated Local historians, particularly
Mrs. Ruth Dyer; Truro Town Records; Barnstable County Records.

Prepared by

Charles S. Dotts
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I.
August 24, 1960

Ephraim Harding House
THE WILSON HOUSE

3

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Architectural interest and merit A good example of a Cape Cod "house and a half" (4 bays) located within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore.

Condition Excellent. The house and grounds have been kept in very good condition.

THE EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions 26 x 28 feet.

Foundations Brick.

Wall construction Post and beam, shingle exterior, exposed 5" to weather.

Porches, stoops, Brick and concrete, not original.

Chimneys One brick over central part of original house. One over new addition at rear.

Openings - doorways and doors 6 panel wood door, with 4 light transom at front entrance, 4 panel door with 4 light transom at back entrance.

windows and shutters 9/6 light in wood double hung sash, 7" x 9" lights. Wood louvered shutters.

Roof - shape, covering. Gabled, pitched, shingle covering.
Construction Wood truss.

cornice, eaves wood, box cornice. Narrow eaves.

dormers None.

THE INTERIOR

Floor plans Front door on south is flanked with a two window front room on the east and a one window front room on the west. Back of the west room is a hall entry way with side or rear entrance.

4

Ephraim Harding
~~THE WILSON~~ HOUSE

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

The original kitchen is located at the rear of the house, but its use now is a living room. The buttry and small bed room are located on the east side of the house beside the original kitchen. The stairs to the second floor lead to the east, between the buttry and small bed room. An ell addition to the north houses the modern kitchen, bath room and bed room. The second floor consists of two bed rooms and half bath, all redone by the present owner. There is a circular brick cellar 8'-7" in diameter under the buttry and small bed room at the east part of the house.

Stairways, One to second floor, narrow, steep.

Flooring Random width pine, painted, boards are 8" to 24" wide.

Wall and ceiling finish Plaster with wood wainscot walls, plaster ceiling.

Doorways and doors 6 panel interior wood doors.

Trim Mitered trim at doors and windows.

Hardware, some old latches, front door, cupboards, some old H hinges on cupboards.

Lighting Electric.

Heating Forced air, oil furnace, wall ducts. East room fireplace and original kitchen fireplace.

SITE

Orientation The house faces south with the ridge parallel to the road in an excellent setting with good landscaping, informal.

Enclosures Hedge fence between house and road.

Walks, driveways, Stepping stones, blacktop drive from road to U shaped driveway in front of barn-studio.

Landscaping, gardens This is one of the most pleasant places in Truro, much care was taken in the planting and arranging of the site.

Ephraim Harding
~~THE WILSON HOUSE~~

5

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

The lawn at the front and at the rear of the house is well trimmed.

Prepared by *Charles S. Dotts*
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
August 24, 1960

References:

Measured Drawings, Cape Cod Survey I, Eastham Field Station,
Summer, 1960.

Ephraim Harding House

April 13, 1829, deed book 8, p. 244, Jonathan Collins to Ephraim A. Harding conveys one acre and 26 rods of upland on the south side of the Pamet River, near the dwelling house of Jonathan Collins. This means it was vacant land in 1829.

The next deed is Ephraim A. Harding by his administrator to Mary A. Dyer, his daughter (This would be Mary Ann Harding). This deed is dated March 26, 1891, deed book 194, p. 39, and it mentions the dwelling house, outbuilding and land adjacent thereto of the late Ephraim A. Harding.

Mary Ann Harding married Benjamin A. Dyer, and she died in 1922. Benjamin A. Dyer inherited the property and by deed dated March 22, 1922, in book 387, p. 25, he conveyed to Frank Shay (This is the Frank Shay who is the author of the book, Sand in Their Shoes, a Cape Cod reader) On September 5, 1922, Frank Shay conveyed to Dorothy R. Wilson, by book 388, p. 499. Mr. Clark thinks the title is in joint ownership now of Edward Wilson and Dorothy Wilson.

This chain of ~~title records~~ suggests a date of 1830 for that house. Mr. Clark says that he understands there is a beam on that house downstairs which has a date marked on it (Mr. Wilson would know where it is).

NO

#

HARDING - WILSON HOUSE
South Pamet Road, Truro

Ruth

In an interview with Mrs. Dyer, South Pamet Road, Truro, by Mrs. Marjorie Burling on August 2, 1962, Mrs. Dyer said that the house now owned by Edward Wilson, was built by Ephraim Harding ^{A.} who married a Dyer (I will have to check on this on Wednesday in Vital Records) but she says his daughter Mary Ann Harding, was born about 1835, and that should date the house somewhat. (As soon as I find the date of his marriage, that will help.)

She further said that this daughter, Mary Ann, who married an uncle Joshua Dyer, who was ~~brother~~ of Mrs Ruth Dyer's husband, inherited the house from her father, Ephraim Harding. The Dyers went to Dorchester for a spell, then returned to Provincetown, and eventually back to the ancestral home on South Pamet Road.

The Shays have been getting sand in and out of their shoes along the stretch of coast which runs between Buzzard's Bay and Provincetown for the past quarter of a century. They live in Wellfleet where they are known as *livias*, a term (probably a corruption of *live here*) used by Cape Cod people to distinguish "the year-rounders" from "the summer complaints."

Frank Shay was born in New Jersey and brought up in New York where, at the age of twelve, he became a bookseller and did a brisk business in second-hand *Nick Carters*. In the 'teens he became known as "the boy publisher," giving Eugene O'Neill his first commercial publication and publishing the very early works of Edna St. Vincent Millay, Susan Glaspell, and Floyd Dell.

Mr. Shay is the author of novels and historical studies and the editor of collections of plays and verse. *Here's Audacity*, *Iron Men and Wooden Ships*, *My Pious Friends and Drunken Companions*, and *The Best Men Are Cooks* are a few of his books.

Edith Foley Shay grew up in Michigan and Florida and has been a contributor to magazines since her graduation from Wellesley in 1915. In collaboration with Katharine Smith Dos Passos she wrote *The Private Adventure of Captain Shaw*, a novel of eighteenth-century Cape Cod.

Frank Shay and Edith Foley became The Shays at Provincetown in 1930 and ever since have been sharing a passionate interest in the American past and a remarkable capacity for good cooking — any style.

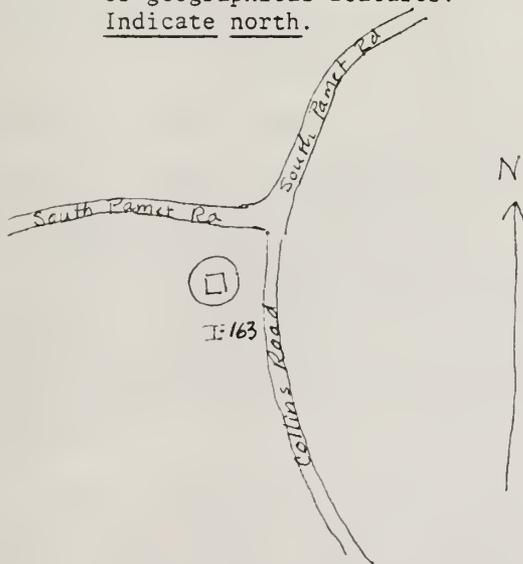
Area	Form no.
I	163



Turo _____
 s Corner So. Pamet and Collins Rds
 ic Name Jonathan Collins house
 iginal Residence
 resent Residence
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 iginal owner Jonathan Collins

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1825
 Source HABS report #MA-742
 Style Georgian 3/4 cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric clapboard and shingles
 Outbuildings _____
 Major alterations (with dates) Many Victorian embellishments added c1905.
Restored to original appearance inside and out 1940-1942 by F. S. Dalby of Wellfleet
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 3.44
 Setting Faces north to South Pamet Road. Set well back on the lot.
Mulberry trees in yard came over on China clippers about 150 years ago.

Recorded by Barbara A/ Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 13 December 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

See HABS report #MA-742 attached.

This is a beautiful restoration job blending in with the needs and pleasures of contemporary living.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history

and how the building relates to the development of the community)
Title chain

Jonathan Collins (born 1799, son of Moses & Mary, married Emma Coan 1818)

Peter L. Atwood, Bk 27 p.387 homestead & dwelling, barn & outbuildings, 1841

(Peter L. Atwood of Wellfleet married Mary daughter of Jonathan and Emma Collins in 1840)

Jonathan Collins Bk 53 p.538 1852. Probably the brother of Mary Atwood born 1830.

Julia E. & George Thompson, heirs of Collins

Archibald C. Thompson Bk 331 p.207 sheriff's sale (Archibald was the brother of George and his wife was daughter of John Collins b.1837 John was brother of Mary and Jonathan above.)

Frederick A. Meier Bk 374, p.88 1922

Lida M. Ebbert Bk 532, p.8 1937 (sister of Mrs Laurie, former owner of I-161)

Catherine E. Macy, about 1980, great niece of Lida Ebbert

Tracing the family of Jonathan Collins is very complicated as there were many interrelated bearing the same names and Jrs, 2nds, 3rds, and 4ths appear in diverse branches of the family. The forbears of the Truro Collins family were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vickery). Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Vickery, at age of 18 took passage on a fishing vessel from Truro to Boston during the French and Indian Wars. The vessel was captured by four Frenchmen.

A storm ensued and they were shipwrecked on the Isle of Sable off Nova Scotia.

They built a camp and stayed until late Spring when the British discovered them and took them prisoners. The French who had treated Miss Vickery with great respect ~~and~~ persuaded them to send Elizabeth home. She then married Jonathan Collins.

Marshall says "The first minister of this church whom I remember was the Reverend George O. Thompson or 'G.O.T.' Thompson as he was called. He served from at least 1900 to 1908, before leaving town. He was a very stout man, but nevertheless a very active man. He engaged in a number of enterprises other than preaching. He even had a small office in a building at the end of Wilder Dyke in which my father later opened a grocery

BIBLIOGRAPHY and REFERENCES

HABS REPORT #MA-742

Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974

Rich, Shebnah. Truro --- Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. Lothrop, 1883

Vital recds of the town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Boston, 1933

Letter from Catherine E. Macy, May 12, 1980

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: I-163
Property Name: Jonathan Collins	

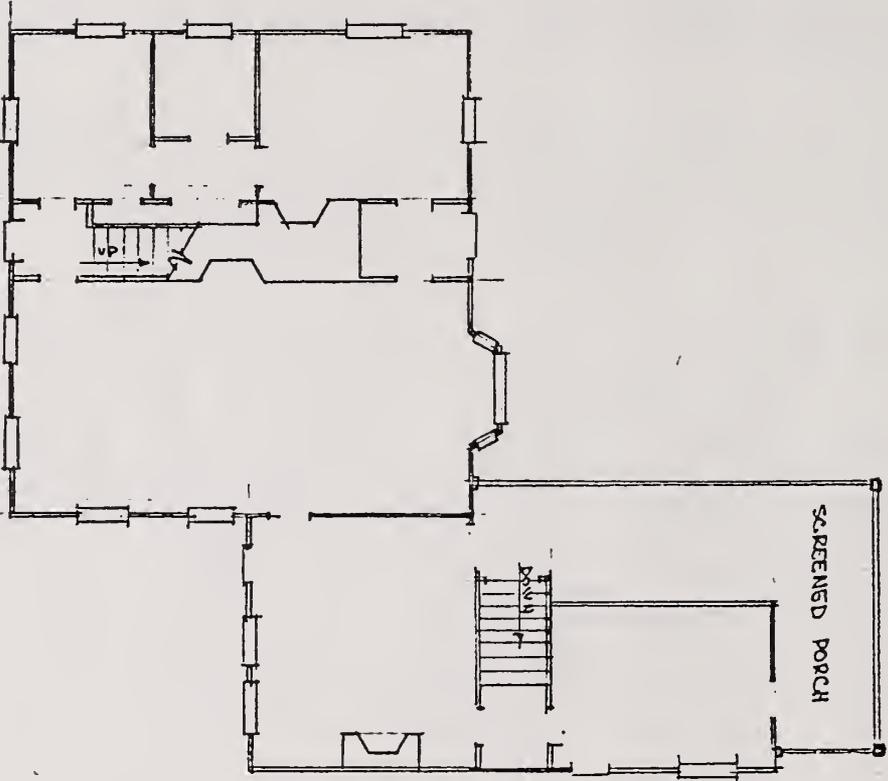
Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

store. Reverend Mr. Thompson lived in a house at Collins Road and South Pamet Roads, which is still standing. Reverend Mr. Thompson traded horses and also did building designing. He is credited with having designed the Orleans Inn on the Cape. He was for a time rental agent for the cottages at Ballston Beach. It is said that at the conclusion of the services on a Sunday morning, he would greet his parishioners on their way out from service and attempt to persuade them to buy some of his stock. The Reverent Mr. Thompson left town for Iowa, along about 1909."

A watercolor painting was done of the house from the eastern side before Miss Ebbert had the extentions removed. Edward Hopper was the artist and the medium was watercolor. The painting was done in 1934 and is said to hang in a museum in St. Louis.

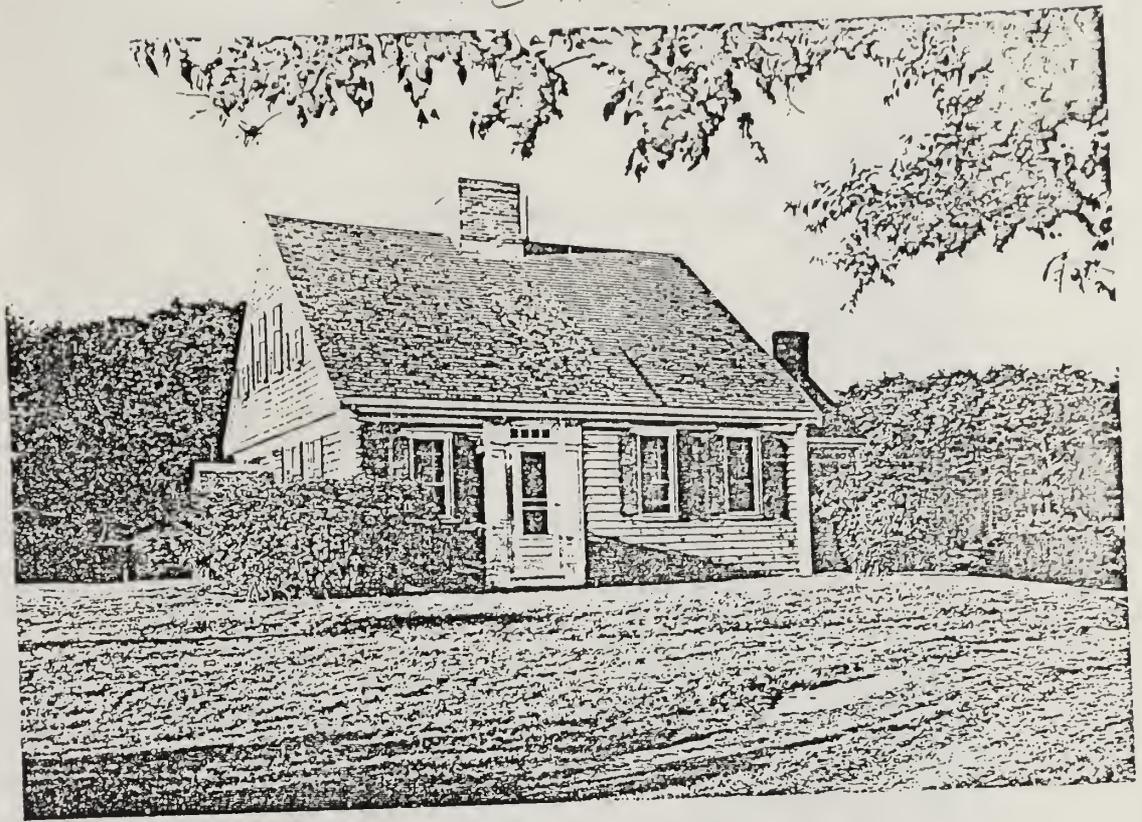
Staple to Inventory form at bottom



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NO SCALE

Jonathan Collins House
HABS N. MA - 742





from the NW ca 1900
copy of photo owned by Mrs. Ruth Pyle, Touro

Jonathan Collins House

It appears that one Moses Collins of Eastham early in the 19th century owned quite a lot of land around the Pamet River in Truro and a Jonathan Collins was his heir. A lot of the land titles in that area are traced back to Jonathan Collins. That old Collins estate was gradually broken up, or sold off where some of the houses in the Pamet Valley now stand.

The Jonathan Collins house was certainly standing in 1829 (see the chain of title on the Ephraim Harding house occupied by the Wilsons).

The earliest known deed pertaining specifically to the Jonathan Collins property is the deed dated December 28, 1841, in book 27, p. 387, when Jonathan Collins conveyed to Peter L. Atwood his homestead and dwelling, barn and outbuildings and several other parcels of land. The property so described made it quite clear that this is the house now occupied by Miss Ebbert, or the land now occupied by Miss Ebbert.

December 11, 1852, book 53, p. 538, Peter L. Atwood conveyed to Jonathan Collins, conveying the same property back to Collins. From Jonathan Collins the property came into the possession of Julia E. and George Thompson. Julia E. seems to have been related to the Collins family, and the Thompsons therefore lived in the house around the turn of the century and up until about 1914. George and Julia Thompson owned the property whole or in part, presumably through inheritance from Jonathan Collins. The title got involved at this point. ~~Then by share or sale in November, 1923~~

The sheriff's sale was held November 13, 1913, and by deed dated April 2, 1914, book 331, p. 207, the sheriff sold to Archibald C. Thompson.

Archibald Thompson conveyed to Frederick A. Meier on May 7, 1922, by book 374, p. 88. Other interests were also conveyed to give complete title, and Frederick A. Meier conveyed to Lida M. Ebbert October 13, 1937, by book 532, p. 8.

~~From this chain of title~~ it appears that the Jonathan Collins house was built before 1829.

Jonathan Collins House (Miss Ebbert)
South Pamet Road, Truro

Miss Lida Ebbert bought the house in 1937 from Frederick A. Meier. He had bought it from George O. and Julia E. Thompson. It seems to have been in 1920 when that transaction occurred. In 1937 when Miss Ebbert bought the house, it looked essentially as it does in the photograph which is in the possession of Mrs. Ruth Dyer. Miss Ebbert also has a copy of an oil painting by Edward Hopper showing the house from the southeast before any restoration, and that painting is now in the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

The house was restored in 1940-42, beginning in the autumn of 1940, and it was finished early in 1942. In the course of the restoration Miss Ebbert had the porches pulled off, the tower pulled off and other parts of the Victorian additions pulled off, which exposed the original window openings and door openings in the structural frame of the house. Miss Ebbert had some plans made in the reconstruction of the house, but most of the work was done by the day, and there was no contract, and decisions were made as work progressed. The interior woodwork and the rest was the work of Mr. F. S. Dalby of Wellfleet, who is now in 1962 still living, in his 80's probably. Arthur and Will Joseph also worked on the house as carpenters and also did some of the interiors and woodwork.

In the barn Miss Ebbert found part of the original stair also some window sashes, and they were then put back in the house. There were one or two old doors on the premises, which have been put in the house, and other similar doors have been bought from other

old houses and installed. Otherwise all the interior woodwork is modern reproduction, since the original woodwork had already been stripped from the house, before the house was acquired by Miss Ebbert. The floor plan in the house has been altered for modern convenience, but in the reconstruction structural evidence was found to indicate what the exterior was originally and Miss Ebbert believes that the house has been restored in an authentic way on the exterior.

Miss Mary Joseph of South Pamet Road, Truro, has an old photograph showing the Jonathan Collins house before the Victorian additions were put on it. That photograph was used in the restoration as well.

This house faces north. The room on the west side is now really one large livingroom that runs completely through the house. The south door is in the original place, and the windows are in their original place, and the door into the ell is in its original place. The fireplace is generally in its original place. It has a reconstructed mantel in the style of about 1820, with pilaster blocks and ressaute over a mitered surround around the fireplace opening. It is quite an authentic reproduction of a kind of Cape Cod ^{mantel} of about 1820. The original kitchen was in the ell on the west side of the house which is now fitted up as a dining room. What is now the ell on the house was originally the barn which according to Miss Ebbert gave evidence of having been originally connected to the house by a covered passageway. The southern most end of the ell is two storied, with a kitchen above and a garage below. That was originally the barn, and the cow and horse stalls were on the ground level, with presumably the hay and other storage up above. According to Miss Ebbert, the horses came in at the upper level and the cows were kept on the ground level, and the feedboxes and the rest

were still here when Miss Ebbert acquired the house. The stairway is the original stair that was found in the barn, only two treads had been replaced. One original floor is left upstairs and that is in the small bedroom on the west side. ^{In} an attic in the northeast corner you can see the roof construction quite clearly and there is a lot of it left, and consists of hewn rafters, quite heavy ones, but at the end of the house, the intermediate ones ~~xxx~~ being straight sawn with the finished molded edge with horizontal planks and diagonal braces about two inches by four inches. The main sawn rafters are about four by eight. In general this looks like the construction that is begun in the 1820's.

There is a circular stone cellar under the east portion of the house, with a cellar housing on the outside, and overhanging gables on the outside covered with shingles. There is evidence in the original frame for the overhanging gable. Miss Ebbert has a series of photographs showing the reconstruction of the house from the stripping down to the completion of the work.

Jonathan Collins House
South Pamet Road, Truro

Vital Records of Truro

- p. 68. Moses Collings, son of Andrew and Margery Collings, br. 1766.
- related to
Kings* → p. 162. Jonathan Collins the fourth, son of Jonathan Collins jun^r
and Mercy Collins, born in Truro, 1793.
- same family* → p. 179. Jonathan Collings, son of Moses and Mary Collings born 1799.
- p. 227. Jonathan Collins 2nd to Emma Coan, 1818.
- p. 250 Jonathan Collins 2nd to Patty Lurton, published 1827.
- p. 311. Jonathan Collins, Jr. son of Jonathan and Emma Collins,
born 1830.

I have put down two Jonathan Collins. Mr. Silas Clark seems to think it was the son of Moses Collins, so we do not know whether it was the Jonathan Collins that married Emma Coan (if the son of Moses Collins, he would have been only 19) or the one that married Patty Lurton. Perhaps Mrs. Dyer will come up with something to help us identify which Jonathan Collins it is--she is going to check.

JONATHAN COLLINS
Miss Ebbert's House
South Panet Road, Truro

During an interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Panet Rd, Truro, by Mrs. Burling on August 2, 1962, she showed Mrs. Burling a picture of Miss Ebbert's house, before she bought it. It was scarcely recognizable, and before Miss Ebbert bought it, it had belonged to a Rev. George Thompson, who came to Truro from Bermuda, and was not highly thought of, according to Mrs. Dyer. He left after awhile and went to Orleans, where he lived in the present Orleans Inn. It was he who so changed the house, which was apparently an old Cape Cod house, belonging at one time to Jonathan Collins. Miss Ebbert recognized that it was an old Cape Cod house and restored it to its present lovely state. Miss Ebbert has owned it for about 15 years, and is the sister of Mrs. ^{Laurie}~~Leah~~, former owner of the Dr. Furer place.

In the Walling map of 1858 and the Atlas of Barnstable County, 1880, map of Truro, the house appears as "J. Collins."

- - - - -

Mrs. Dyer further added that "red-headed Joe" Rich, who lived in Dr. Furer's house, had a state boy, named Esau, and each morning he would call up to Esau, "Esie, go look over towards John (~~referring~~ to Jonathan Collins) and see if the morning star is riz." "Red-headed Joe" Rich was married in 1817, so presumably the house was built about the same time as his, probably in the 1820's.

Jonathan Collins House
South Hamet Road, Truro

In a telephone conversation with Miss Lida Ebbert by Mrs. Marjorie Burling on August 14, 1962, Miss Ebbert told Mrs. Burling that she bought the house from Frederick Meier in 1937, and in 1940 she started fixing it up. She thinks that Mr. Meier bought it from the Reverend Thompson. She said that she tore down the old barn and put on a kitchen, but after tearing down the turrets and other monstrosities put there by Mr. Thompson, she left the house as much like the original as possible, although she made the inside livable the way she liked it. She said Mr. Thompson did not harm the interior. She said the mulberry trees came over on China clippers 100 years or more.

In an interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer on August 13, 1962, by Mrs. Burling, she said that Mr. Thompson was here in the early 1900's. She said the house was always known as the Jonathan Collins house.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

JONATHAN COLLINS HOUSE

Located on the south side of South Pamet Road, 2/3 mile east of U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 14-29 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Miss Lida M. Ebbert,
20 Harvard Road, Linden, New Jersey

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Jonathan Collins House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" with a west ell. The house is covered with wood shingles. It is wood and faces north though in its original state it could have faced south. The house was built between 1820 and 1830. Up to the 1930's Victorian additions, such as a tower, porches, and bays were made. The house exterior was restored to its original state on the basis of an old photograph. The interior was reconstructed for modern living. Throughout the house, moldings, panels, doors and windows have been modeled after samples of the original work still remaining or from other typical Cape Cod houses. Today it is surrounded with residential lawns and planting.

The house is in excellent condition. The over-all dimensions of the main house are 26' on the south by 28' on the east. The foundations are brick and the walls are plank with exterior wood shingles and interior plaster. There are red brick stoops at all exterior doors. There is a chimney in the center of the main house. Another chimney is in the west end of the west ell.

The house has a main front door to the north and one to the south. They have six panels and four light transoms. There is also a door in the north wall of the west ell. The windows are 9/6 light sash double hung. Some of these are original, and some have been reconstructed. The house has exterior wooden blinds.

The gable roof has wood shingles and overhanging ends, and a simple box cornice. The roof planks run parallel to the ridge of the house. The end trusses seem to be hewn and the intermediate ones sawn with 3/4 beveled edges.

The first floor has three rooms, and the ell has three. The first floor of the main building contains two small bedrooms, a large living room and a bath. The west ell contains a modern dining room. To the

JONATHAN COLLINS HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

south of the west ell, where the barn formerly stood are a kitchen and sun porch, with a basement and a garage underneath. The second floor has two modern bedrooms and a bath. There is a loft over the ell. Under the eastern half of the house there is a circular stone Cape Cod cellar.

The house has a stairway from the center north door to the center of the second floor. This is thought to be the original stair save for the replacement of two treads. There is no surface evidence to contradict this. This stair is reputed to have been removed during the Victorian phase and returned at the time of restoration. The house has modern wood floors, except in the second floor, west bedroom, where the original random width planks are exposed.

The walls and ceilings are plastered. There is wainscoting in all of the rooms of the main house. This wainscoting is modeled after an original sample found in the house. The wainscoting rises to a combination chair rail, window stool. There are cornice moldings. The mantels are of the 1820 variety, and are also reconstructions. The interior doors are six panel, and have iron lift latches; and there are good mantel reconstructions in the living room, dining room and southeast bedroom on the first floor and in the east bedroom on the second floor.

The house has modern electric lamps. There is central heating. All of the fireplaces are open.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
August 11, 1962



163 ~~50~~

Truro Truro
address Collins Rd. & S. Parret Rd.
Jonathan Collins Truro
use Residence
use Residence
owner Ebbert, Miss Lida M
public no

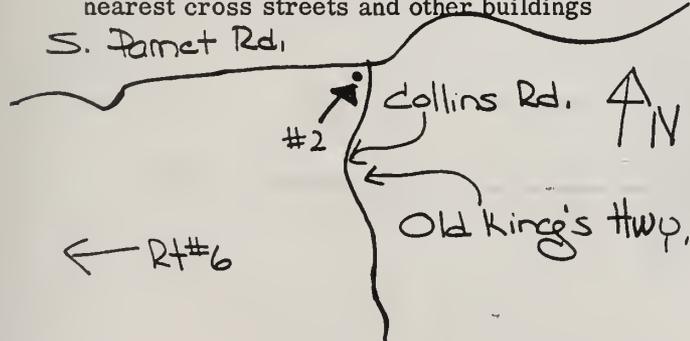
Art/sculpture Travel/communication Date 1870 style Cape house 6 1/2
Education Military affairs Source of date HABS Kington
Government Religion/philosophy Architect
Literature Indians
Music Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick
WALL COVER: Wood Shingles Brick Stone Other
ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork
CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End on wing end Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed
PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony
FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: small overhang
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: 4 light transom, pilasters
Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 2/2 small light sash
Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street 40
Property has 40 feet frontage on street
69-506, 69-507
Recorder Melissa Soren
For Mass. Hist. Commission
Photo #3, 4 Date July 28, 1989
SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal

Predominant features _____

Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures

Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

For further historical & architectural information see "HABS Master List, Cape Cod Houses within the boundaries of Cape Cod National Seashore Comm'g."



Registry of Deeds

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

JONATHAN COLLINS HOUSE

Located on the south side of South Pamet Road, 2/3 mile east of U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 14-29 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Miss Lida M. Ebbert,
20 Harvard Road, Linden, New Jersey

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south of the west ell, where the barn formerly stood are a kitchen and sun porch, with a basement and a garage underneath. The second floor has two modern bedrooms and a bath. There is a loft over the ell. Under the eastern half of the house there is a circular stone Cape Cod cellar.

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The house has modern electric lamps. There is central heating. All of the fireplaces are open.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
August 11, 1962

Winnipeg
viewed from
looking west





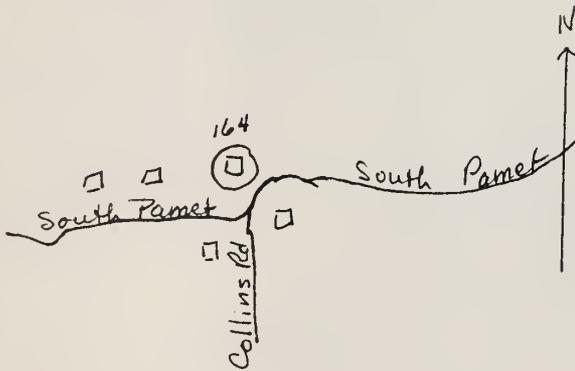
Area I	Form no. 164
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



uro _____
 South Pamet Road _____
 c Name Jonah Atkins house
 iginal Private residence
 resent Private residence
 ip: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 iginal owner Jonah Atkins

North face ↑ Draw map showing property's
 See HABS location in relation to nearest
 report at the cross streets and other buildings
 for South or geographical features.
 front Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c 1830
 Source HABS, Barnstable County Registry
 of deeds
 Style Greek Revival full Cape
 Architect unknown
 Exterior wall fabric wood shingles
 Outbuildings Barn, chicken coop, garage
 Major alterations (with dates) Salt shed
added to west part 1895. Dormers added
to north roof of salt shed and interior
changes 1954.
 Moved from site east of
present location Date c1890
 Approx. acreage 3.26
 Setting Rural. Faces south toward South
Pamet Road with pleasantly "natural"
surroundings. Tennis court between
house and road separated by grape

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 21 September 1984

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This structure is a one and one-half story Cape Cod "double house" with Greek Revival influence, and with attached salt shed (now a modern kitchen). The original floor plan can be observed to be typical of similar houses built in early to mid 19th century. South door has 4-light transom and is flanked by pilasters. The original part has 9/6 windows, the west addition has 6/6. There are louvered shutters at windows of original house. The cornice is box and of wood. The eaves are narrow. Pitched gable roof has short returns.

Architectural drawings are on file with Truro Historical Commission

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house has been called "the Jonah Atkins 1710 house" but there is nothing to indicate this house dates from that time. In 1798 there was a Jonah Atkins house assessed at \$200, one of 25 out of a total of 172 houses. The records seem to indicate that was also another Jonah Atkins.

On February 20, 1828 Jonathan Collins conveyed to Jonah Atkins land near the dwelling house of Jonathan Collins. Jonah Atkins, son of Jonah and Mehitable was born October 3, 1802. He married Matilda K. Pike either November 20, 1829 or January 28, 1930 (the earlier date is probably when the bans were published. In 1849 he married Pauline Paine Dyer who had been widowed by an outbreak of typhoid fever. She died of childbed fever in 1858. In 1888 the property was conveyed to Mary F. Atkins who may have been a surviving daughter-in-law. The chain then goes to Joseph King, then to his widow Anna King. After her death in 1911 it was sold to Frederick Washburn. He gave it to his daughter Amy as a wedding present in 1934. It was conveyed to Eugene Williamson in 1946 and sold to Ely J. Kahn in 1953. Mr Kahn is well-known as a contributor to the New Yorker Magazine for many years and as an author of many books. In the early years of his ownership it was used as a summer home, but in recent years it has been used throughout the entire year. The home and the environs of Truro appear in many of Mr. Kahn's writings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Barnstable County Maps 1858, 1880, and 1907

Deeds from the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Vital records of the town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849, transcribed by George Enest Bowman. Mass. Soc. Mayflower Desc. 1933

Notes of Ruth Pickering Dyer 1895-1983

HABS #Mass. 707

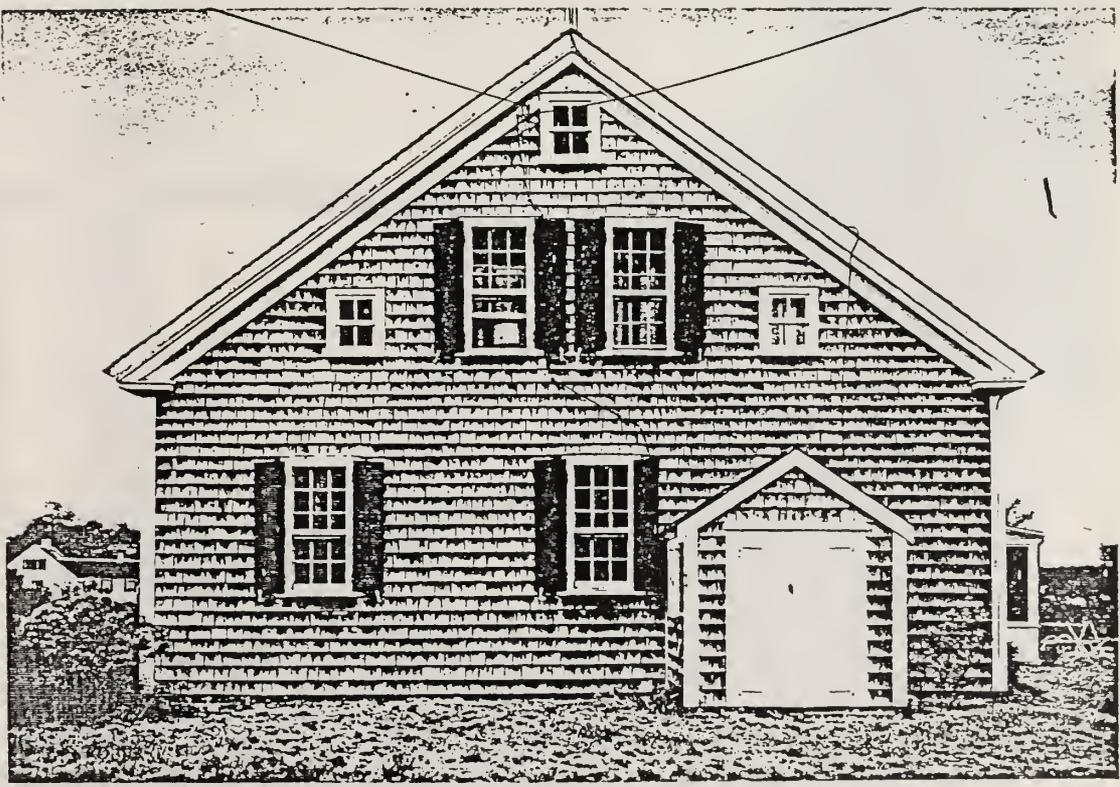
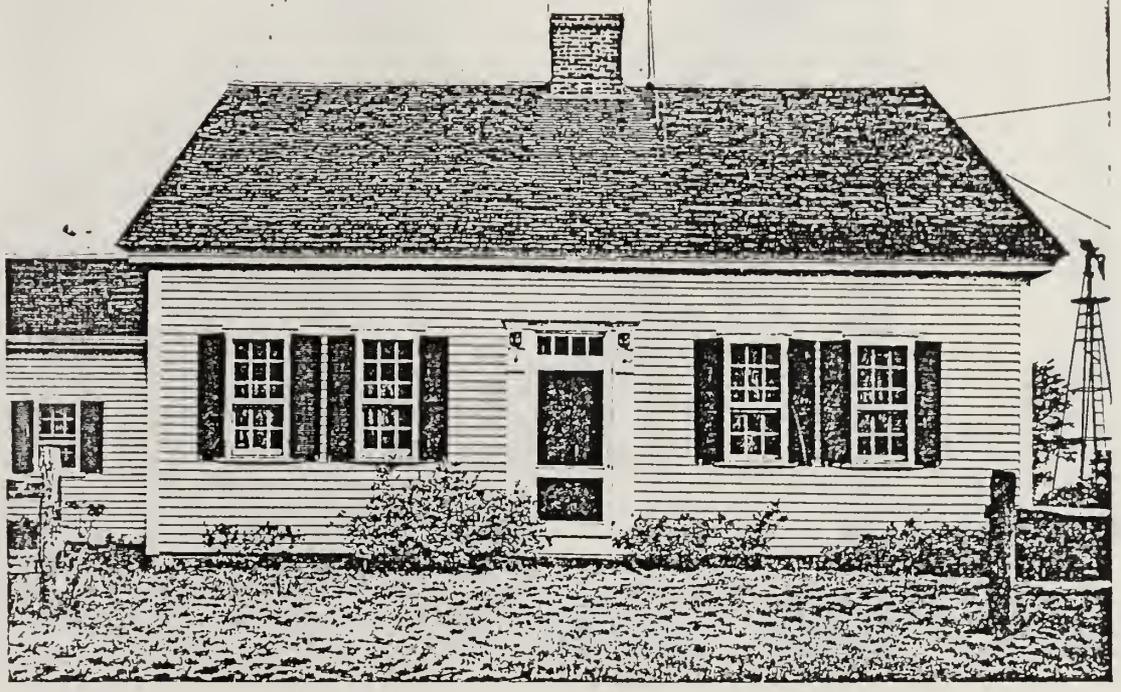
Truro Resident Directory (1901)

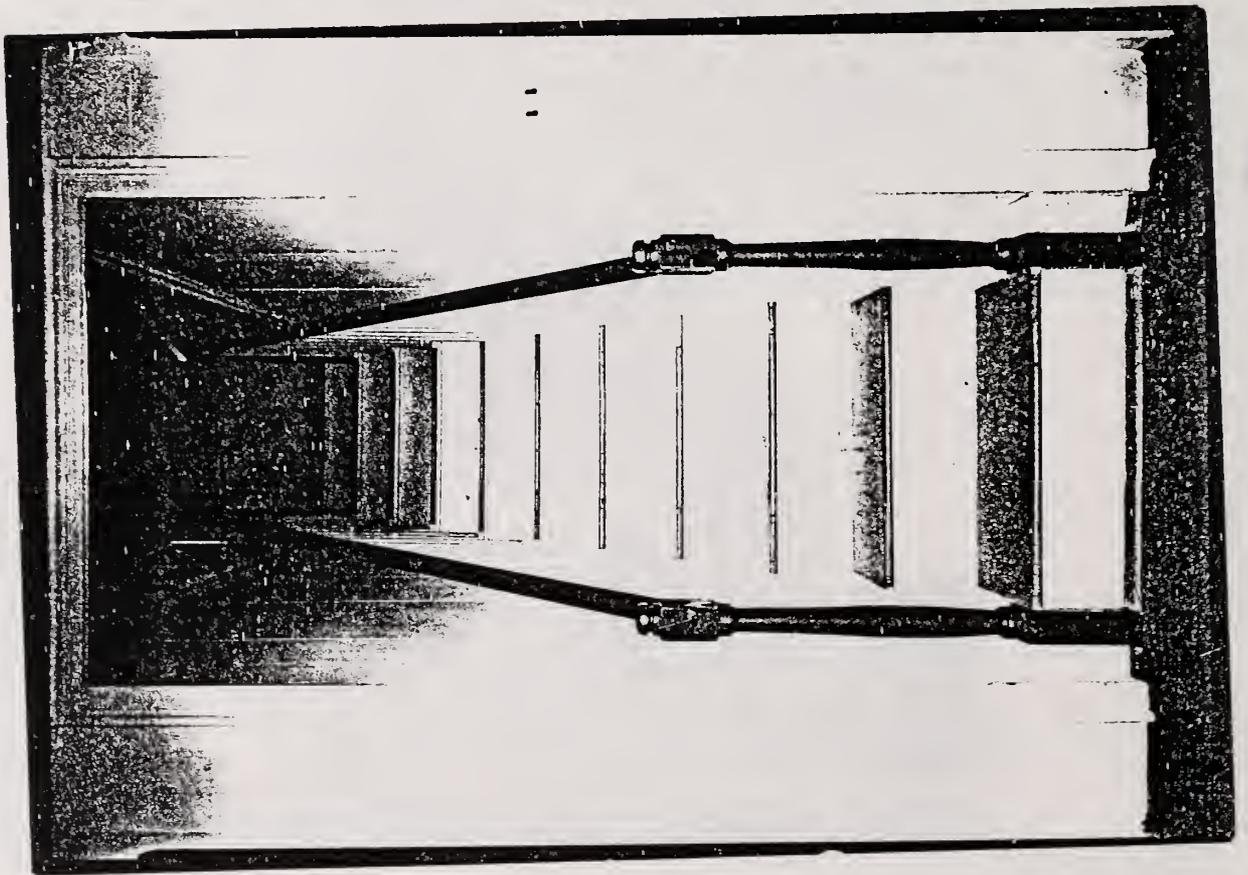
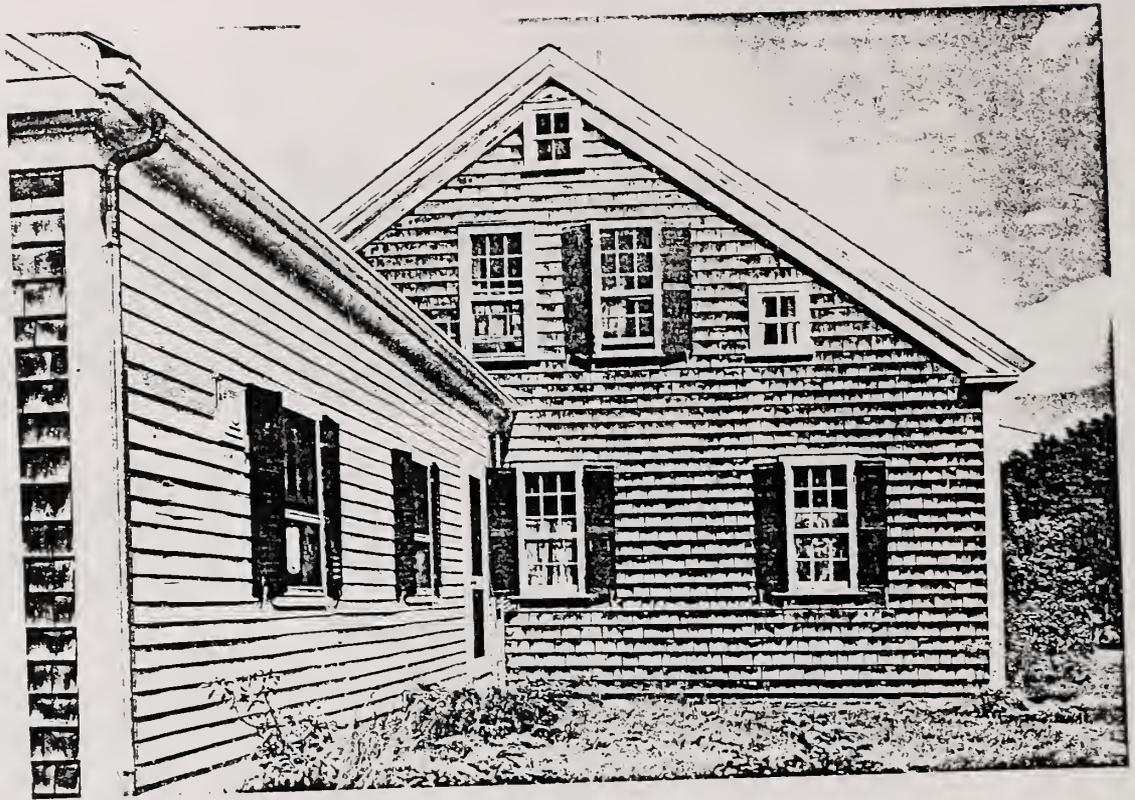
Cemetery Inscriptions, Section 8, Truro Congregational Cemetery, Rich Family 1984

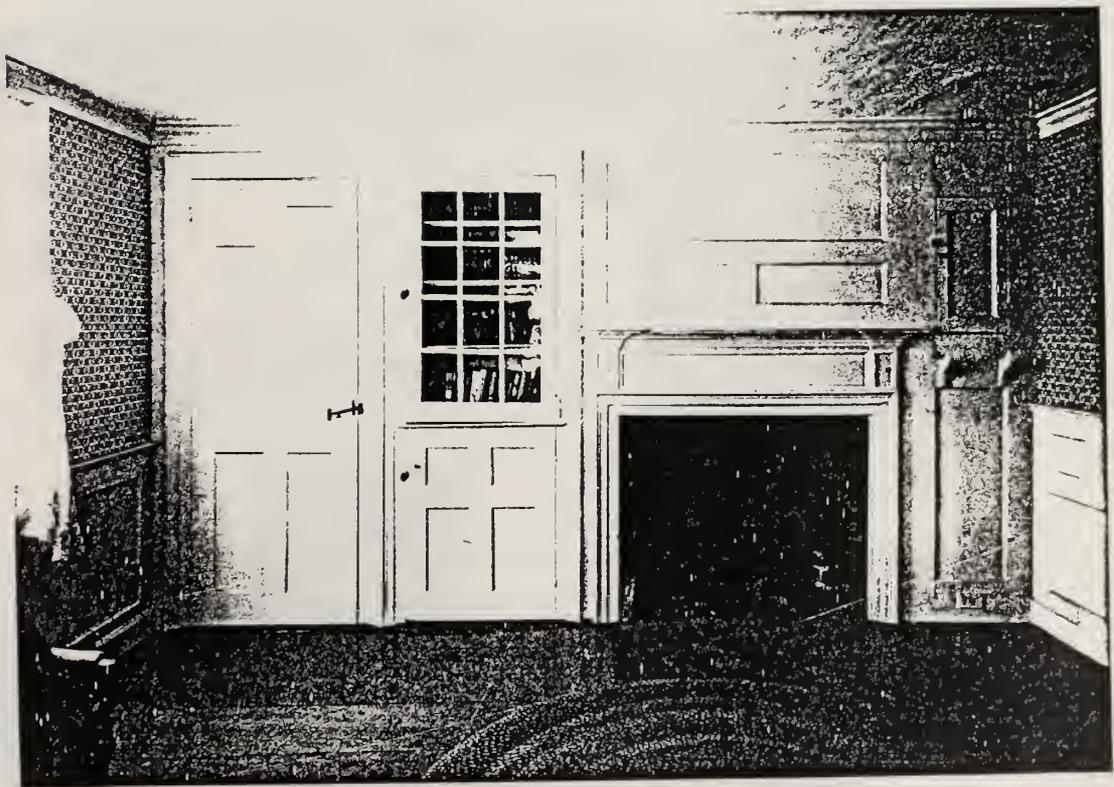
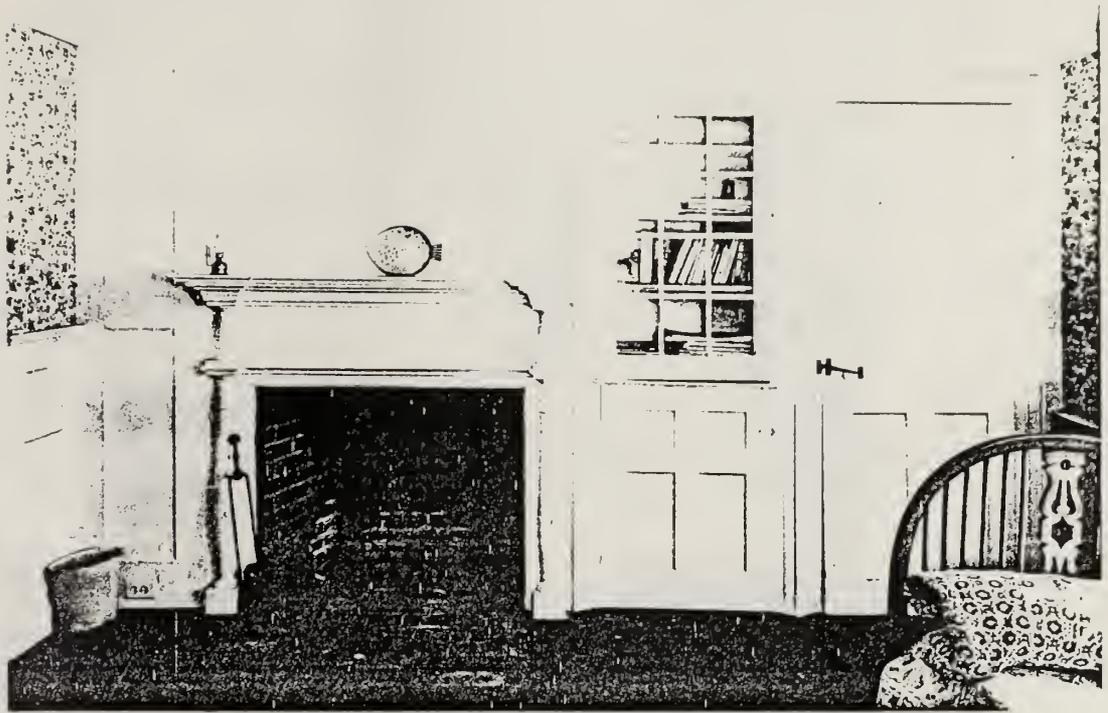
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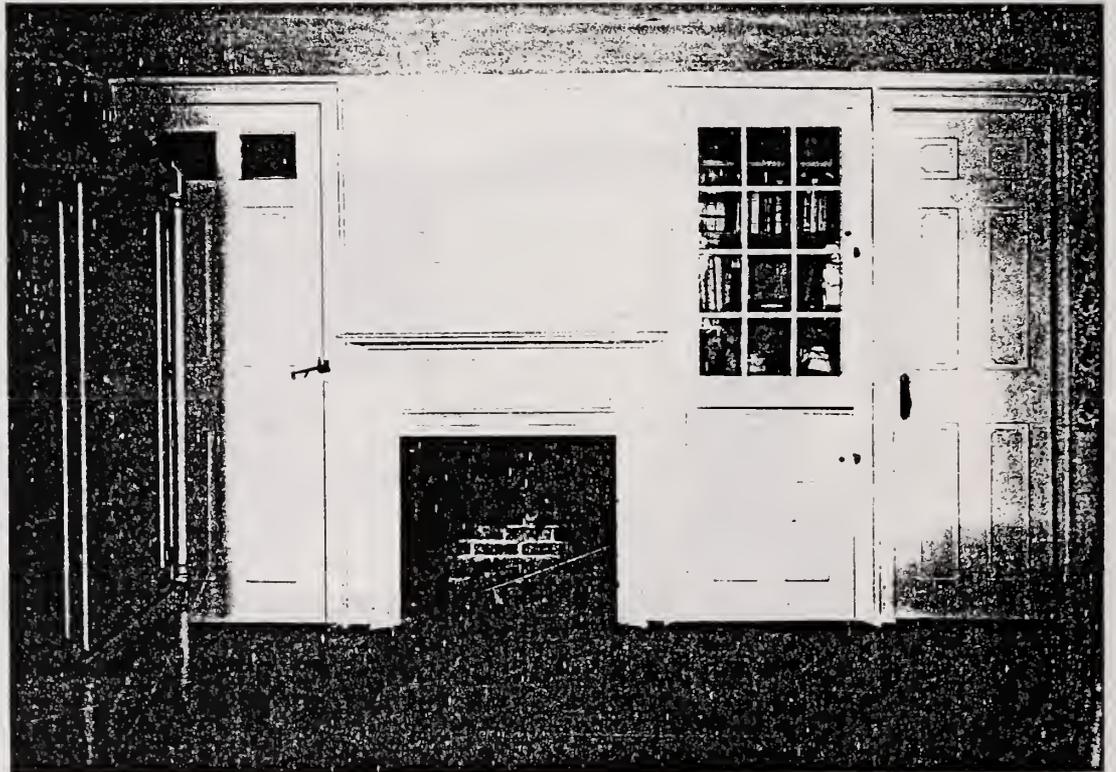
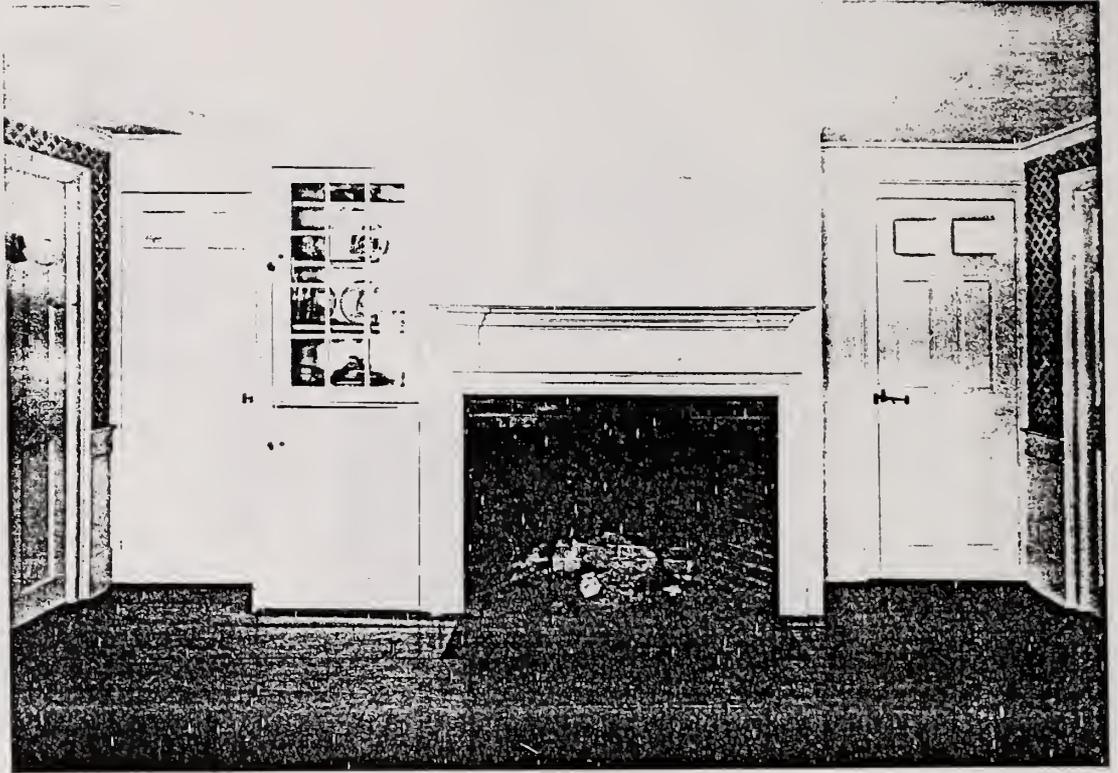
C. J. Rahn Jr

Jessie Atkins House
H985 No. MA-707









HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE KAHN HOUSE

Location North side of South Pamet Road, Town of Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Present Owner Mr. E. J. Kahn, Jr.

Present Occupant E. J. Kahn, Jr. and family.

Present Use Summer residence.

Brief Statement of Significance The original structure was a Cape Cod "double house" with Greek Revival influence located within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Original and Subsequent Owners

Mr. Arthur S. Joseph, local contractor, and resident of this area since birth reports that this structure was moved in about 1890 from a place east of its present location. A Mr. King owned the house when it was moved, and Jonah Atkins owned it before him. Shortly after the house was moved, a salt shed was attached to the west part. This was originally located a quarter mile farther east. Mr. Joseph thinks the house is ten or fifteen years older than the other houses in the neighborhood and that it was built a little better than the rest. Mr. Kahn has owned the house since 1954.

Date of Erection Early or mid 19th century.

Architect Unknown.

Builder Unknown.

Original Plans None known to exist.

Alterations and Additions The present owner added dormers to the north roof of the salt shed and converted its first floor into a modern kitchen and dining area. Mr. King had originally built two rooms and a bath on the first floor. In the original house itself, the present owner made a bath room out of a small bed room at the west end of the original kitchen. A bath room was also added on the second floor.

Sources of Information: Present owner, and Arthur S. Joseph, South Pamet Road, Truro, Mass.

Likely Sources not yet Investigated

Truro Town Records, Barnstable County, Mass. records. These County records are scarce before 1827 due to a Court House fire

THE KAHN HOUSE

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

that occurred on that date. Some of the early Register of Deeds books were saved, however, and it is possible that a search of them would uncover more information pertaining to this property and its former owners.

Prepared by

Charles S. Dotts
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey Project
July 11, 1960

Joseph Atkins Hse
 THE KAHN HOUSE

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Architectural interest and merit

This structure is a one and one-half story Cape Cod "double house" with Greek Revival influence, and with attached salt shed, located within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore. The original floor plan can be observed in the house and is typical of similar houses built on Cape Cod during the early and mid years of the 19th century. Like most of the similar houses that exist there today, alterations and additions have been made to the original structure.

Condition of fabric

This structure is in good condition. The present owner has modernized the house to make it more livable, but the early characteristics of the place have been retained.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions Original structure, 19' x 21'; salt shed addition, 25'-6" x 25'-9".

Foundations Wood sills on brick foundation.

Wall construction Exposed north exterior wall as seen from the interior at the second floor shows 6 x 7 corner posts with 6 x 7 girts and 3 x 4 wall studs 33" to 36" on center. Sheathing boards are laid horizontally. The south exterior of the house is covered with clapboards and the other sides are shingled. This is typical of the Cape Cod house of this period. Clapboards exposed 4 1/4", shingles exposed 6".

Porches, stoops Small stone and brick stoops are located at the exterior doors. It is not known if these were built at the same time as the house.

Chimneys Two, one over center of original house and one over west addition. Both are brick.

Openings - doorways and doors 6 panel wood door with 4 light transom at south entrance. Modern 12 light door at north entrance. South door is flanked by pilasters.

Windows and shutters 9/6 panes in double hung sash, appear to be original. West addition has 6/6 panes in double hung sash. Original part of house has louvered shutters of wood, and appear to be early type, with probably original hangers and dogs.

Roof - stone, covering Gabled, pitched, wood shingled.

cornice Wood, box cornice, narrow eaves.

Atkins Hse.
~~THE KAHN HOUSE~~

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

dormers Full dormer added to north part of west addition by present owner in 1954.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR

Floor plans Original house is a Cape Cod "double house" with south entry flanked by an east room and west room, each with two windows on the south, or front of the house. The north side of the house has the original kitchen, now used for a living room, and this is flanked on the east by the small buttery and east bed room, which is adjoining the east front room, and is connected to it by a doorway. A stairway to the second floor runs between the buttery and this small bed room. On the west of the kitchen was a small room which was converted to a bath room by the present owner in 1954. Next to this, on the north side of the house is a narrow hall leading to the west addition. Another stairway in this original house led off of the entry, running to the north.

The salt shed that was attached to the original house has been converted to a modern kitchen by the present owner. Dining space is in this area also. A partition running across the shed was removed, and a bath room installed by the former owner was also removed to provide for this kitchen and dining area. 1954 was the date of this remodeling. Off of this addition, at its north east corner is a stair leading to the second floor.

The second floor of the original house consists of one large bed room on the east with a smaller bed room and bath room on the west. In the addition, the second floor is one large dormitory bed room with dormer on the north side.

Stairways Three - one of of main entry, one off of original kitchen, a and one off of the west addition. These are wood, narrow, and are typical of early Cape Cod houses..

Flooring Random width pine flooring, 4 1/2" to 14 1/2".

Wall and ceiling finish Original house has plastered walls with wood wainscot to window stool height in all first floor rooms except the buttery, which has vertical boards. The fireplace walls in the east room, west room and kitchen have panelled walls.

The ceilings were originally plastered. On the second floor the walls were plastered along with the ceilings. The west addition has walls of painted plywood, late construction. Second floor east bed room has original wood wainscot to height of window stool.

Doorways and doors 6 panel wood doors on first floor of original house. These are 7/8" thick, with top two panels of glass.

Trim Molded, mitered corners of window and door trim in original house.

Hardware Early style, probably original, butt hinges and door latches in original part of house.

DE

South Massachusetts

Lighting Electric.

Heating, fireplaces
room, west room
east bed room
ing and mantel

old house - located in east
hen on first floor and in the
ch has apparently original panel-

SITE

Orientation and so
fashion. It is
the north side

es south in typical Cape Cod
about 50 yards down a lane on

Enclosures None.

Outbuildings A barn

0 yards east of the house.

Walks, driveways No
yard.

ay leads from the road to the

Landscaping Good.
The planting is

of shrubs, trees and grape arbor.

by Charles S. Dotts
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
July 11, 1960

References:

HABS Measured
Summer 1960.

rvey I, Eastham Field Office,

#32

KAHN HOUSE
South Pamet Road, Truro

The Kahn House, #32, is shown on both the Walling map of 1858 and the Atlas of Barnstable County map of Truro, of 1880, as appearing under the name of "J. Atkins."

In an interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Pamet Road, Truro, by Mrs. Marjorie Burling on August 2, 1962, she said it was always known as the Jonah Atkins house.

~~Jonah Atkins was born Dec. 2, 1827~~

^{fact.}
Jonah Atkins married Matilda K. Pike Nov. 20, 1829. m. 1830.

Vital Records p. 257

- - - - -

In an interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Pamet Rd., Truro, by Mrs. Burling on August 13, 1962, she said that a relative, Paulina Paine, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Paine, who had been married to (her husband died of typhoid) Atkins Dyer at one time, then was widowed, and had married Jonah Atkins ~~some time~~ sometime after 1849. She died of childbed fever in 1858.

- - - - -

Mrs. Dyer further corroborated her belief that Paulina Paine Dyer, widow of Atkins Dyer, married Jonah Atkins in 1876. On p. 330 of Vital Records of Truro, Atkins Dyer, son of Ebenezer and Betsy Dyer and Paulina Paine, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Paine, married in 1839.

In the deeds that Mr. Clark produced, there was reference evidently to Paulina Atkins, who was the widow of Jonah Atkins.

#3

51



Truro
address South Cornet Rd,
N. side inter. of Collins Rd., E.

use Residence
use Residence
owner Kahn, E. J.
public NO

Art/sculpture _____ Date 1930 (?) Style chape double base
Education _____ Military affairs _____
Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
Literature _____ Indians _____
Music _____ Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
on wing

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

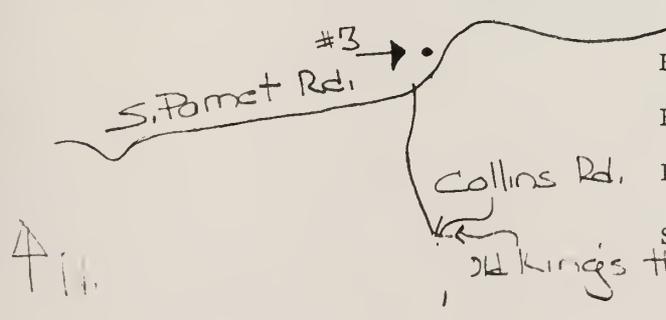
Entrance: Side Front: Center Side Details: 4 light transom, pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6, 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 50
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69/502
Recorder Melissa Soem
For Mass. Hist. Comm.
Photo #7, 57, # Date July 28, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Old King's Highway

Jonah Atkins House (Kahn)

February 20, 1928, book 8, p. 286, Jonathan Collins conveyed to Jonah Atkins land near the dwelling house of said Jonathan Collins. The next transaction is a deed dated March 17, 1888, book 420, p. 248, citing a deed dated April 29, 1878, when Mary C. Brown and others conveyed to Paulina Atkins and others, conveyed to Mary F. Atkins. This rather sounds like the conveyance of heirs to the widow.

By deed dated November 22, 1893, in book 209, p. 463, Mary F. Atkins conveys to Joseph King. At the death of his widow, Anna V. King, in 1911, by book 314, p. 40, and Anna King sold to Frederick Washburn in book 429, p. 350, and the date was not given. He conveyed to his daughter Amy Washburn as a wedding present in 1934. And Amy Washburn conveyed to Eugene Williamson in 1946. Williamson conveyed to Ely J. Kahn and wife in 1953.

FORM B - BUILDING

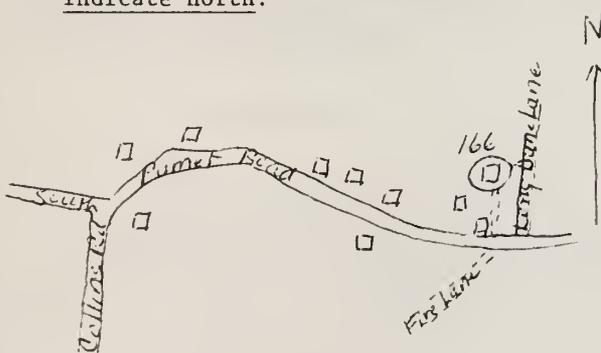
AREA I	FORM NO. 166
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108



SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 20 October 1982

own Truro

Address South Pamet Road

Historic Name Benjamin Collins house

Use: Present Summer home

Original Residence

DESCRIPTION:

Date Early or middle 18th century
(probably c1725)

Source Historic American Buildings Survey MA-711

Style Full Colonial Cape Cod

Architect Unknown--has classic Cape Cod double house floor plan

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings None

Major alterations (with dates) Shed on north side. East part of first floor converted to kitchen. Full dormer added to north roof. Ell added on west side (all probably 19th century)

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage _____

Setting House faces south down a lane on the north side of South Pamet Road. It is in an open area with meadow returning to wild state. There are a few surviving apple trees some distance north.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.)

This is thought to be one of the three oldest houses in Truro. It has been occupied since it was built although it is no longer used in winter. It is a classic full cape with only minor modifications. Wall construction is of vertical wooden planks with hand hewn tapered corner posts fastened with wooden pegs. It has one large central brick chimney with three fire places feeding into it. At some time there was a wood stove on the upper floor. The chimney has never been reconstructed and still functions. The north room (original kitchen fireplace has brick hearth and a bake oven (3' x 10") at the rear. A closet beside the fireplace in the west

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state

history and how the building relates to the development of the community.) There is a question as to whether the Benjamin Collins who built this house was born in 1687 or his son born in 1713, but the bulk of available information points to the earlier one. He married in 1707 and moved to Truro about 1709. The record indicates he bought a slave named Hector who was only three years old who grew old in Truro and was the last slave in the town. From him certain expressions are told such as "since Hector was a pup" and "old Hector" as well as geographical references "Hector's bridge" and "Hector's Nook". According to church records Hector was baptized in 1747. The house stayed within the Collins family until 1876. The Collins family were active in the development of the town. The men of the family were farmers and sea captains. The property went from Stephen H. Collins and his wife Jerusha to Helen Brown (1876), to Manuel Francis (1880), to Manuel B. Roderick (1883), to Rosa C. Francis (1910), to George A Thatcher and Frederick A. Washburn (1910), and to the Farwell family in 1912. They still own the house. Thatcher and Washburn had a nine hole golf course constructed at the Head of Pamet with holes on either side of the River and a foot bridge crossing. It is overgrown now and the bridge is no longer there.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- Rich, Shebna. Truro--Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop, 1883
- Vital Records of the Twon of Truro, Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849, literally transcribed under the direction of George Enest Bowman. Published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1933.
- Historic American Buildings Survey MA-711. The Collins-Farwell house, 1960
- National Park Service, Cape Cod Survey 1. Measured drawings of the Benjamin Collins House, 4 sheets. Cape Cod N.S. 17-34. 1960
- Conversation with Winthrop H. Farwell. 19 October 1982.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No:
Property Name: Benjamin Collins house	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)
room (parlor) has an opening into a space behind the chimney. In some parts of New England such spaces were used to hide the women and children during attacks by Indians. The windows have 9/6 lights in wood double hung sashes. Wooden shutters have been removed. Tops of windows are close to the eaves. There is a single stairway just opposite the front door. It is steep with 8 risers and splits into a T in front of the chimney. Exterior doors are paneled as are the interior doors. Paneling is of several styles consistent with the Colonial period. There are a few butterfly hinges throughout the house. The Pamet River area was one of the early spots of development and there are several similar houses on either side of the river. There are two round brick cellars under the house. One is reached through a trap door in the floor in the west part of the house and the other through a shed attached to the east side of the house.

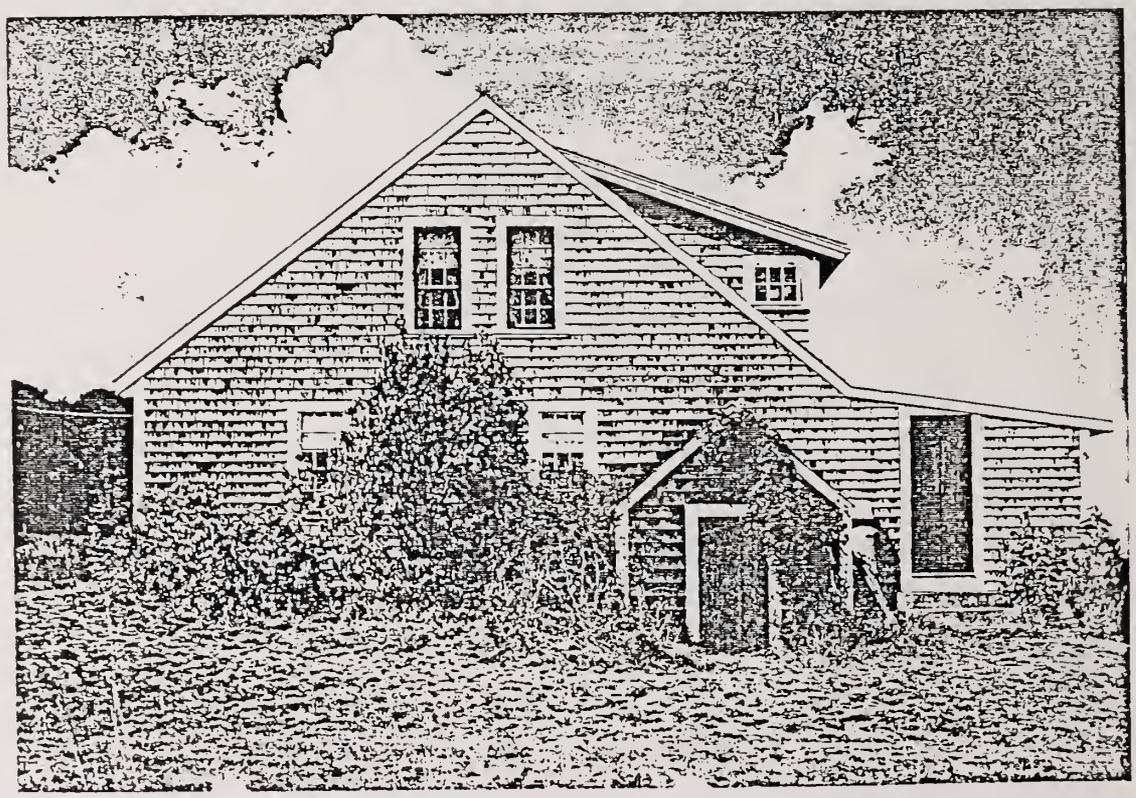
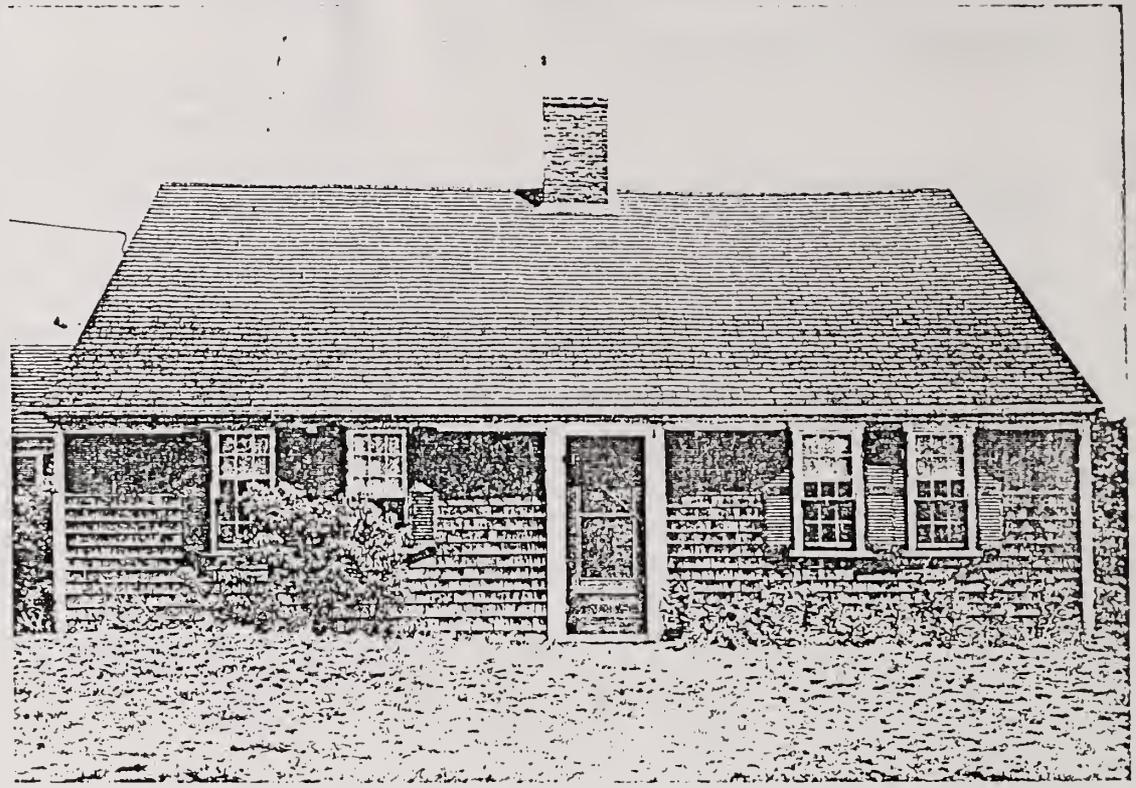
Collins, Benjamin, House (MASS-711), N. side South Pamet Road. Frame with shingles, one-and-a-half stories; built early or mid 18th C. 4 sheets (1960*); 3 ext. photos (1960*); 5 data pages (1960*).

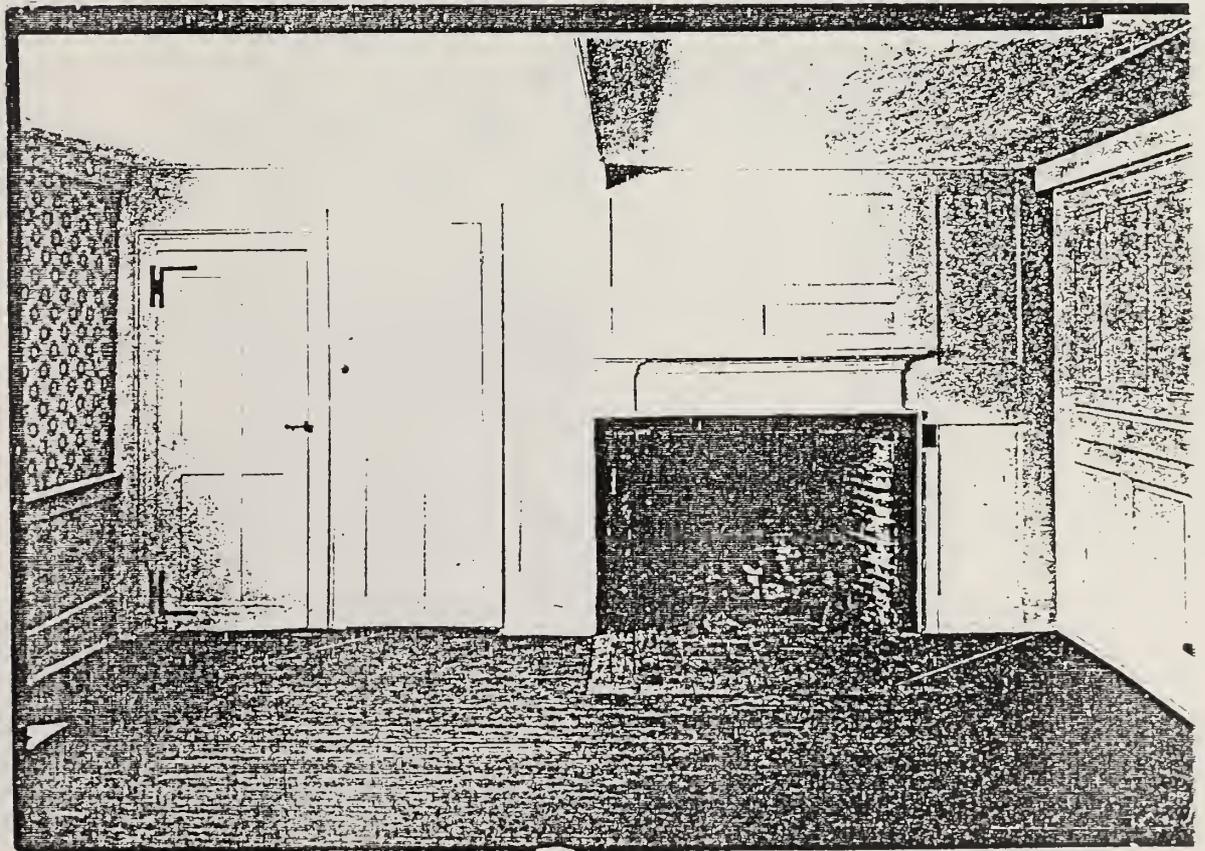
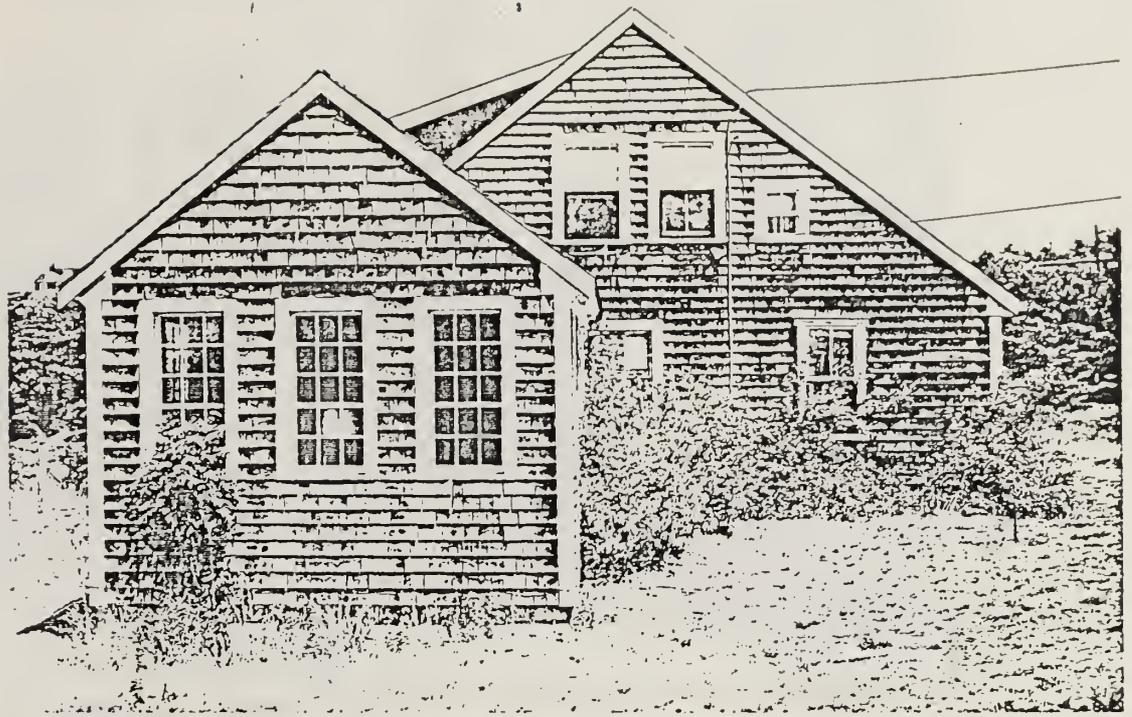
MASSACHUSETTS	BARNSTABLE	TRURO	MASS-711
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN OR VICINITY	HABS NO.
COLLINS, BENJAMIN, HOUSE		S. PAMET ROAD ?	
NAME OF STRUCTURE (COLLINS, BENJAMIN) ADDRESS/LOCATION			
4 1960	3 ext. 3 int. 1960	8 8/60 + title chain	
NO. OF DRAWINGS/ DATE	NO. OF PHOTOGRAPHS/DATE	NO. OF DATA PAGES/DATE	
Mass.-Cape Cod		SALON PRINTS:	
FILE LOCATION/PROJECT	CERTIFICATE ISSUED/OATE	PHOTOCOPIES OF DRAWINGS:	
COMMENTS:		INT: 40-72	

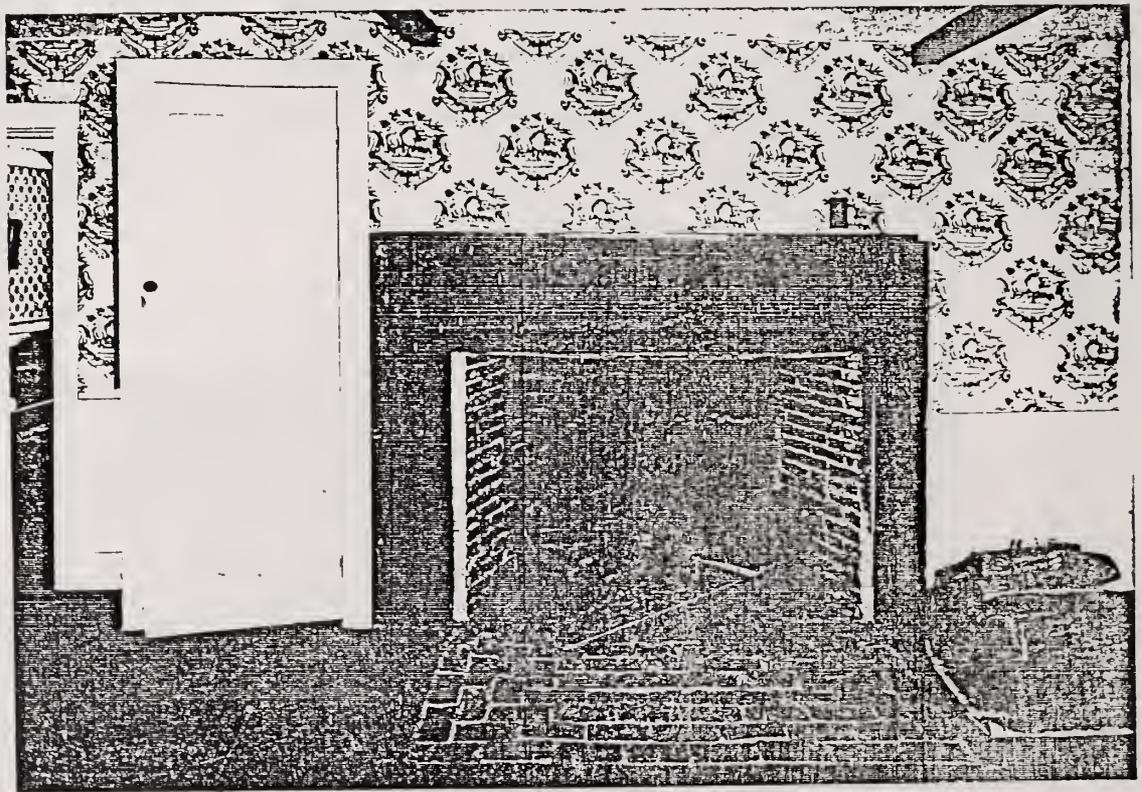
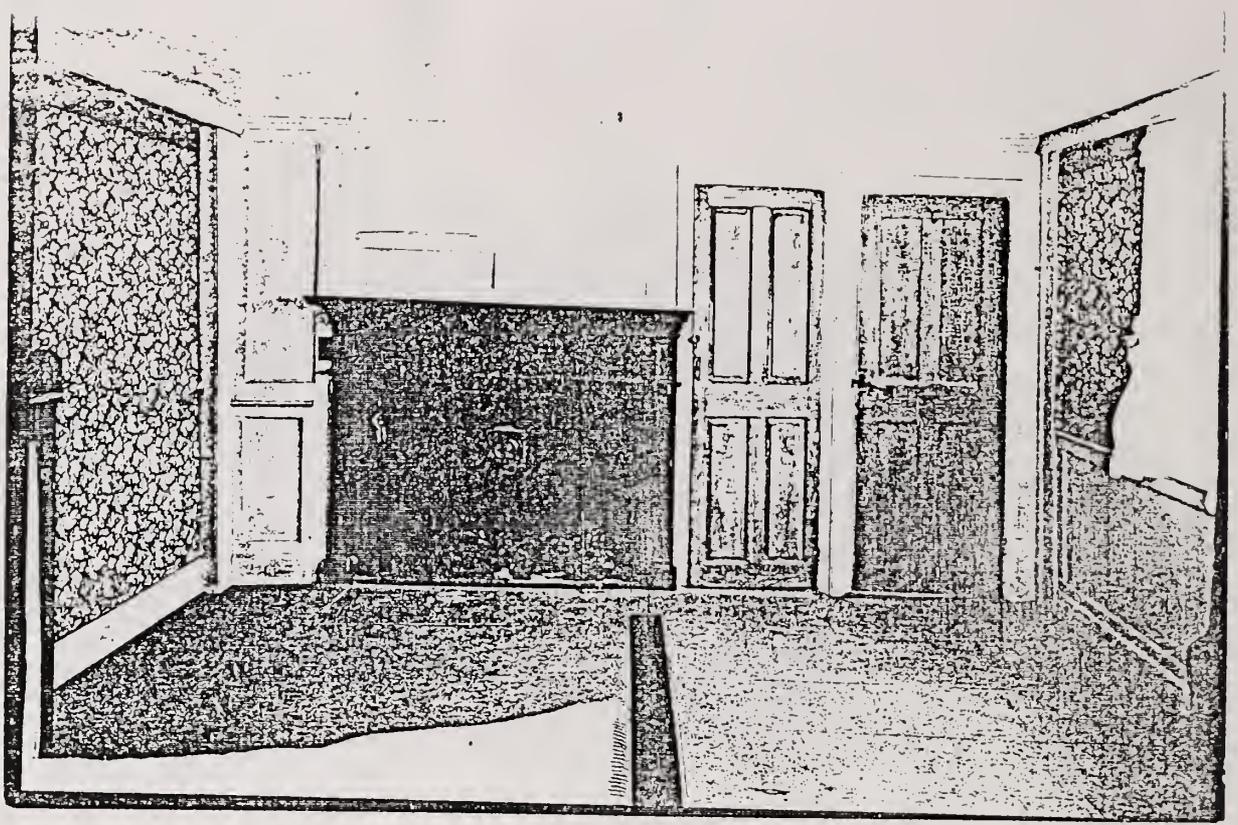
IFN

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

Benjamin Collins House
HABS No. MA-711







HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE COLLINS-FARWELL HOUSE

Location North side of South Pamet Road, Town of Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Present owner Mrs. Edgar H. Farwell, South Pamet Road, Truro, Mass.

Present occupant Summer renters.

Present use Summer rental.

Significance This Cape Cod "double house" is one of the earliest in this area of North and South Pamet Roads in Truro. It is reputedly the home of Hector, the last slave in Truro. The house originally belonged to the owner of Hector, Benj. Collins, a member of one of the early families on Cape Cod which played an important part in the development of the Cape.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Original and subsequent owners Silas Clark, Wellfleet Attorney and local historian who has made a study of many of the early titles in this area, believes that Benj. Collins built the house. His records show that Stephen H. Collins, Attorney, sold the place to Helen Brown in 1876 who sold it to Manuel Francis in 1880 who sold it to Manuel B. Roderick in 1883, to Rosa C. Francis in 1883 who sold to Dr. Washburn in 1910. Clara Farwell purchased the property from Dr. Washburn.

According to Mr. Clark, Hector the slave was baptised in 1747, and he cited Shebnah Rich, Truro---Cape Cod Land Marks and Sea Marks, (Boston, 1884) p. 228 for this information. Hector was the son of Joe, who was owned by Jonathan Paine and a bill of sale in 1726 showed that Paine sold Hector to Benj. Collins; as related by Shebnah Rich. On the same page (228), it is reported that Hector passed his youth and manhood at the "old estate". Mr. Clark is of the opinion that this Farwell house is the former home of Hector.

Date of erection Early to mid 18th century.

Architect Unknown.

Builder Benj. Collins may have been the builder.

Original plans None known to exist.

Alterations and additions At an unknown date a shed was added to the north side of the original house. The east part of the first floor

THE COLLINS-FARWELL HOUSE

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

was converted to a kitchen. A dormer was added to the north roof, also at an unknown date.

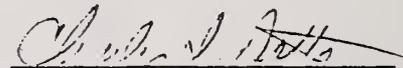
Historical events connected with the structure The Collins family was one of the early families on this part of the Cape, and played an important part in the development of this area. The house is reputedly the home of Hector, the last slave in Truro. From him come the expressions, "Hector's pup", "Hector's well", etc.

Important old views None.

Sources of information Present owner; Mr. Silas Clark, Wellfleet Attorney; Ernest Allen Connally in his survey of old Cape Cod houses in this area, conducted in the summer of 1959 for HABS; Shebna Rich's book cited above.

Likely sources not yet investigated A check could be made of the Truro Town records for information on former owners and information pertaining to the property. Also, the Barnstable County records could be studied, although a fire in 1827 destroyed many of the original Register of Deeds books. Mr. Clark mentioned an account of Hector that was given a "few years ago" by Joshua Dyer before the Truro Lyceum. This may have been written up in the local newspapers.

Prepared by


Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
August 29, 1960

Benjamin Collins Aze
~~THE COLLINS-PARWELL HOUSE~~

3

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

GENERAL STATEMENT This is one of the oldest Cape Cod "double house" in this area. It is a story and a half frame construction, and retains the early character of the type built in this part of the Cape in the early or mid 18th century.

Condition of fabric Good.

THE EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions Original structure apparently 27' x 37'; north ell 9'-8" x 10'-0"; west ell 12'-6" x 17'-0".

Foundations Wood sills on brick foundation.

Wall construction Wood plank (vertical) construction apparently, with tapered corner posts. Summer beam exposed in east room, first floor; girts exposed on first floor. Exterior is shingled (wood).

Porches, stoops None, with the exception of a stone slab at the front entrance, set flush into the ground.

Chimneys One large central brick chimney over the center of the house.

Openings - doorways and doors 6 paneled wood exterior doors.

windows and shutters 9/6 lights in wood double hung sash, wooden shutters, apparently original. The tops of the window frames are close to the eaves.

Roof - shape, covering Gabled, pitched with composition shingles.

cornice, eaves Wood, box cornice; narrow eaves; wood gutter.

dormers Dormer added to north side of the house at unknown date.

THE INTERIOR

Floor plans This Cape Cod "double house" faces south in typical Cape Cod manner. The central door on the south is flanked with a two window east room and with a two window west room. The door leads into an entry from which the stairs to the second floor are located. Doors enter the east room and the west room from the entry.

Directly to the north, or rear, of the east front room is a kitchen. This is 7 feet wide, and probably originally housed the

Benjamin Collins
~~THE COLLINS-FARWELL HOUSE~~

4

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

small bed room known as the "borning" room, which was connected to the front room with a door. Back of this was probably the original buttry. Both of these rooms had doors from the kitchen. The original kitchen was to the west of these room, apparently. Entrance to the kitchen was from both the east and west front rooms. West of the kitchen are two rooms, a small bed room next to the west front room and a room which has been converted to a bath room.

Additions include an ell, one room addition west of these two rooms, and a room at the northeast corner of the house, of unknown dates.

The second floor has been altered and a dormer has been added to the north roof at an unknown date. Two cellars are located under the east part of house and under west part; 9'-6" and 11'-2" in diameter.

Stairways One to the second floor off of the entry. It is narrow, of wood construction, and has 8 risers. Near the top it splits into a T in front of the chimney.

Flooring Random width pine, 8" to 22".

Wall and ceiling finish Mainly plastered walls with wood wainscoting chair rail on the first floor, varies in height from 2'-6" to 2'-9", except in the northwest room, first floor where this height is 3'-5 1/2".

Doorways and doors 4 paneled wood doors.

Trim Original trim has been replaced, apparently, on the windows. The original paneling, apparently, can be observed on the fireplace wall in the first floor east room. This is in good condition.

Hardware Some original butterfly hinges on the second floor, and some apparently original HL hinges in the east room, first floor.

Lighting Electric.

Heating Two of the three original fireplaces are retained, in the east room and original kitchen, first floor. The west fireplace has been plastered over and the hearth removed. The brick hearths remain in the east room and kitchen (original). Also, in back of this kitchen fireplace, is a bake oven, 3'-10" deep.

SITE

Orientation This house faces south in typical Cape Cod manner. It is located down a lane leading to the north off of South Pamet Road. The present owner lives just west and a little south of this house, closer to the road. The setting is in an open area or meadow.

Bertram Collins
~~THE COLLINS FARWELL HOUSE~~

South Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

Enclosures None.

Outbuildings Concrete block double garage, modern.

Walks, driveways No walks; gravel or sandy lane leads from the road to the front yard.

Landscaping Some shrubbery around the house; lawn is fair.

Prepared by

Charles S. Dotts
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
August 29, 1960

References

Measured Drawings, Cape Cod Survey I, Summer 1960,
Eastham Field Office.

COLLINS-FARWELL House

Shebna Rich, Truro Cape Cod or Landmarks and Seamarks (Boston, 1884)

p. 228. "Mr. Collins was a flourishing and quite extensive farmer in those days, owning hundreds of acres of wood, meadow and high marshlands at the Head of Pamet near the ocean. He cultivated corn, quite extensively, wheat, oats and flax to some extent. He was the grandfather of the late Captain Benjamin and Stephen Collins; the last succeeded to the old estate.

"In my boyhood, the broad flat barns, sheds, sheep-houses, ricks of hay and the old house with ells and porches was a place to remember; but one by one they have disappeared, till being a shadow of its former self, it has passed into the hands of strangers from the Azores. Here Hector passed his youth and manhood."

In an interview with Mrs. Ruth Byer, on July 25, 1962, with Mrs. Marjorie Burling, she said that a family by the name of Francis had owned the house (this was in reference to Shebna Rich's reference to "strangers from the Azores.") and that a Joseph Francis a man of about 65 or 70, now living on Bayview Road, North Truro, once lived there.

In another interview with Mrs. Ruth Dyer, N. Pamet Rd. Truro, with Mrs. Marjorie Burling, on August 2, 1962, she told Mrs. Burling that the Collins-Farwell house was said to be set by the north star.

COLLINS - FARWELL HOUSE

slave, Hector, often referred to in connection with this house, as the transaction allegedly between Lt. Jonathan Paine and Benjamin Collins was in 1726, and the Benjamin Collins born in 1713 would only have been 13 years of age. Unless a second homestead was built thereabouts, or on top of the original old place, which is now the Farwell house.

- - - - -

The Walling map of 1858 shows the house as belonging to a "S. Collins." and the Atlas of Barnstable County of 1880 as "W. Brown."

Shebna^h Rich, Truro, Cape Cod (1884, Boston)

p. 257. "The Direct Tax of 1798" . . .

" In the year 1798, A.D., there went out a decree from our government that to cover war contingencies, all dwelling-houses with lots not exceeding two acres, should be taxed. This was known as 'The Direct Tax for 1798'

"That for Truro was rendered on the first day of October, 1798...I should judge the valuation was not over one third of the real value...The lowest valuation, of which there were a number, was \$105; the highest, \$275. These were . . . Benjamin Collins, . . ."

17 - 37

COLLINS - FARWELL HOUSE
South Pamet Road, Truro

Shebna Rich, Truro, Cape Cod (1884, Boston)

p. 522. "iv. Benjamin, b. 1713, m. Jerusha.

"Benjamin, b. 1713, m. Jerusha. Nine children, which give the familiar names to which we are used. Mercy, b. 1737; Jarusha, b. 1739; Hannah, b. 1741; Richard, b. 1743; Benjamin b. 1745. m. Rachel Lombard, 1772; Joanna, b. 1746; Treat, b. 1748; Sylvanua, b. 1752; Micah. b. 1755. The North Truro families sprang from Jonathan and Elizabeth Vickery."

p. 162. . . 1752, it being thought advisable to hire some suitable minister to assist Rev. Mr. Avery in preaching the gospel, this winter, Mr. Joshua Atkins and Deacon Barnabas Paine were appointed to look out for some one. . . . The committee of supplies were Messrs. Benj. Collins, . . . "

p. 321 "Stephen Collins was also a layman of mark in the Church fifty years ago. In early life he was master of a vessel and had seen something of the world. Coming into possession of the old Collins homestead, with abundant acres of wood and farm lands, and what he delighted to call 'intervale', he commenced the career of a Cape Cod farmer in middle life. At the same time he experienced religion and joined the M.^E. Church, where he found a broad field for his talents. . . .

p. 322. "It was a common remark by the preachers, that they would prefer to hear Stephen Collins . . . "

(This needs a lot of research on genealogy, for it now appears that the Collins house referred to is probably the home of Benjamin born 1713, and not Benjamin born 1687 and marrying about 1707. The Benjamin born in 1713 could not be the Benjamin who owned the

building #34

Benjamin Collins House
South Pamet Road, Truro

The chain of title on this house as searched by Silas Clark follows:

In March, 1821, recorded in book 1, p. 280 Benjamin Collins conveyed to Stephen Collins one half of the buildings and dwelling house, barn, etc. and land on which they stand. Note: In Stephen Collins' will in October 30, 1860, by this will he left his real estate to his son, Stephen Collins, Jr. subject to the life estate of his widow, Mehitable.

Next deed 1876, book 124, p. 205, wherein Stephen H. Collins and Jerusha his wife conveyed to Helen Brown.

On July, 1880, in book 144, p. 357, Helen Brown to Manuel Francis, as being all of the property of Stephen Collins.

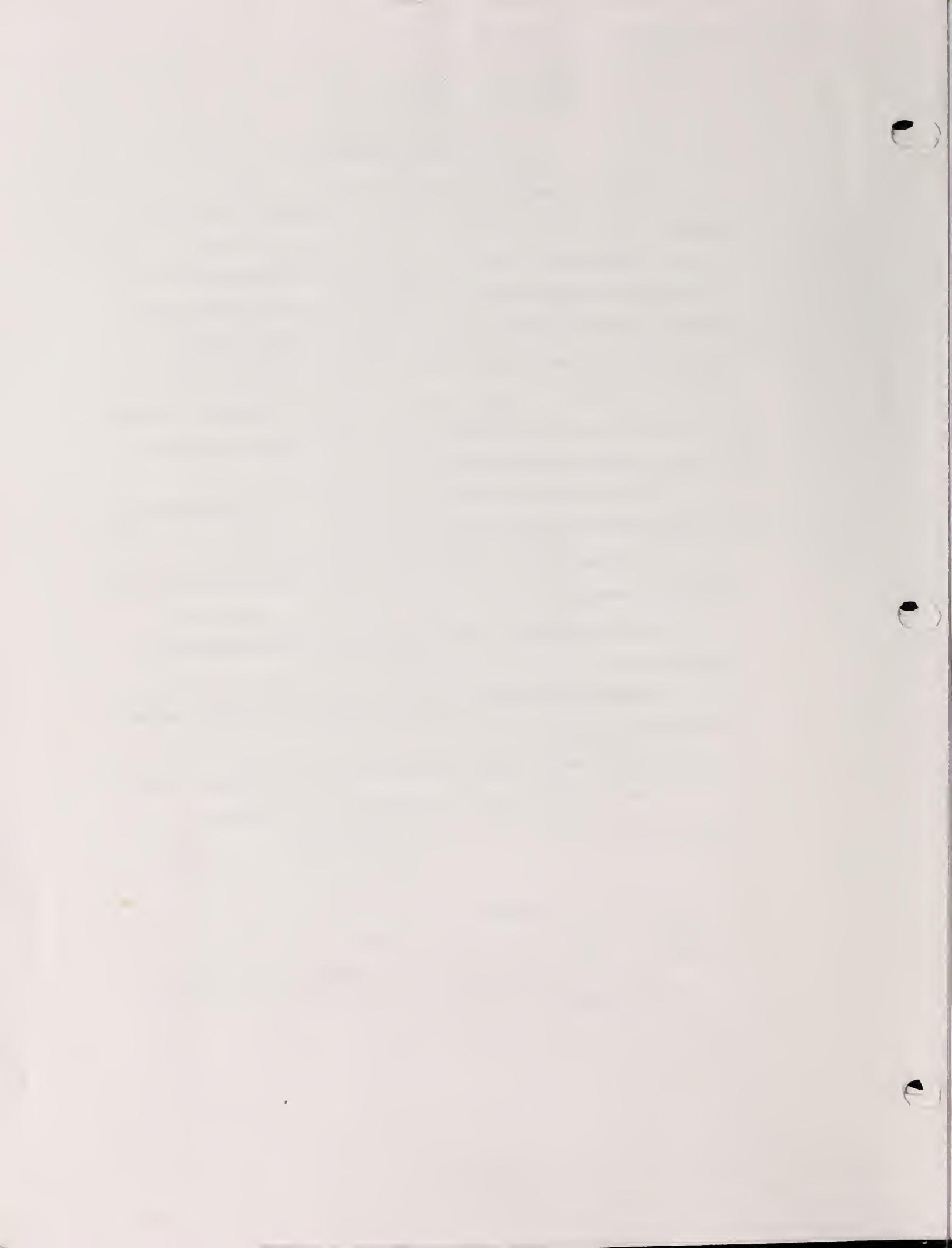
On September, 1883, in book 156, p. 333, Manuel Francis conveyed to Manuel B. Roderick.

In 1883, book 156, p. 355, Manuel B. Roderick conveys to Rosa C. Francis.

In January, 1910, Rosa C. Francis conveys to George A. Thatcher and Frederick A. Washburn.

In 1931, George Thatcher conveys his interest to Francis Washburn. Clara Farwell purchased the property from Dr. Washburn.

* 1912



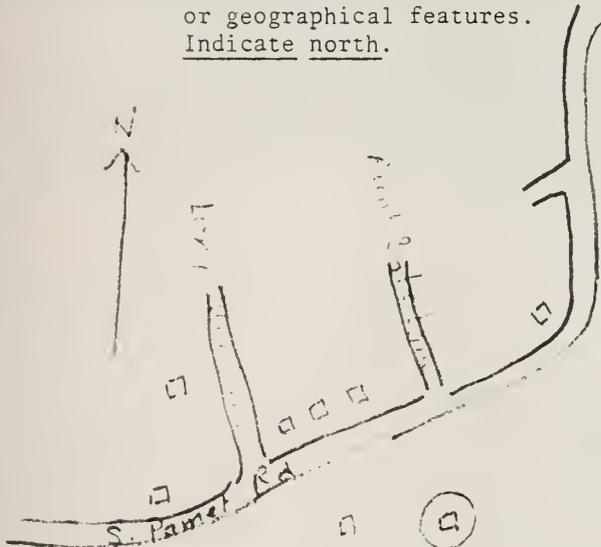
Area I	Form no. 1
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Truro
 65 South Pamet Road
 Historic Name Enos/Welles
 Original Residence _____
 Present Residence _____
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner John Enos

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1870
 Source Assessors' records
 Style Greek Revival full Cape
 Architect unknown
 Exterior wall fabric white clapboard front, shingles on remainder
 Outbuildings Garage located about 40' northeast of house
 Major alterations (with dates) Large, two story eills on either side; large front porch with shed roof
 Moved from route 6A beside Catholic Church Date 1927
 Approx. acreage 4.71

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 22 October 1984

Setting On south side of South Pamet Rd., on a wooded hillside--cannot be seen from the road, within the Cape Cod National Seashore.

(Please attach additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

In the beginning this house was probably Greek Revival, two story full Cape and rather simple. It was flaked and moved to its present location in 1927 and so changed that it defies categorizing. The front door has five lights above. Several kinds of windows are in place -- 2/2, 1/1, 6/6. The porch is sturdy and has almost massive, simple, square wooden pillars with little ornamentation. The house is significant in that it has been recycled to meet the needs of successive owners.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The 1878 assessors' records show John Enos having a house valued at \$425, woodhouse and shed \$24, and a barn \$45. John Enos was a Portuguese fisherman. In 1895 he and his "family who owned considerable land between Town Hall Road and 6A, donated the land upon which Sacred Heart Church now stands". (Marshall) Mr. Enos died in 1897 and the house stayed in the family until it was purchased by Clayton and Bertha Welles probably in 1916. In 1927 it was flaked and moved by Charles A. Joseph, a local contractor, to a spot on the south side of South Pamet Road about a quarter of a mile from the Atlantic Ocean. Clayton Welles left town soon after that, but his wife and three daughters stayed on. She played the piano and the house was known for its "sing-alongs" in the late 1920's and early 1930's. William Miller, present owner, purchased the house from Mrs Welles and has made many changes to the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Town of Truro Assessors' records
Letter from William J. Miller, December 10, 1980(?)
Notes of Ruth Pickering Dyer, 1895, 1983
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Conversation with Thomas A. Kane, October, 1984

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA FORM NO.

I 165



Truro

South Pamet Rd

Name

Present residence

Original same

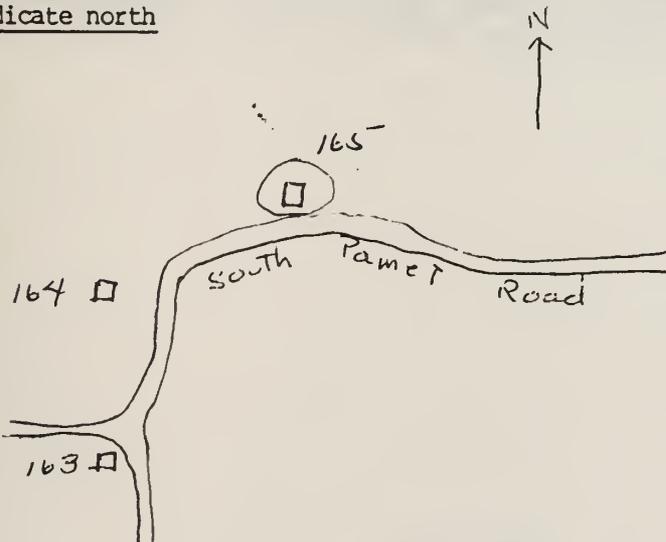
PERIOD

mid 19th C

visual inspection, maps

vernacular cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings barn

Major Alterations (with dates) large

modern ell, replacement windows

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.4

Setting South of river, north of

road, large lot near pastures and

woods

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This cape was probably built during the late Federal or the Greek Revival period, although modifications have removed most of the early details and make this judgment difficult. It is a plain cape with a small box cornice, new windows, very simple trim and a modern rear ell.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the farmhouse of George Joseph (the present owners, the Mooneys, are related to Joseph) who had a dairy farm here. He was also a fisherman. Before JOseph owned it- around the turn of the century- it was owned by P. Knowles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory

1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map

1880 map

1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

I

168

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

South Pamet Road (Ballston Beach)

Name Washburn House

Present residence

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1900-1907

visual inspection, maps

Colonial Revival

Object

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).

Indicate north

Exterior Wall Fabric

Outbuildings cottage, garage

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ell

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 9.2

Setting Large beachside lot

with tree encircled lawn with

cottage and garage to east of

house.

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets National Register criteria A for its association with the early period of Truro's tourism industry, the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and criteria C, as a representative example of Truro's early resort architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Colonial Revival house based on the full cape form, and having porches at both ends. The proportions are not authentic; the house is too long for a true Federal cape. The doorways, dormers, cornice and other details are awkward and exaggerated compared to the real thing. However, the house is in excellent shape, and the high level of detail and the porches combine to make this one of the best examples of Colonial Revival architecture in Truro.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was reportedly built by a Dr. Washburn. He was a regular visitor of the Ballston Beach resort nearby and one of several to purchase land here and build their own cottage. He bought the land from George Thatcher (I-170).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map



Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| Architecture | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

I 168? 82

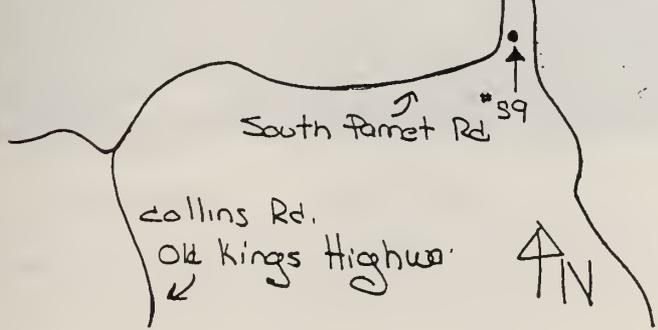
2. Town Trenton
 Street address So. Pamet Rd.
 Name _____
 Original use residence
 Present use residence
 Present owner _____
 Open to public _____
 Date 1940 Style Georgian
 Source of date Observation
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

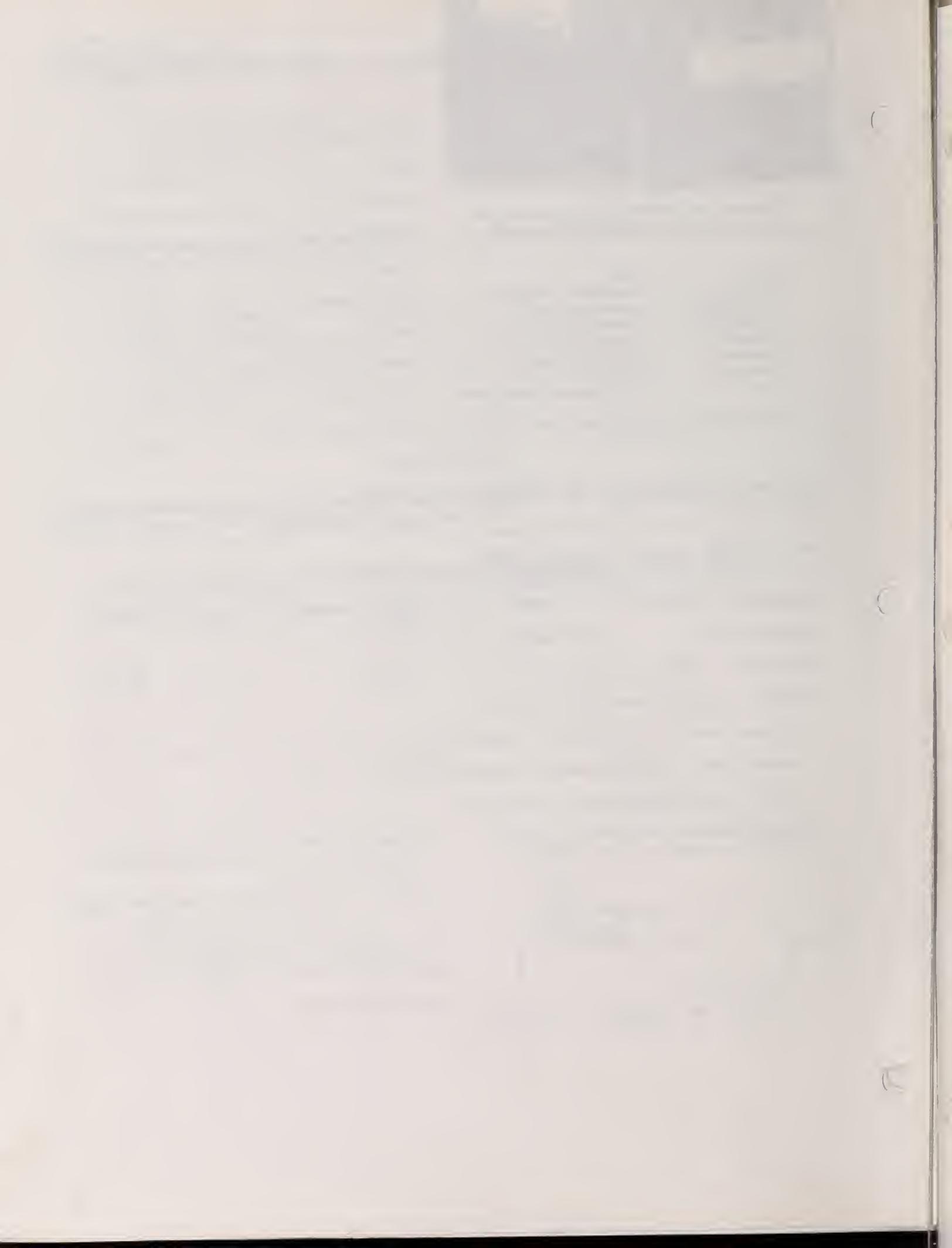
FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick
 WALL COVER: Wood Clay Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 porch PORTICO _____ Balcony
 FACADE: Gable end Front/Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: 1/2 door to porch 1/2 side porch
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 12/12 6/3
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street
69-607-608
 Recorder MD
 For 1140
 Photo 8A, 9A Date 7 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

169

Truro

South Pamet Road (Ballston

Beach)

Name

Present residence

Original Life boat house

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1880-90

visual inspection, maps

vernacular Victorian

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) Converted

from boathouse to house (c. 1945)

Condition good

Recorded Date

Age .53

Location Sits in dunes south of path

to beach from parking lot.

In small cluster of houses.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This was built as the boathouse for the PAMET Life Saving Station and was altered to convert it into a cottage. Originally of simple pitched roof form, it has had a porch added, its large garage type doors (for the boats) removed, changes in windows and rear ells added. It still maintains a turn of the century, vernacular character.

There were two garage doors and a ramp in front, one at the rear. This was one of several outbuildings at the station including a horse barn, for the horses used to pull the equipment (now a shed at I-170).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This building housed rescue boats for the Pamet Life Saving Station that was built here in 1872. The station had a full time staff to patrol the beach for wrecks. Some time after the station closed-in the 1940's, this building was converted to a cottage.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map
1880 map
1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA I FORM NO. 170

Truro
South Pamet Road (Ballston Beach)
Name Rich-Thatcher House

Present residence
Original same

PERIOD c. 1885-95
Description visual inspection, maps
vernacular cottage

Notes

Exterior Wall Fabric
Outbuildings shed and garage

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .23

Setting Surrounded by dunes on path to beach. Garage and shed west of house adjacent to beach parking lot.

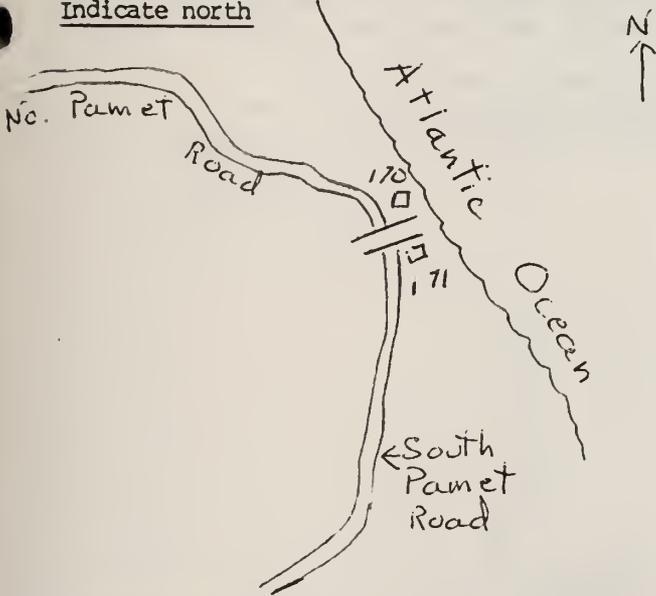
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a typical turn of the century cottage. It is a hipped roof house with clipped gables, a rear ell, dormers, and a beachside porch. A horse barn serves as a shed and has had the large doors replaced with windows.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was built by Capt. John Rich of the Pamet Life Saving Station. He built it as a year round house for he and his family but had to sell it due to a regulation stating that the Captain had to live in the actual station. Dr. George Thatcher, a dentist, bought it c.1895. Thatcher also bought much of the surrounding land including that along the river (where he had a small golf course) and some along the ocean (which he sold to others for cottages).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

171

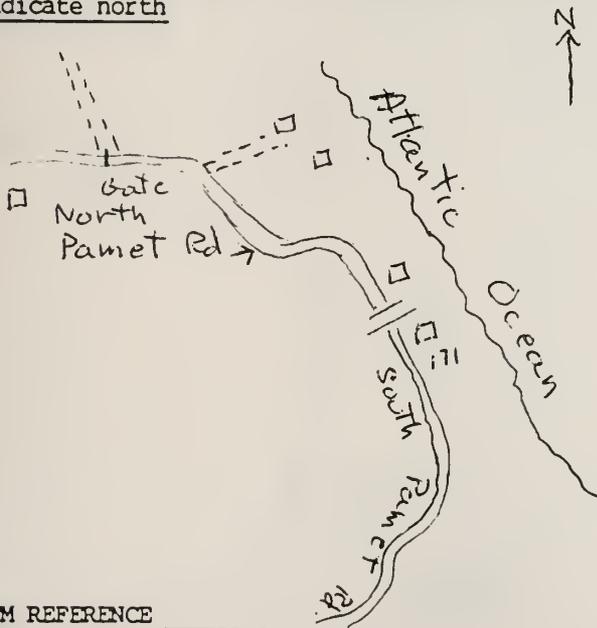


Truro
 South Pamet Road (Ballston Beach)
 Loc Name _____

Present residence
 Original hunting camp

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
 c. 1920-30
 Method of recording
 visual inspection, maps
 Style
 20th c. vernacular

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric _____

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved from Wellfleet Date c. 1940-45

Acreage .31

Setting Near path to beach,

just off parking lot.

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This small simple cottage was built as a hunting camp. It has few decorative details, but is practical and functional.

A rear addition has created a catslide roof. The sash are 6/1. A garage is at the west next to the beach parking lot.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This building was a gunning camp on Gull Pond, Wellfleet until it was moved here in the 1940's. It is one of several summer cottages in the area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

172

Town Truro

North Pamet Rd

Site Name _____

Present residence

Original same

Construction _____

c.1899

date of adjacent cottage
 visual inspection, maps

vernacular cottage

Notes _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved back from sea due to _____ Date several times

Acreage erosion 1.7

Setting Situated on an 80' bluff

overlooking Ballston Beach and the

Atlantic; approached by restricted

section of the road

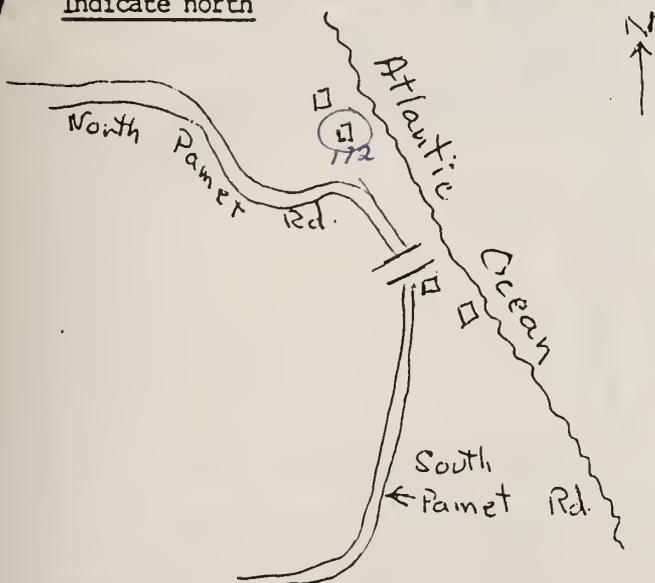
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Architecturally, this cottage is representative of the early phase of summer cottages as built in Truro during the late 19th-early 20th centuries. The form is simple, a gable roof with hip on one end, and the door and window trim, the eaves and the porches are very simple, being built for utility, not for aesthetics.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Built several years after the Ballston Beach Colony was built by Sheldon Ball in 1889-91. Ballston Beach was one of the town's earliest resorts for out-of-town visitors and consisted of 7 cottages and a community house. The success of this colony inspired others to build summer cottages nearby. This is one of a half-dozen from that period clustered around Ballston Beach. It was owned in the early part of this century by Helen and Mary Eastman.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1907 map

Area	Form no.
I	175

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro

off North Pamet Road

Name Robbins Roost

Original Summer residence

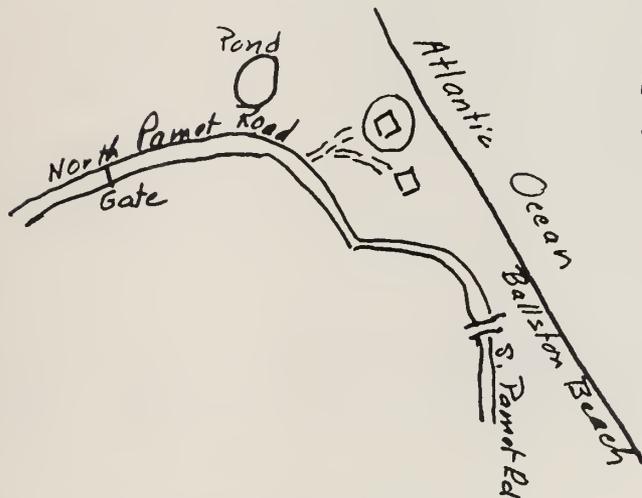
Present Summer residence

Property: Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Lillie A. Spaulding

location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Date 1899
Cornerstone signed by builder
Source discovered in move of 1979

Style Cape Victorian
Probably builder:
Architect Charles W. Snow

Exterior wall fabric Shingle
Outbuildings none remain

Major alterations (with dates) Entrance changed, skylight put in center of roof, kitchen and bath updated (1979)

Moved 50' back from bluff Date 1979

Approx. acreage one plus

Setting Situated on an 80' bank above Ballston (Atlantic) beach with a 360° view

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 13 July 1983

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This Cape Victorian summer cottage appears to be one of the symbols of Truro capturing the essence of Truro for summer and permanent residents alike. It stands high on a bluff riding out the winter storms as if indomitable. It is one of seven "cottages" near the ocean bluff which were built c1900 and have retained their Cape Victorian ambiance. This appears to have retained its integrity to an amazing degree. It is sheathed in cedar shingles trimmed with plain architraves surrounding doors and windows. It has two stories with a clipped gable roof. Black board and batten shutters are at all the sash windows which are 2/1 except for upper story east and west facades where they are 3/1. There is a hipped roof porch across the entire front elevation with insets on either side making a "U" formation. One portion on the southeast

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The land on which the house stands was sold to Lillie A. Spaulding by Lucy Ball, who with her husband built and developed the Ballston Beach Summer Colony (1891-1970). Mrs Spaulding, probably a former renter at Ball's, had the summer home built in 1899. In 1914 her heir, Benjamin Spaulding, conveyed the house and property to Harriet Robbins. It was then and thereafter named "Robbins Roost" It remained in the hands of the Robbins family until 1977. During the period 1969-1976 Yale University was designated to receive the estate upon the death of Florence Robbins Koger, but Yale returned its interest to her son in 1976. He in turn sold it to the present owners, Jay and Barbara Kislak of New York City. It had been used as a summer residence (sometimes a rental residence) during all the years. In 1979, the house was moved fifty feet back from the edge of the bluff. At that time the kitchen and bath were modernized slightly, laundry equipment was added, and a skylight to lighten the upper hallway was inserted in the roof. The kitchen entrance was closed because the land did not allow easy ingress after the move. The fireplace is blocked to receive a wood burning space heater.

Robbins Roost is visually associated with the Chandler house (now Roderick) identified in the Truro Inventory of Historic Buildings as I-172. See photograph on the face of this inventory sheet and copy of photograph which appeared in the September 17, 1981 Provincetown Advocate in which the Chandler home appears as an adjunct to Robbins Roost. That photograph also shows the garage which was lost to erosion in 1981.

Robbins Roost typifies the "summer cottage" at the turn of the century which is now rare along this Cape Cod Atlantic coast. It was used in the television film Summer Solstice starring Henry Fonda and Myrna Loy. It is now under consideration for use in another film concerning the James family of Beacon Hill.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Truro Town Records
Truro Assessor's Map, 1979 (portion attached)
Report by Russell Wright, AIP, Consultant in Historic Preservation, Warren, R.I.
(attached)
Conversation with Dr. and Mrs. Jay Kislak, June 21, 1983

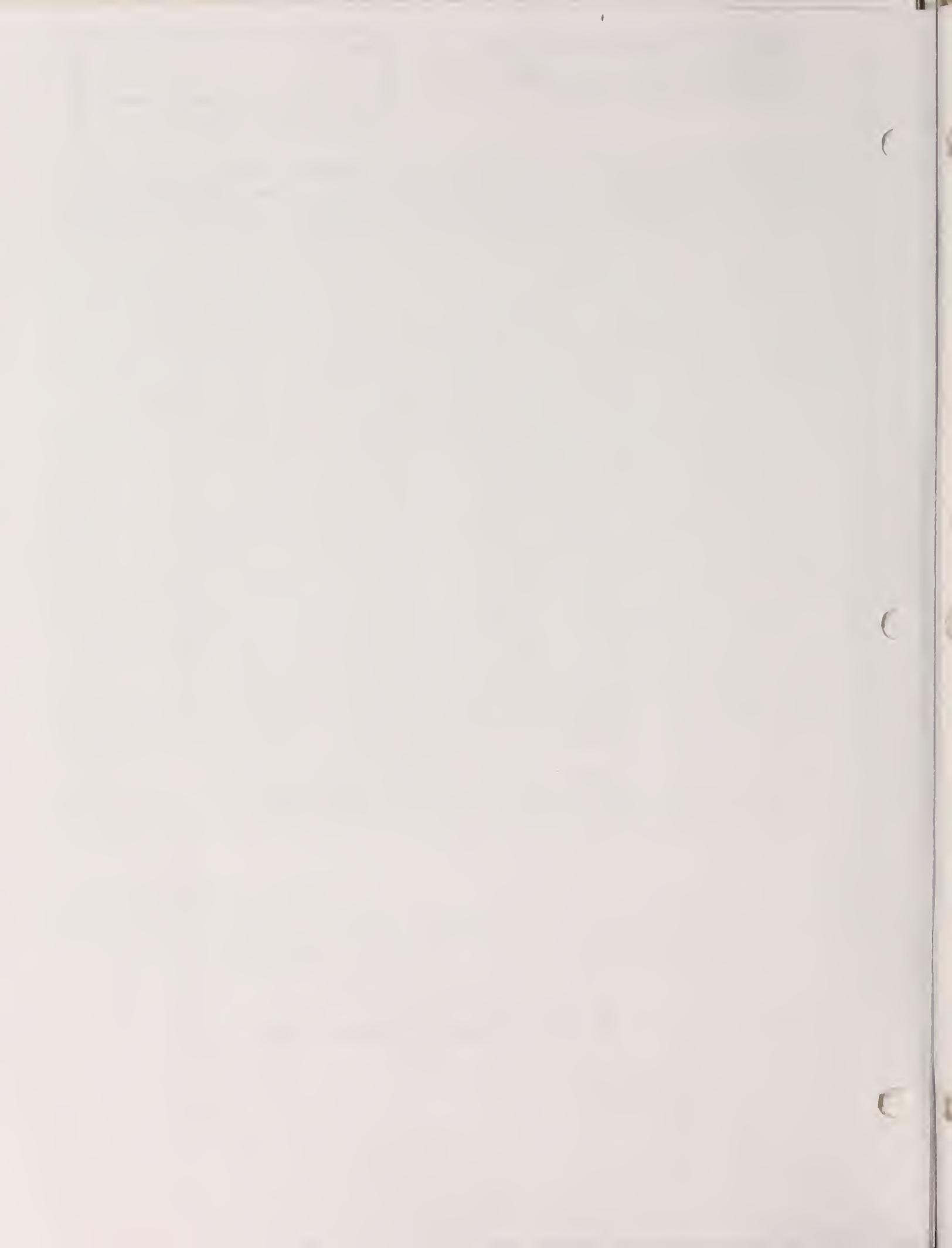
INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: I-173
Property Name: Robbins Roost	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below. There is a single corner has screening which is removed and stored for winter. There is a single chimney which originates in a fireplace between the kitchen and living room.
For further description of the house see the attached nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places Inventory.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic "Robbins Roost"

and/or common Kislak Summer Cottage

2. Location

street & number East end of North Pamet Road, at Ballston Beach not for publication

city, town Truro _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state Massachusetts _____ code _____ county Barnstable _____ code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. and Mrs. Jay Ward Kislak

street & number 31 Washington Square West

city, town New York _____ vicinity of _____ state New York 10011

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Barnstable County Courthouse

street & number Barnstable Village Barn

city, town Barnstable _____ state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Kislak summer cottage is a two-story with clipped gable roof "Cape Victorian" 1899 cottage situated on an 80' tall sand dune at the easterly terminus of North Pampet Road in the Ballston Beach section of Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Oriented on a east-west axis, the cottage overlooks the Atlantic Ocean. The square, 40'x 40' structure is sheathed with sawn cedar shingles and trimmed with flat corner boards and window and door casings. Wood sash in the first floor is 2/1, double hung, with similar sash repeated in the second level at the front (east) and rear (west) facades, 3/1 d.h. in the north and south end walls. All windows have board and batten shutters hung on the original hardware. The lower floor is indented one bay wide and one bay deep at either side of the centered entrance in the east elevation, resulting in a five bay east facade at the first floor, two bays in the north and south facades and three in the west. The upper level is three bays at the east facade, two in the north and south and four in the west, the four bays assymmetrically located (three to the north, one to the south).

A one story hipped roof porch spans the entire front elevation. The roof is supported by four square wood posts along the outer (east) edge with single posts at the sides, in line with the front wall of the second story. All posts have diagonal braces at the eaves. This arrangement results in a two by three bay "U" plan porch, the two bays along the south elevation screened in 1977 (reversible alteration). The porch roof framing is exposed at the ceiling, with the rafters terminating at a stepped fascia with built in rain gutter.

The main roof, with its clipped gable at the east, has a flat fascia and a cyma-reversa on fillet wood cornice and rake boards. The roof rafters are exposed in the eaves. Both roofs are covered with modern asphalt singles. The cottage now rests on a concrete block foundation, with c.m.u. piers at the edges of the porch. The porch is reached by a run of four open steps in the center of the east elevation and by two similar steps in the middle bay of the north wall, both stairs dating from 1979.

Interior: The inset first floor of the cottage is a broad "T" in plan, the descender ending at the three bay entrance in the east elevation that opens to the full width "U" plan porch. This central room is given over to a living-sitting room, and is entered through a five panel (2-1-2) c.1899 door that has applied molded sticking at both faces and is hung on two-part cast iron butts with steeple finials. The door is secured with a period slide bolt and an embossed cast mortise lock. There is a later screen door opening on to the porch. The door is flanked by 2/1 double hung windows, which like the door, are cased with richly molded (cavetto/bead/fillet/quirk and flat torus) panels and turned "bullet" corner blocks. Single windows of similar detail are located in the north, south and west walls of this room. All walls and the ceiling are paneled with 5" beaded, tongue and groove horizontal siding, varnished, with a quarter-round mold as a ceiling cornice. The south wall is dominated by a large masonry fireplace that projects well into the room. The fireplace has a molded shelf above the opening that returns at both ends to the south wall. An "L" plan wood stair to the second floor occupies the southwest corner of the room, with three risers to a platform and turner, then eight risers with closed stringer to the upper level. The

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

1

stair has a 6"x 6" square starting newel with chamfered edges and a molded cap and base, set at 45° to the stair, a 4"x 4" newel at the platform, a molded handrail and 1" square balusters, also set at 45°. A small storage area under the stair platform has a board and batten door constructed of the 5" beaded siding and hung on two part cast iron butts.

The area occupying the north part of the cross bar of the 'T' is the dining room, and repeats the wood paneling and ceiling and the window detailing at single windows in the west, north and east walls as used in the living-sitting room. The south wall of the dining area is open to the main space. The room in the south part of the cross bar of the 'T', originally a pantry and storage room (meals were served at the Club House of the Ballston Beach Colony until c.1913) is now a modern kitchen. It has a four panel door with applied sticking and two part cast iron butts with steeple finials and a cast mortise lock, but it has been left in its original unfinished condition at the walls. The 2"x 6" second floor joists, 4"x 10" girts and the 2"x 4" studs are all exposed. A window in the south wall, and one in the west wall, which was originally a rear entrance, are uncased.

The second floor is square in plan, with three bedrooms arranged along the east part and a bath, hall and fourth bedroom in the west section. The master bedroom in the southeast corner has a full width closet seperating it from the bath, originally a fifth bedroom in the southwest corner. There is also a large closet at the north end of the hall that seperates the northeast and northwest corner bedrooms. The 2"x 4" sawn framing at the peripheral wall is left exposed, as is the open timber truss roof framing, with the cross partitions (all non-bearing walls) board walls of a single thickness of the same 5" beaded siding as used at the first floor. The cross partitions end at the assumed ceiling height, with everything above left open for air circulation. All windows are cased with flat 1 1/2" trim, as are the doors to the bedrooms, bath and closets. The doors are four panel with applied molded sticking, hung on decorative cast iron three part butts with the typical steeple finials and are provided with cast mortise locks with white porcelain knobs. The openings for the bedroom and the bath doors have solid recessed panel with ogee sticking working transoms, hung with a pulley arrangement to add to the cross circulation.

The summer cottage (which is one of a pair, the second located just to the south) is situated on an open site commanding the view of the ocean below the 80' sand dunes and overlooks the site of what was the Ballston Beach Colony (1891-1970) to the south. It is in its natural state, surrounded by sand and beach grass. There is a mid-20thC gable roof garage north of the cottage, reached by a sand drive from North Pamet Road west of and below the high dune, neither of which detract from the 1899 ambience of the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1899 Builder/Architect C.W. (Pop) Snow, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Kislak summer cottage, known as "Robbins Roost" (the Robbins family owned the property from 1914 to 1977) was built for Lillie A. Spaulding in 1899 by C.W. (Pops) Snow, a Truro builder of some standing in the community. The cottage, and its neighbor to the south were part of the first expansion of the Ballston Beach Summer Colony, developed at the crossing of North and South Pamet Roads at the Atlantic Ocean in 1891 by Lucy and Oswald Ball, for whom the beach is named. The Ball's purchased approximately 1000 acres of undeveloped dune land in 1889 in what is known as Truro Center, extending from Brush Hollow at the south northward towards Longnook Beach along the east coast of the town. Ballston Beach was one of the earliest, if not the first of a number of beach colonies, all of which were modest in size, that were developed at the turn of the century-Longnook, north of Ballston Beach, c.1915; Corn Hill, on the bay at the original mouth of the Pamet River, 1898 (with six small cottages, and five more added in 1902), and; Highland House, with six cottages by c.1910 are others of importance. (Longnook disappeared by the 1960's and Corn Hill and Highland House Colony have been infilled with new construction so as to lose all sense of a c.1900 beach resort).

In 1891 the Ball's constructed the "Club House", a bowling alley and seven small cottages in a hollow along the 60' dunes south of the Kislak property. The Club House, also known as the "Inn", was the community hall and dining room for all the summer residents (the cottages were not provided with kitchens until c.1913) and housed a large ball room as well as lodgings for the seasonal workers. It and the bowling alley were demolished shortly after 1913, with additional cottages constructed from the salvaged materials. Mr. Ball rented the ocean front cottages, advertising as far afield as New York, from which he drew many of his tenants. A few of the New York renters eventually purchased sites contiguous to the beach colony for the construction of their own cottages. Among the new lot owners was Lillie Spaulding, who bought her site in 1896. The original Ballston Beach Colony remained in existence, with its own community association, until the land was purchased by the National Park Service for incorporation into the Cape Cod National Seashore Park. The Park Service demolished a number of existing buildings, selling others that were to be relocated, and returned the site to nature (see enclosed copy of Summer Sandings, June-July 1980).

The Kislak cottage, and its twin just to the south are important documents to this turn of the century beach colony phase of economic and architectural development of the upper Cape as a vacation area of national importance, especially rare along the east coast of Truro. The setting is virtually unchanged from the 1890 period, with spectacular views of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pamet River and its marshlands.

Architecturally, the cottage is a virtually unaltered example of what in local terms is referred to as "Cape Victorian", and as such is an important survivor of the 1890-1900 summer cottage vernacular style that once was prevalent along the Cape Cod Bay and Atlantic Ocean shorelines of the mid and upper Cape. The simple treatment of the interior (unaltered except for a

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Marshall, Anthony L., Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it, Vantage Press, New York, Washington and Hollywood, 1974
2. Chain of Title to Dr. Jay Ward Kislak, 12-31-1977

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 1 acre +

Quadrangle name North Truro, Mass

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UMT References

A	<u>19</u>	<u>4 15 28 10</u>	<u>4 6 5 03 00</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Irregular shaped lot, one acre "more or less
Bounded on the south and southwest by property owned by Daniel and Eva
Roderick, on the north and northwest by the Cape Cod National Seashore
Park, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Russell Wright, AIA

organization Consultant date August, 1982

street & number 49 Church Street PO Box 309 telephone 401-245-6261

city or town Warren state Rhode Island 02885

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

for HCRS use only
received
date entered

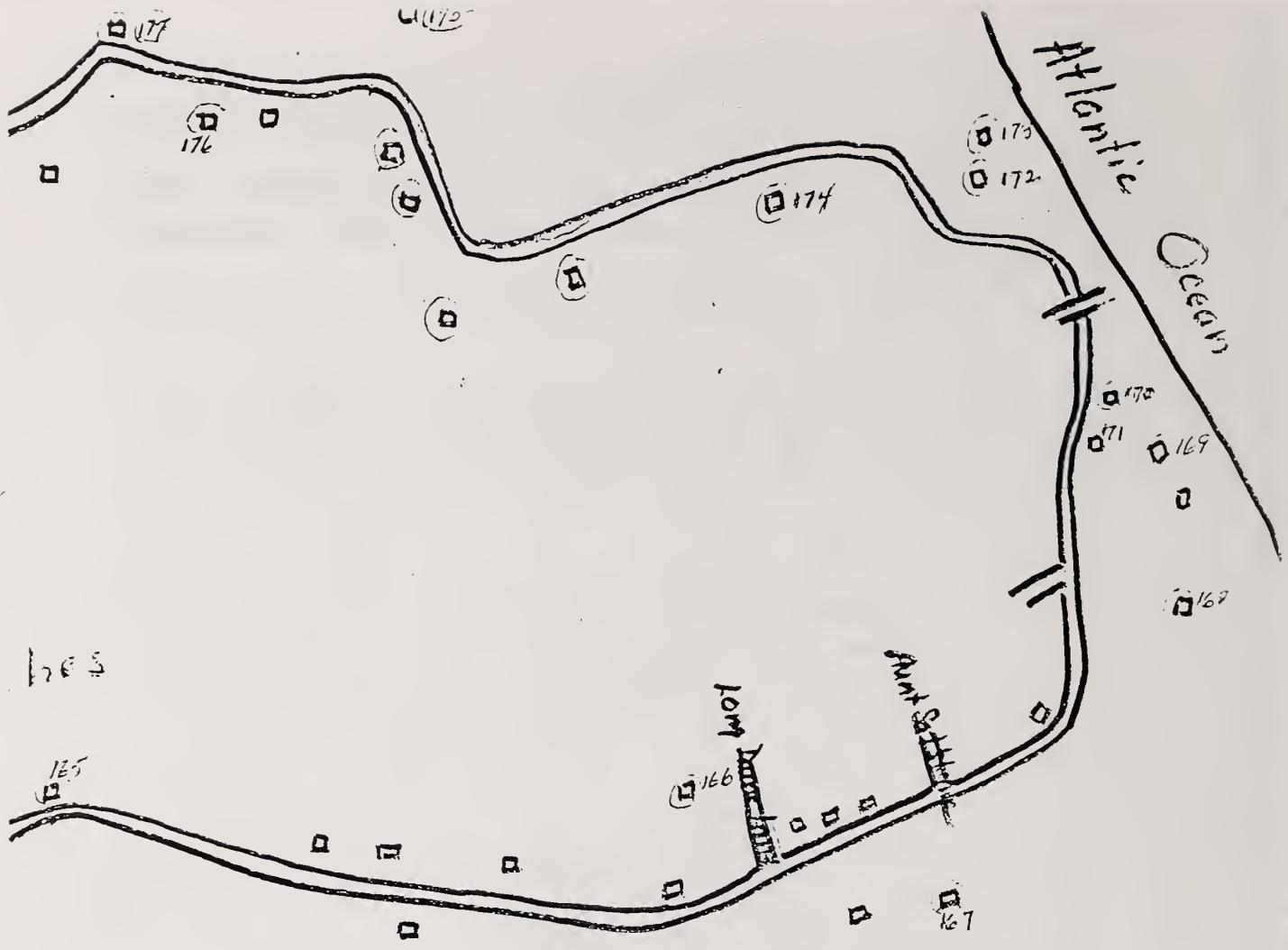
Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 1

window and door in what is now the kitchen) with its consideration for air circulation through open ceilings and working transoms at the second floor, and the traditional weathered cedar shingle with flat white trim exterior render this cottage a prototype of its style- it was used as the locale for a made for TV movie "A Summer's Solstice" in 1981.

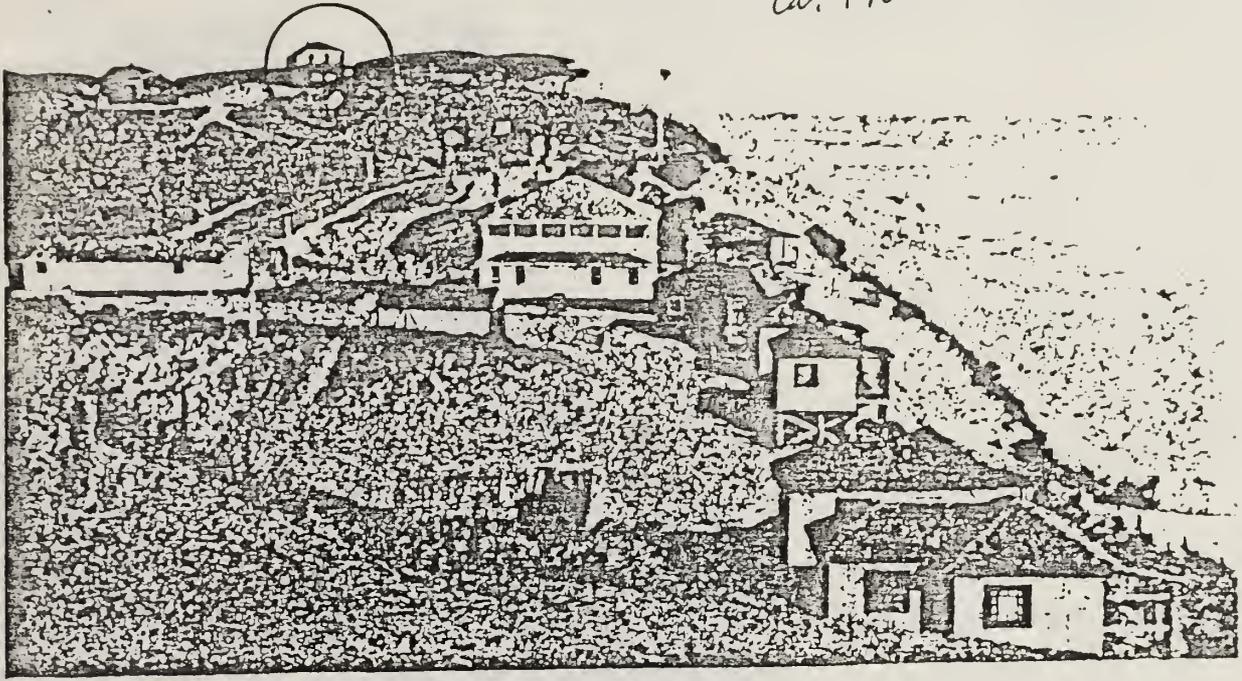


TRURO

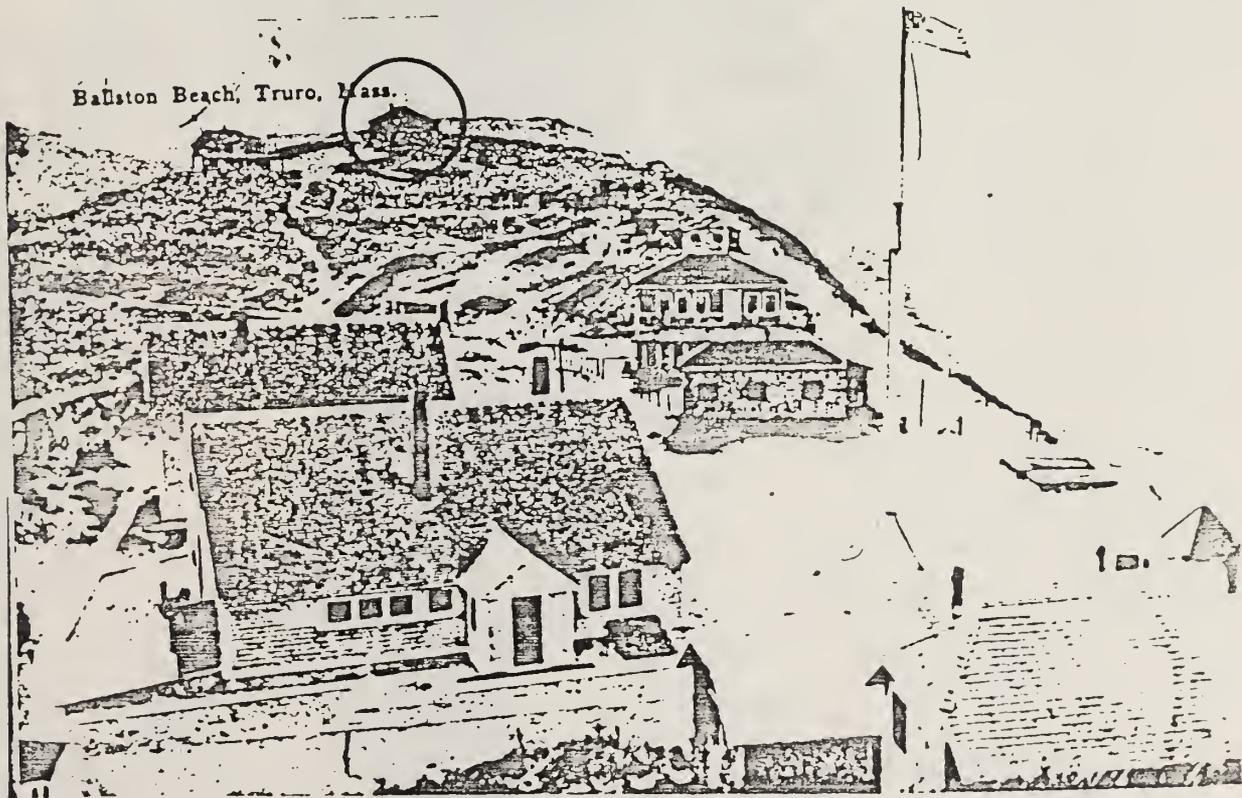
Area I (Pamet)

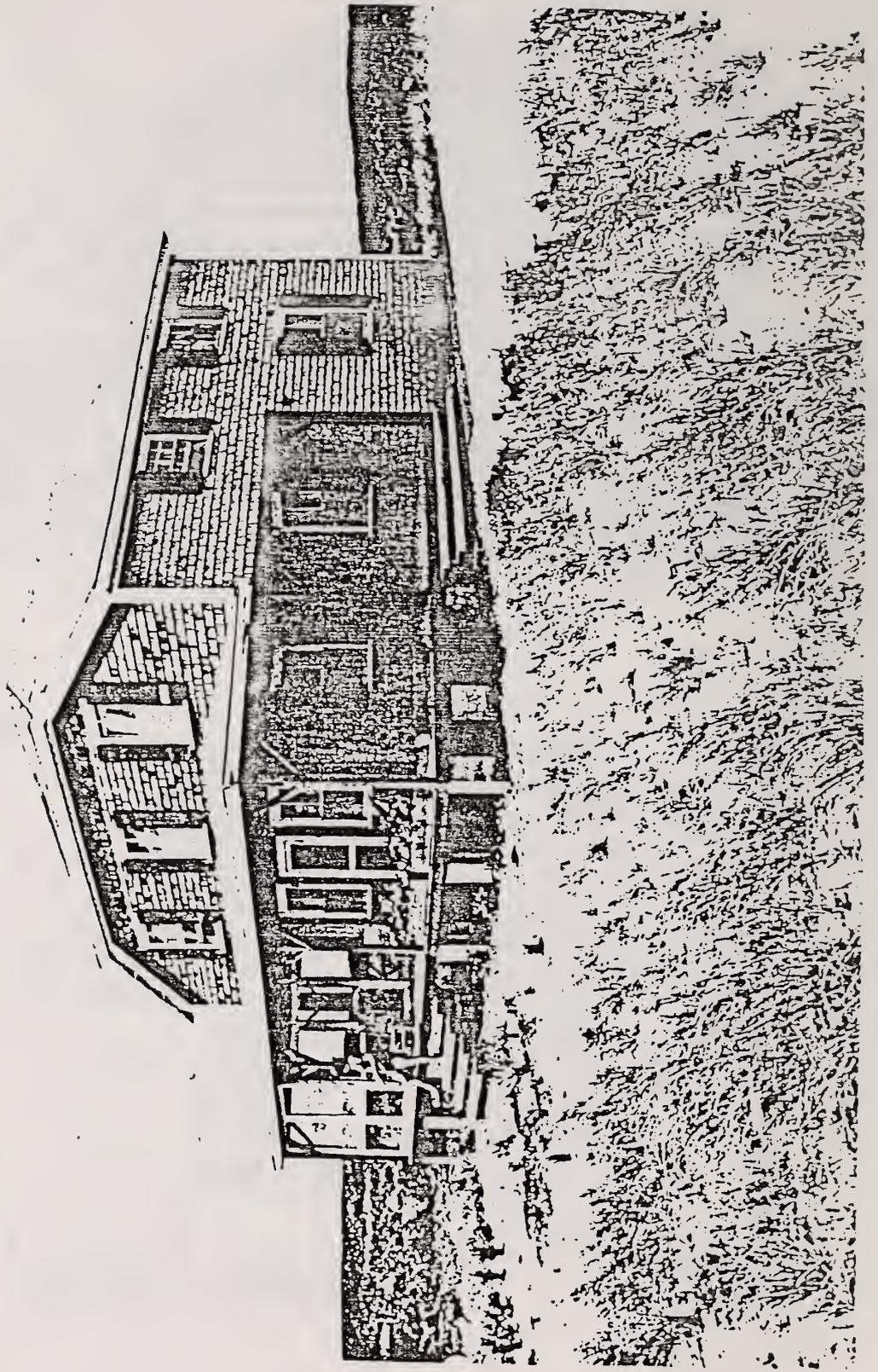
Form numbers 153-178, 221-225

Picture Post Card
ca. 1900



CAPE COD—Ballston Beach, Truro, Mass





FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA FORM NO.

I 174



Truro

North Pamet Rd

Name Coast Guard Station

Present Youth Hostel

Original Coast Guard Station

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1930

visual inspection, maps

Foursquare

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

rear addition, modern

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage NA (U.S. Gov't land)

Setting On large open hillside

north of river and just east of beach;

parking lot to west, circular driveway

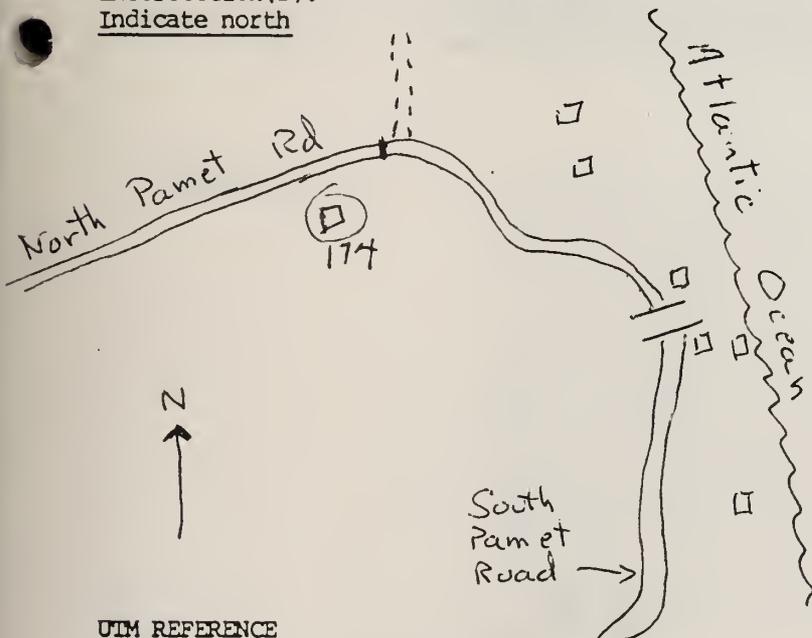
to north

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a simple woodframe Foursquare style building, two stories high - with a hipped roof. A simple porch is on the (north) entry facade while a later one story addition sits to the rear. The windows are 6/6 and there is a central dormer. It is typical of the plain buildings built by the Coast Guard during the 1930's and 1940's.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was built by the Coast Guard during the 1930's probably as the keeper's dwelling and headquarters for the Pamet Life Saving Station. It was sold in 1948 and has been used as a private school and, for the past 25 years, as a youth hostel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map
1880 map
1907 map

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, NARO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY
CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

NAME OF STRUCTURE: NEED Collaborative (Little America Hostel)

LOCATION: Tract #17-2710 - Bldg #T-116
North Pamet Road
Truro, Massachusetts

CLASSIFICATION: Building

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: No historical significance

SHOULD STRUCTURE BE NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER? () Yes (x) No

PRESENT USE: Youth Hostel

CONDITION: Excellent

Unaltered ; ~~nothing in~~ *restoration*
Original site *at its original location*

HISTORICAL DATA:

Not indicated on a 1910 map of this area, the NEED Collaborative stands in an area that was not covered in more recent insurance maps of Cape Cod. Based on the building's scale, plan and style, it is probable that it was built by the U.S. Coast Guard as the keeper's dwelling for the Pamet River Lifeboat Station during the 1930's or early 1940's, at approximately the same time as similar Coast Guard buildings were constructed at Race Point (1931) and Nauset (1936-1937). Coast Guard records for the Pamet Station do not include construction dates or building dimensions, as the station's buildings were sold in 1948, prior to such record-keeping. Use of the surround site as a life boat station began in 1872 when the U.S. Life Saving Service established a life-saving station here. The building's recent construction, alterations, lack of historical associations with outstanding individuals or events seem to render it ineligible for National Register listing. In addition, the building's context has been altered by the removal of other buildings of the Pamet River Station.

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

The NEED Collaborative Building is a wood-frame structure built on a concrete block foundation. The front (north) part of the building is two-stories, covered by a hip roof with painted wood shingles, while the rear section is one-story with a half-hip roof of asphalt shingles. Elevations are covered with painted wood shingles. The facade (north) is slightly asymmetrical, having a central entry and three windows (6/6) at the first story and five windows (6/6) at the second. In front of the central part of the facade is an open porch set on undecorated columns with moulded capitals. Side elevations are asymmetrical, the east end having been rebuilt with single-pane windows. The rear wing contains picture windows at the first story of all elevations; a change of ground level creates an above-ground basement (south).

MANAGEMENT DATA:

1. UTM Coordinates
2. Accessibility to public Excellent; well-maintained, paved road.
3. Hazards None apparent.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT:

Historic preservation need not be considered in the treatment of this building.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Geo. Walker Publishing & Lithograph Co., 1910)
Sanborn Insurance Atlases - no coverage
First Coast Guard District Real Property Files
Dalton, J.W., The Life Savers of Cape Cod, (Boston:
Barta Press, 1902) pp. 96-101.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Photographs: CACO Historic Inventory Roll 4 frames 19A-21A.

NEED Collaborative Building
Tract #17-2710
Bldg #T-116

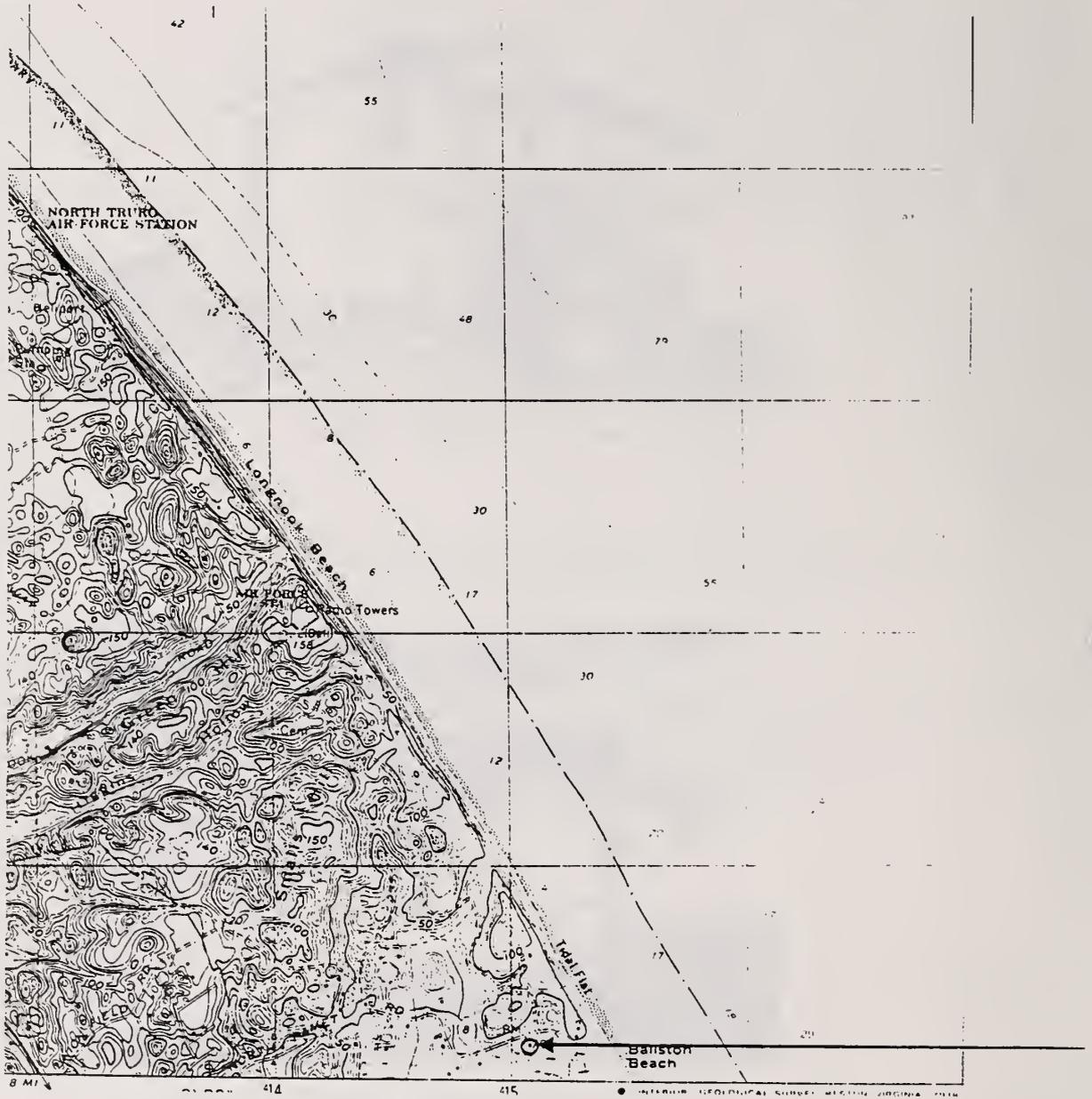


NEED Collaborative - Tract #17-2710 Bldg #T-116



NEED Collaborative - Tract #17-2710 Bldg #T-116

NEED Collaborative Building
Tract #17-2710
Bldg #T-116



SOURCE: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
North Truro Quadrangle (1972)
Scale 1:25,000

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

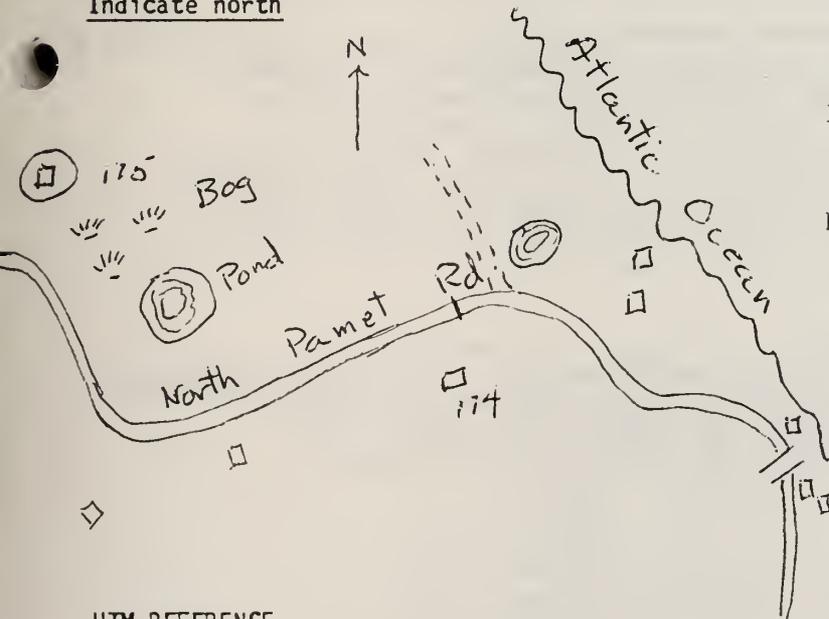
I

175



Truro
North Pamet Rd (CCNS)
 Name The Bog House
 Present none-vacant
 Original residence & cranberry
processing house
 DATE c. 1810-25; altered 1889
inspection and HABS
 Top: 19th C
Federal cape; bottom: vernac.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____
 USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro
 SCALE 1:25000

Architect _____
 Exterior Wall Fabric shingles
 Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) House raised,
lower floor added, 1889

Condition poor: vacant. No maintenance
has been done in years

Moved From S.Truro Date 1889

Acreage _____

Setting Set back and to north of road;
adjacent to old bog and pond; over-
grown lot except for maintained path;
hiking trail skirts the area.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Although vacant for atleast two decades, this is an architecturally interesting house. The top half is a Federal cape with beaded cove molding under the box cornice, capped pilasters and a transom at the doorway, and heavy, protruding window frames. The house was moved, elevated, and received a rather plain first floor, in 1889. The top remained a residence for the cranberry bog caretaker and his family (although they obviously did not use the original doorways), and the lower level was used to process cranberries before shipment. At present the building is deteriorating due to the lack of maintenance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house represents an innovative approach to the problem of providing living space close to the work space. In the 19th C. cranberry bogs were run by small, part-time operators, all of whom had other sources of income. Many farmers had small bogs of an acre or so, without processing houses. This was one of the largest bogs in Truro, employing a number of residents during the fall harvest, and required a processing or "bog" house. This bog was operated by Clarence Parker of Dennis who, for at least a few years, only lived here seasonally. The land was purchased from the Dyers in the 1880's.

The picked berries were brought into the house and dumped onto V-shaped screens to remove the debris. They were put in barrels and shipped via rail. The small pond to the east of the house was used to flood the bogs in the cold months to prevent the plants from freezing. This was done via a series of small dikes and ditches.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Anthony Marshall
HABS MA -1116

DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES, NARO

175

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

NAME OF STRUCTURE: Bog House

LOCATION: Tract #17-2706 - Bldg #T-17-23
North Pamet Road
Truro, Massachusetts

CLASSIFICATION: Building

ORDER OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local

SHOULD STRUCTURE BE NOMINATED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER? (x)Yes ()No See Additional
Comments.

PRESENT USE: Vacant

CONDITION: Fair: although the building's shingle siding needs replacement
and its windows have been boarded over, the basic structure
appears to be sound and square.

Altered

Original Site

HISTORICAL DATA: The Bog House is believed to have been built in the 1830's,
probably for either J. Dyer or S. Dyer, although the location
of the house is inexactly labelled on maps of the area. In its
original form, the house was a 1½ story central-chimney cottage.
In 1888, the house and surrounding land was purchased by James
F. Howe, who is the first person known to have kept commercial
cranberry bogs on the property, although previous owners may also
have grown cranberries as commercial production on Cape Cod
began around 1850. After 1888, twelve of the property's original
twenty-seven acres remained commercial cranberry bogs until the
mid-twentieth century. Ownership of the property passed to
H.H. Sears in 1892 and to Louis A. Crowell in 1938 who formed
the Pamet Cranberyy Company. Upon the sale of the property to
Tonda Haynes in 1947, the Bog House was raised one story and a
new first story was built to house cranberry bog equipment and
for cranberry storage, thereby bringing the building to its
current appearance.

Bog House
Tract #17-2706
Bldg #T-17-23

ARCHITECTURAL DATA:

The Bog House is a two-story wood-frame building, the lower story of which is balloon-framed while the upper story is timber-framed. The building is enclosed by a pitched roof covered with asphalt shingles; elevations are covered with weathered wood shingles. The facade (south) is symmetrical, containing five windows at the first story and a center entry flanked by four windows at the second. The entry is framed by pilasters and has a five-panel Federalist-style door with transom. Other elevations are asymmetrical; the east contains a wide loading door at the first story and five windows; the west end contains six windows and a simple Federalist-style door and transom at the second story (north-west corner). All windows have been boarded over, although those of the second story and attic (original house) have projecting frames with mortice-and-tenon joints, pinned together. A moulded cornice extends across the facade.

MANAGEMENT DATA:

1. UTM Coordinates Zone 19 E. 414-705 N. 4650-420
2. Accessibility to public Good: dirt road.
3. Hazards None apparent.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT:

Adaptive Preservation

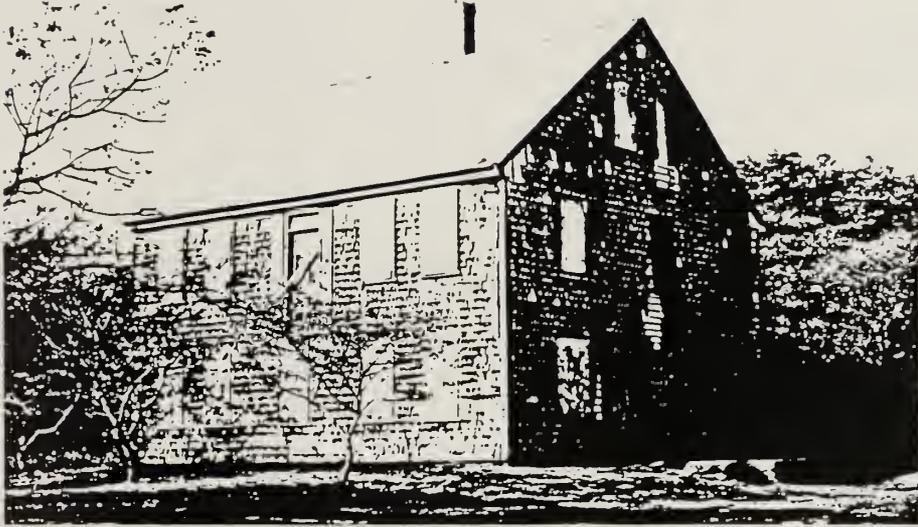
SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Geo. Walker Publishing & Lithograph Co., 1910)
Atlas of Barnstable County
(Boston: Geo. Walker & Co., 1880)
Map of Barnstable County
(Boston: Henry Walling, 1958)
CACO South Wellfleet Office Historical Files
(Bog House File)

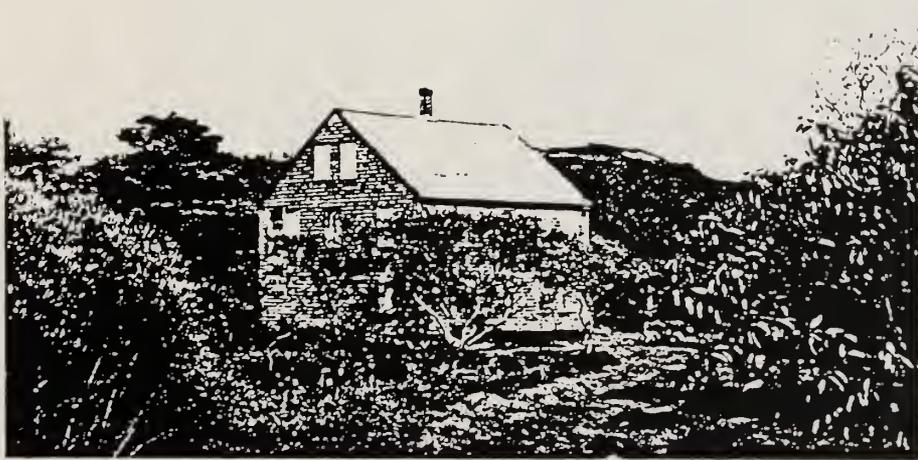
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Photographs: CACO Historic Inventory Roll 4 frames 15A-18A.
The Bog House meets several of the criteria for National Register listing by virtue of its well-preserved site, its retention of nearly all elements of the house's original design (now second story and attic) and its association with an important local business. The principal detractor from the building's eligibility is the raising of the old house and building of a new first story less than fifty years ago (1947). As this alteration is related to the building's historical association, it is possible that it is eligible for National Register listing in its current condition.

Bog House
Tract #17-2706
Bldg #T-17-23

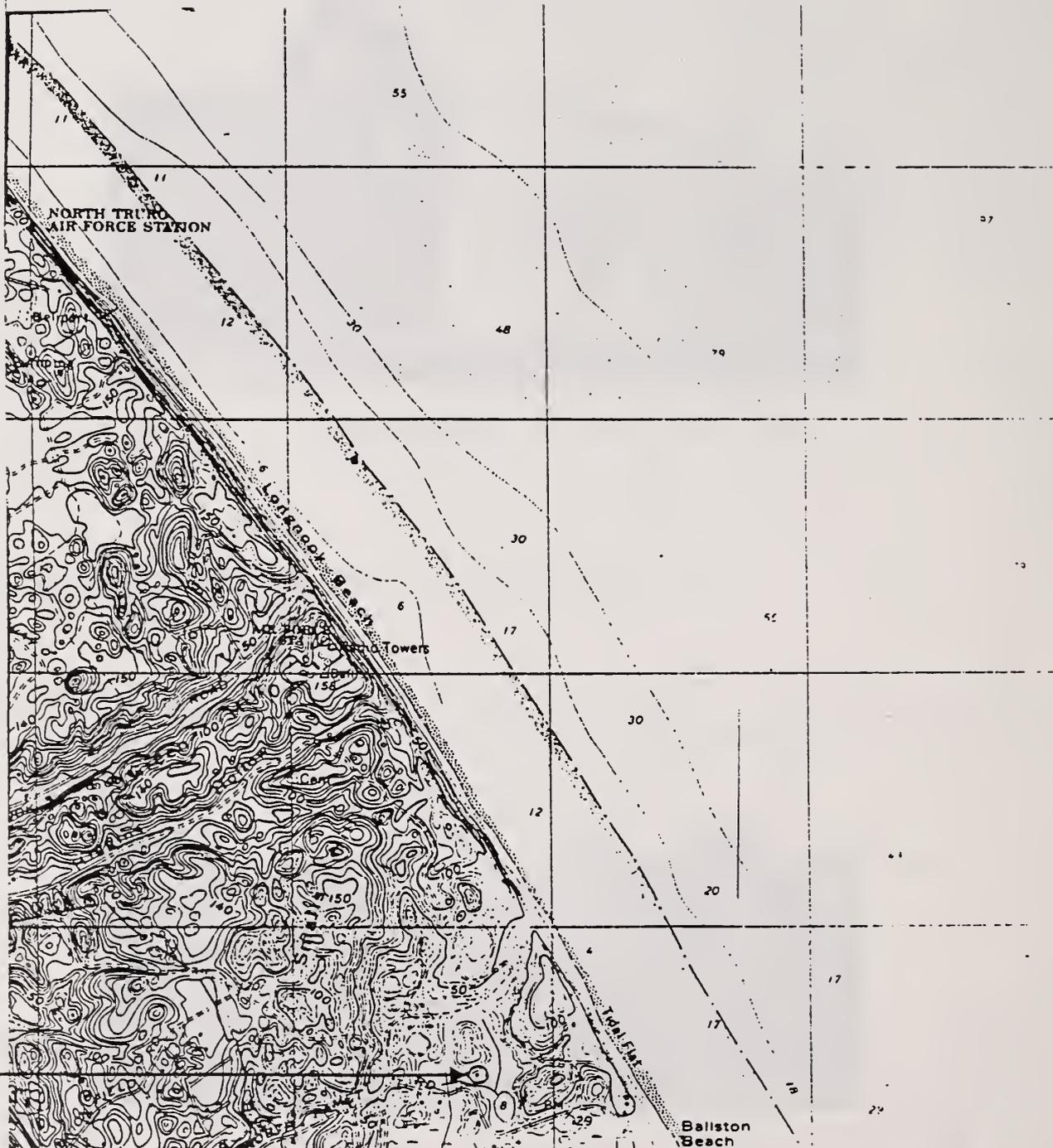


Bog House - Tract #17-2706 Bldg #T-17-23



Bog House - Tract #17-2706 Bldg #T-17-23

Bog House
Tract #17-2706
Bldg #T-17-23



SOURCE: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
North Truro Quadrangle (1972)
Scale 1:25,000

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

- 1. Outbuildings _____
- 2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
 Predominant features _____
 Landscape architect _____
- 3. Neighboring Structures
 Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
 Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

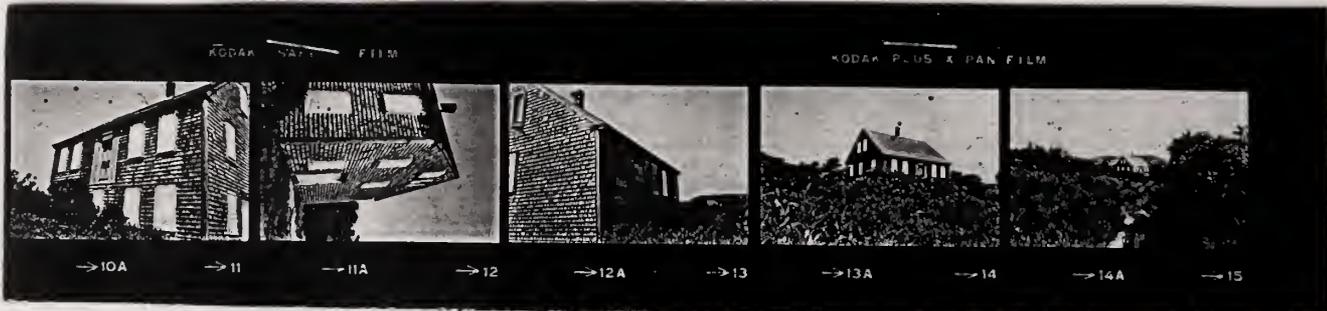
GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

From door sill up this structure appears to be a typical Cape double house. complete with appropriately placed chimney, however, it appears to have an extra level below bringing the front door up to 2nd story level. The base level is sort of barnish. Perhaps the cape double house was moved and placed on top of another story... There is really no evidence of this in shingles or corner boards which could have been completely redone.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____, _____ Registry of Deeds



Town Commonwealth Nation

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry _____ |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention _____ |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication _____ |
| Education | Military affairs _____ |
| Government | Religion/philosophy _____ |
| Literature | Indians _____ |
| Music | Development of town/city _____ |

Original use Barn (?) House (?)

Present use Abandoned

Present owner _____

Open to public No

Date _____ Style Rever to back

Source of date _____

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood Shingle Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: transom boarded over, pilasters (plain)

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical/Varied Boarded up

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 300 ft.
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

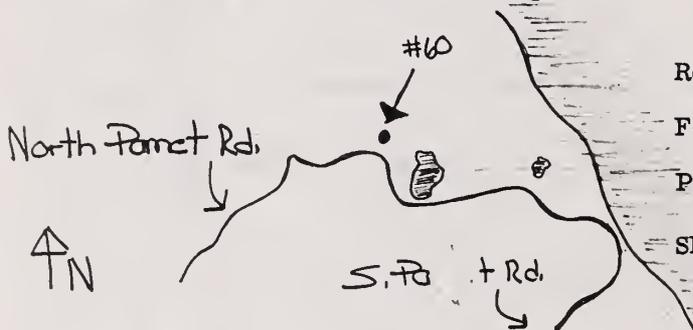
69-609-613

Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo 10A 11A 12A Date 7 August

13A, 14A
 SEE REVERSE SIDE



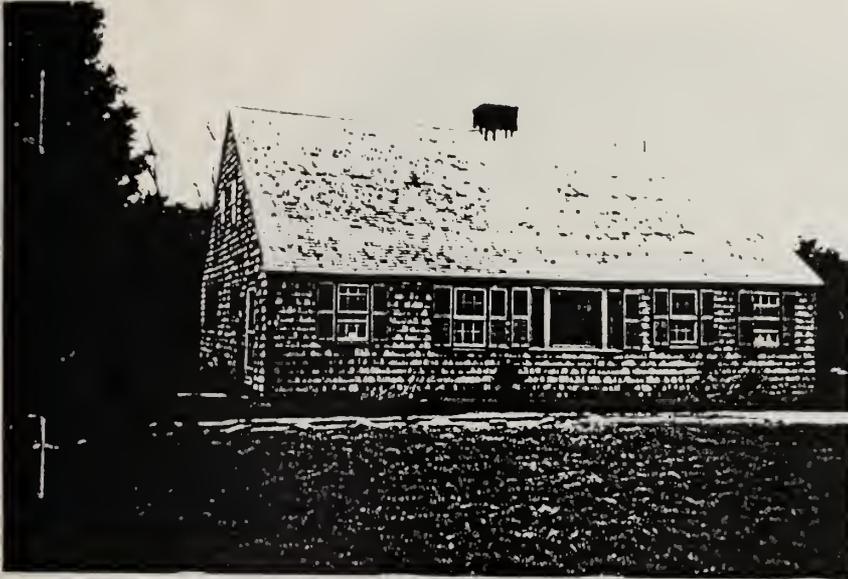
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

176



Truro

s North Pamet Road (CCNS)

ic Name Lot Harding House

Present residence

Original same

PTION

c.1760-82

HABS MA-715

late Georgian/early Federal

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) picture

windows on south and east walls, 1960's

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 2.54

Setting Faces south, away from road

and towards the river; driveway to

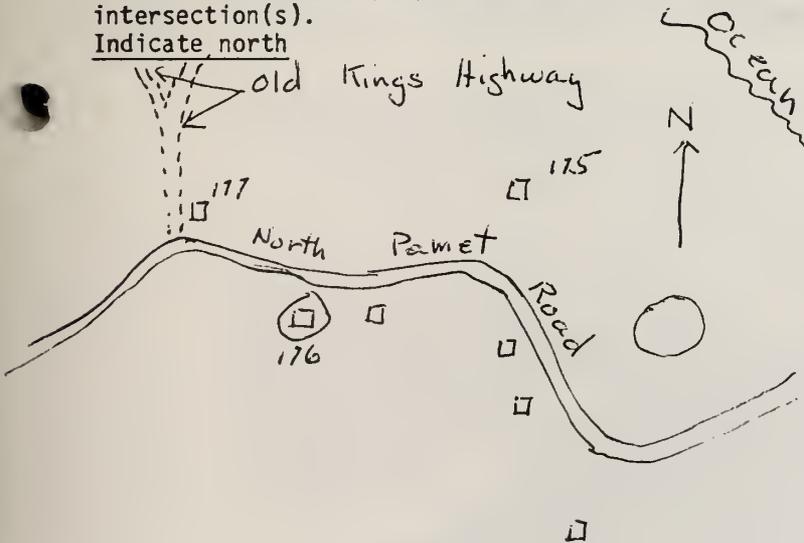
the north.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist.Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Reputed to be one of the oldest in Truro, the Lot Harding House features interior details somewhat earlier in appearance than most of the houses in Truro thought to date from 1790-1820. The exterior is very similar to other houses built in the early part of that range and features very low front and rear walls, a five light transom over the doorway, and a box cornice.

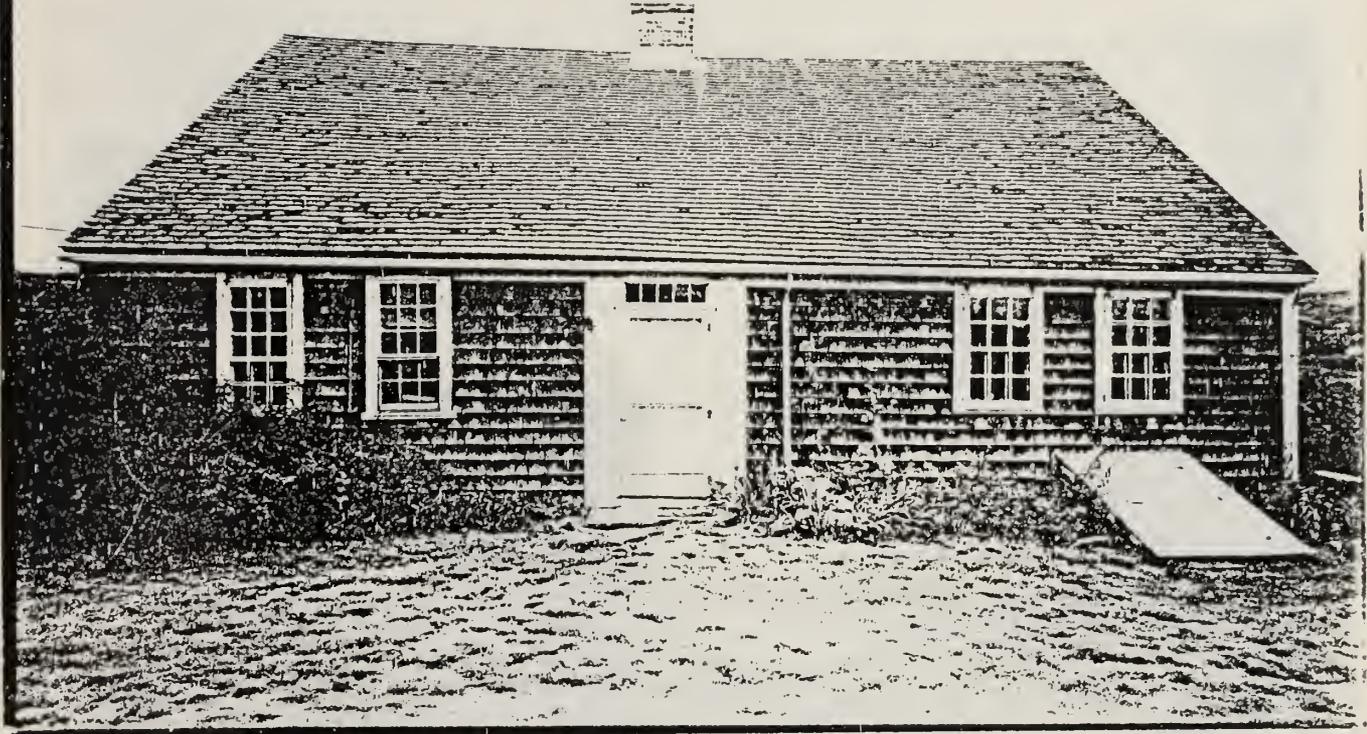
Unfortunately, the appearance has been somewhat compromised by the addition of picture windows on the east and north facades. That on the north has taken the place of an original doorway. The character of this otherwise well-preserved house has been reduced.

Complete HABS drawings, 1962: HABS-715

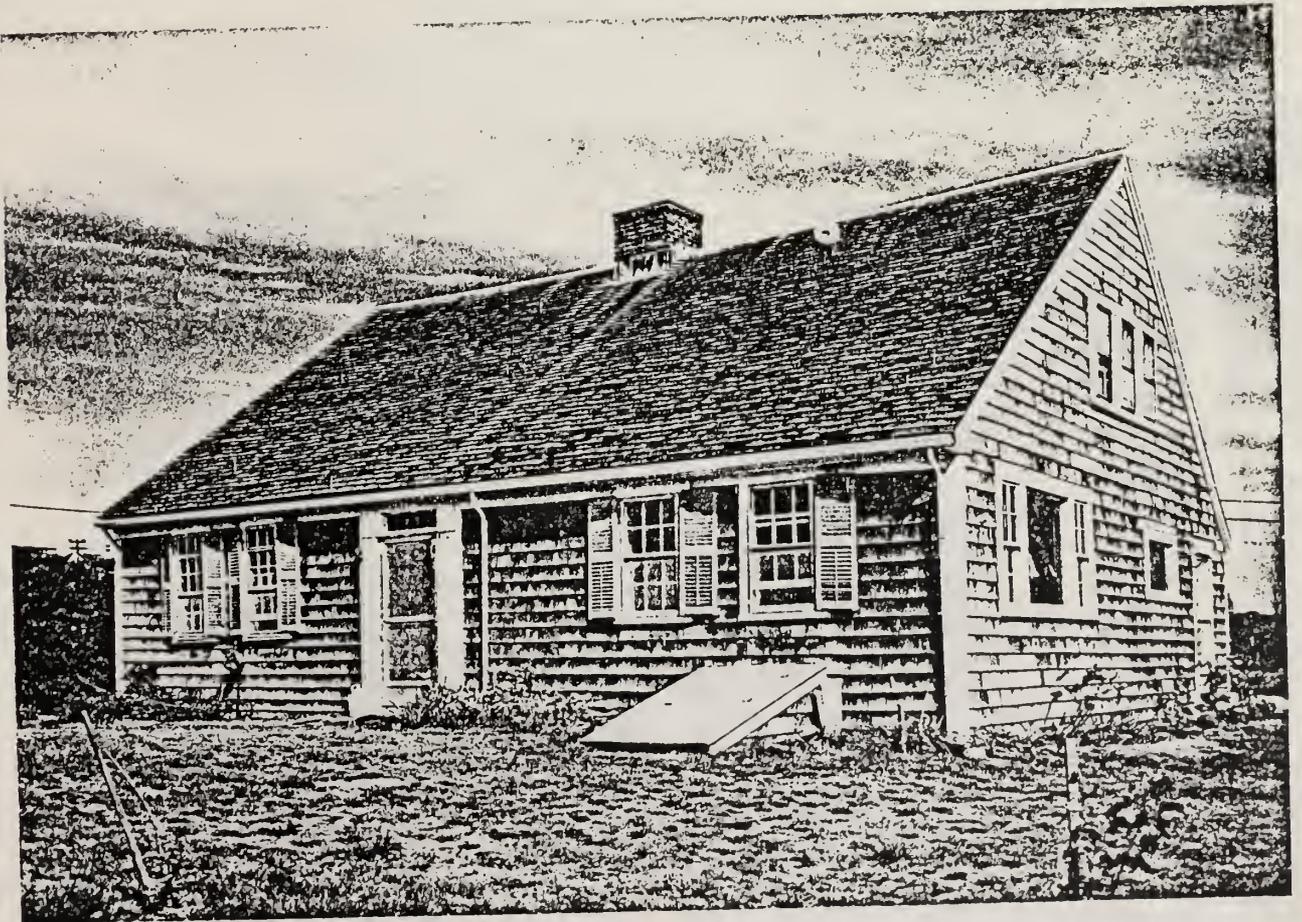
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Built, according to local sources¹ by Lot Harding (1721-1802) this house was standing by 1782, according to another local historian.² The Hardings were married in 1746, making a c.1750-82 construction date likely. The house was passed through several generations of this maritime family, including Lot Harding III (1771-1840) and his son Nathaniel. In addition to their maritime pursuits, the family, like many in town, engaged in farming. From the Hardings it passed to two families of Portuguese immigrants, those of Antoine Silva (later changed to Rogers) and then, Joseph F. Thomas, a farmer. This was one of several small farms in the immediate area.

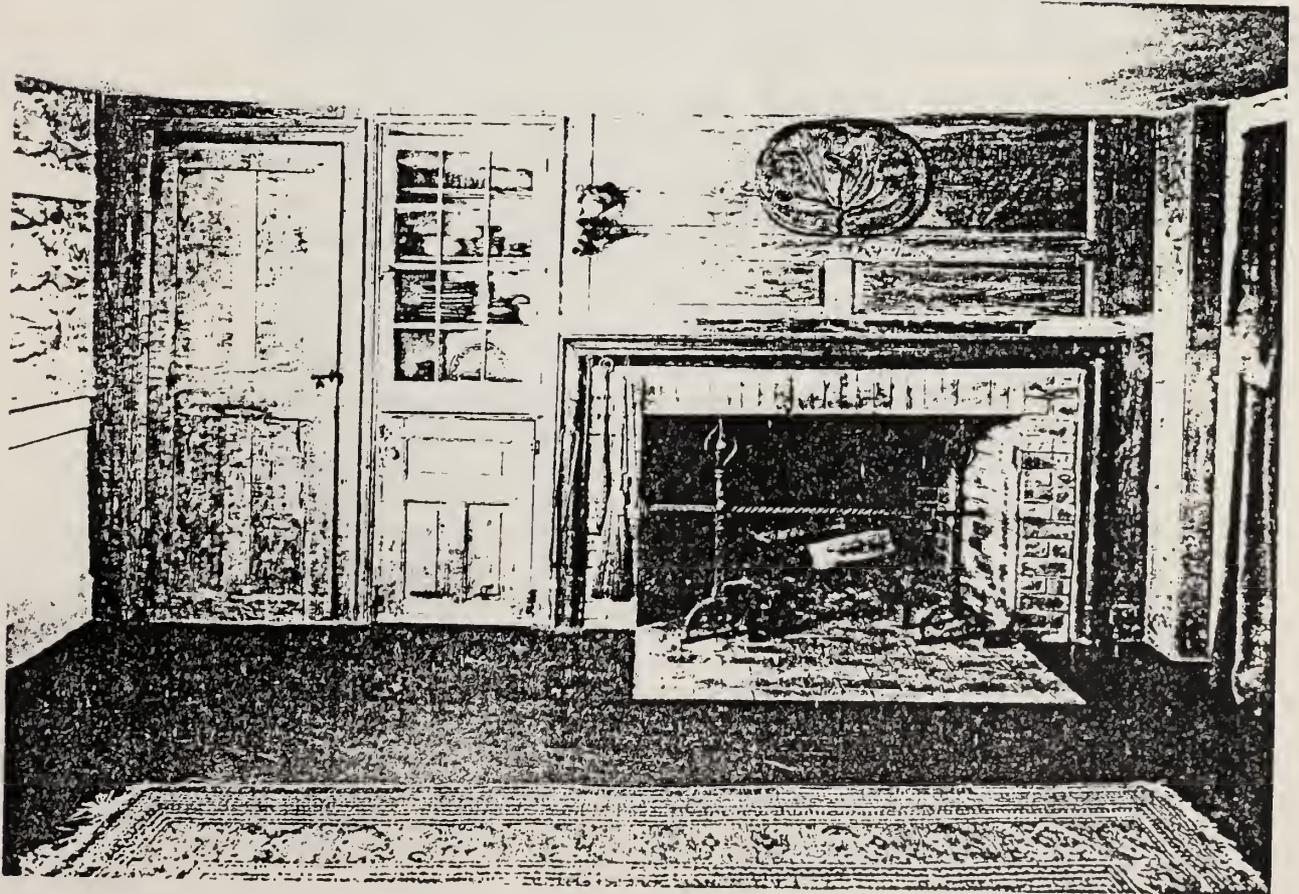
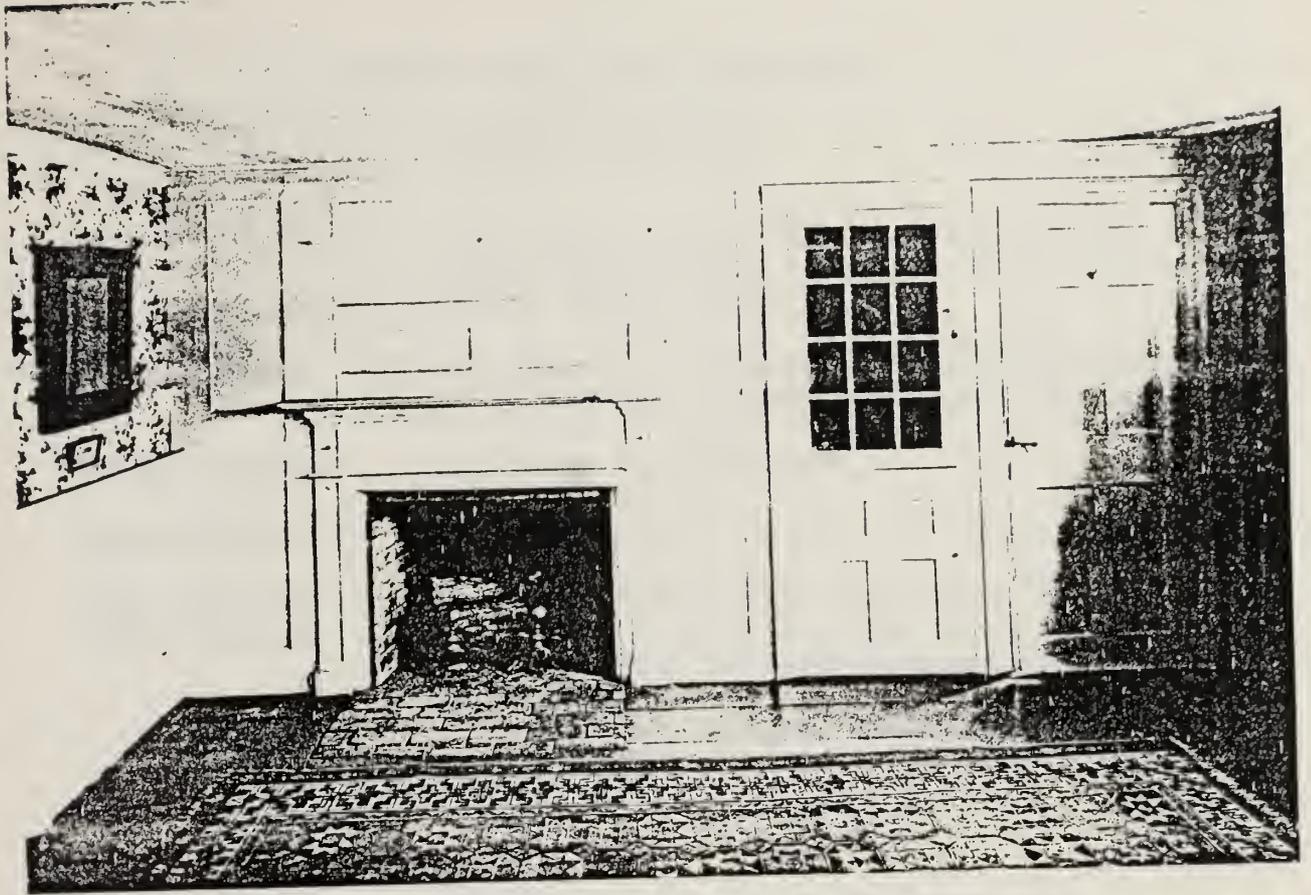
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



Int. Harding No. 1
1050 MA-715









HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HARDING-LLOYD HOUSE

Location: South side of North Pamet Road, 1-1/4 miles east of Truro Center, Truro Vicinity, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Present Owner: Mrs. Margaret Lloyd Aiken, Truro, Massachusetts, or 63 East Ninth Street, New York 3, New York.

Present Occupant: Mrs. Margaret Lloyd Aiken.

Present Use: Summer residence.

Brief Statement of Significance: According to Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, HABS Architect and Historian, this is one of the oldest (perhaps the oldest) houses in Truro. It is an 18th century Cape Cod "double house," 5 bay exterior, located within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: Dr. Connally made a preliminary survey of Cape Cod houses in the summer of 1959 and his information on this house is as follows:

"According to Mrs. Ruth Dyer, the house was built by Lot Harding II, his tombstone in Old North Cemetery, Truro, says he died October 29, 1802, aetatis 81. According to Vital Statistics of Truro, he married Tamesin Cobb in 1746. According to Shebna Rich, Truro--Cape Cod (pp. 287-288) the house was standing in 1782. Therefore, Mrs. Dyer and I concluded that the house was built between 1746 and 1782, probably before 1775 (according to the inference in Rich). After 1802 the house was apparently owned by Lot Harding III (1771-1840). According to Mrs. Dyer, after the Hardings the house passed to a Portuguese family named Silva (who changed their name to Rogers), who sold it to Thomas (also Portuguese). It was owned by a Dr. Matheson for a short while c.1820 (sic) (1920?). He sold it to Herbert Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd died in the summer of 1959, and the house goes to her daughter Mrs. Margaret Lloyd Aiken. . . ."

2. Date of erection: Between 1746 and 1782, probably.

3. Notes on alterations and additions: The first floor is original for the most part, but the partition between the buttery and small bedroom on the east side of the kitchen is new, the older one apparently having been removed when the remodeling was done. There is evidence along the west wall of the kitchen of a former doorway. The second floor has been changed with the addition of a bathroom, and other added wall board partitions. A bathroom was also added to the small room back of the west room on the first floor. Dates of these changes were not ascertained.

4. References and Sources of Information:

Interviews with Mrs. Ruth Dyer, North Pamet Road, Truro, and the present owner.

Ernest Allen Connally, "Historical Report for HABS" (summer, 1959). Also his article "The Cape Cod Houses: An Introductory Study," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XIX, No. 2 (May 1960), pp. 47-56.

Shebna Rich, Truro--Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks, (Boston: D. Lothrop and Co., 1883), pp. 287-288.

"Vital Records of the Town of Truro, Mass. to the end of the Year 1849" (Boston: published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1933).

- B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure: The Lot Harding family was one of the prominent families in this part of Cape Cod during its early development.
- C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Further information might be uncovered in a search of the Truro Town Records and the Barnstable County Records, although a courthouse fire in 1827 destroyed many of the earlier records.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: This may be the oldest house in Truro. It is one and a half stories, a Cape Cod "double house," 5 bays, and of the 18th century. It is within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore.
2. Condition of Fabric: Fair.

B. Technical Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions: 31'-6" north and south; 39'-0" east and west.
2. Foundations: Brick.
3. Wall construction: Wood, post and beam, probably vertical plank construction, although they were not exposed. Shingled exterior, 6" to weather.
4. Chimneys: One central brick chimney, at the center of the house.
5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: 6 panel wood exterior doors with 6 light transom over south door.
 - b. Windows and shutters: 9 light over 6 light sash and 6 light over 6 light sash in wood double hung windows, 6" x 8" panes, first floor; 6 light over 6 light sash and small 2 light over 2 light sash in wood double hung windows, second floor. No shutters.
6. Roof
 - a. Shape, covering: Gable roof, wood shingles covering; construction of wood trusses with sheathing boards. Trusses appear to be lighter in the part that is west of the chimney.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Wood box cornice; narrow eaves.

C. Technical Description of Interiors

1. Floor Plans: This is a 5-bay Cape Cod "double house" with central doorway on the south or main side of the house flanked by a two-windowed east room and a two-windowed west room. The doorway leads into a central entry from which doors lead to the east and west rooms, with the stairs to the second floor running to the north off of the entry. The kitchen is located at the rear of the house in the center, and is flanked by two rooms on each side. To the east were originally the buttery and small bedroom, with the partition between the two moved from its original location. The west rooms now include a bathroom next to the west front room. The second floor has been changed to now provide space for three bedrooms and a bath, with storage space.

Two cellars are probably original. The east brick cellar, circular, about 10'-6" in diameter, is located under the front room. Entrance is from the south of the house by exterior steps. The west cellar, also brick and rubble, is the same size, and entrance is by exterior steps at the west side of the house.

2. Stairways: One, 5'-2" run, 2'-10" wide from the front entry.
3. Flooring: Random width pine boards: 7-1/2" to 15", and 3-1/2" boards, T & G, on first floor; 9" to 18" boards on second floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Painted wood walls in entry; plastered walls with wainscot in other parts of house; vertical paneling and plaster in kitchen with 6" x 6" exposed beams there.
5. Doorways and doors: 2 over 2 beveled panel doors, wood.
6. Trim: Interesting paneling and bolection molding on the fireplace wall of the east room (west wall). Good mantels are also located in the west room, first floor, and the kitchen.
7. Hardware: Some apparently old, some modern.
8. Lighting: Electric.
9. Heating: Three fireplaces on first floor, in east room, west room, and in kitchen.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: House faces south in typical Cape Cod manner, with the rear of the house facing the road. The roof ridge is parallel to the road. The site is on a nearly barren hill.
2. Walks, driveways: Graveled and sand "U" drive from road to north side of house.
3. Landscaping: There are a few bushes at the north of the house. The lawn is sparsely planted, and in fair condition. Any planting here is in an informal manner.

Prepared by Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
August 1960

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

I

177



Truro

North Pamet Rd

Name Joshua Dyer House

Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c. 1860

local historian

(altered) Greek Revival

Architect Joshua Dyer (builder)

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage, mid 20th C

Major Alterations (with dates) Renovations, 1989: dormers, bay windows, porches, etc.

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.6 ac

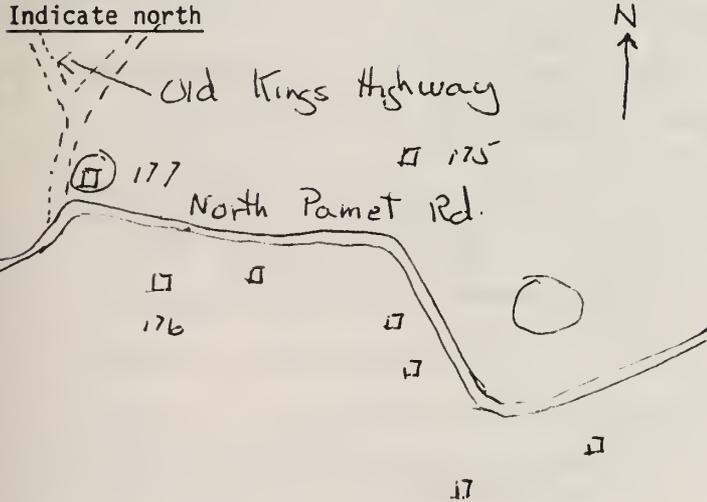
Setting Set on a corner lot, north of the road and river; lot extends to north and east, driveway and garage to south.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

According to local reports, this house was rebuilt using the materials of the c.1820 house on this site originally built by David Snow. In any case, it is an L-shaped Greek Revival with a gable and lateral ell facing the small side road, and another ell to the east. Extensive recent renovations have obscured almost all traces of its original appearance with the addition to the basic mass of several dormers (including an eyebrow dormer), bay windows, porches, French doors, and decorative shingles. The east end of the east ell was also rounded. In sum, little of the house seen in Edward Wilson's c.1940 lithograph remains today.

The house as it existed before the recent renovations was documented through measured drawings in 1962 by HABS (MA-700).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

David Snow was the original owner of the house on this site. According to one history of Truro this house was present in 1775 when Snow and his son David, both mariners, were captured by the British. They did not manage to return to Truro until 1782. From the Snow heirs it passed to Ebenezer Dyer, a farmer born in 1791. His son Joshua was the reputed re-builder of the house. Joshua, a mariner, and his wife shared the house for some years with his parents. His daughter, Mary Freeman (Dyer) Atwood owned the house in the first part of this century with her husband Joseph H. Atwood, an employee of the Pamet Life Saving Station, located a short walk away, in the years before the Coast Guard took over this operation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Shebna Rich
Ruth Pickering Dyer
HABS MA-700



photo here)

BUILDING SURVEY

HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Secretary, State House, Boston

are historically significant to:
Commonwealth Nation

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| Architecture | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

	I	1752 177 54
--	---	----------------

2. Town Troy

Street address 110. Pa

Name _____

Original use 1

Present use 1

Present owner _____

Open to public 11

Date 1752 Style Greek Revival

Source of date 1752

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood 1 Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2) 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

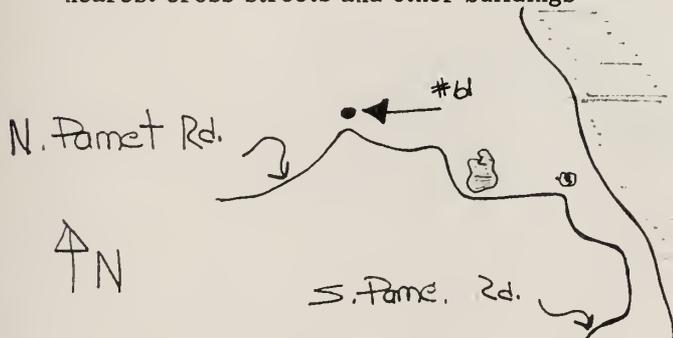
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 3/5

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



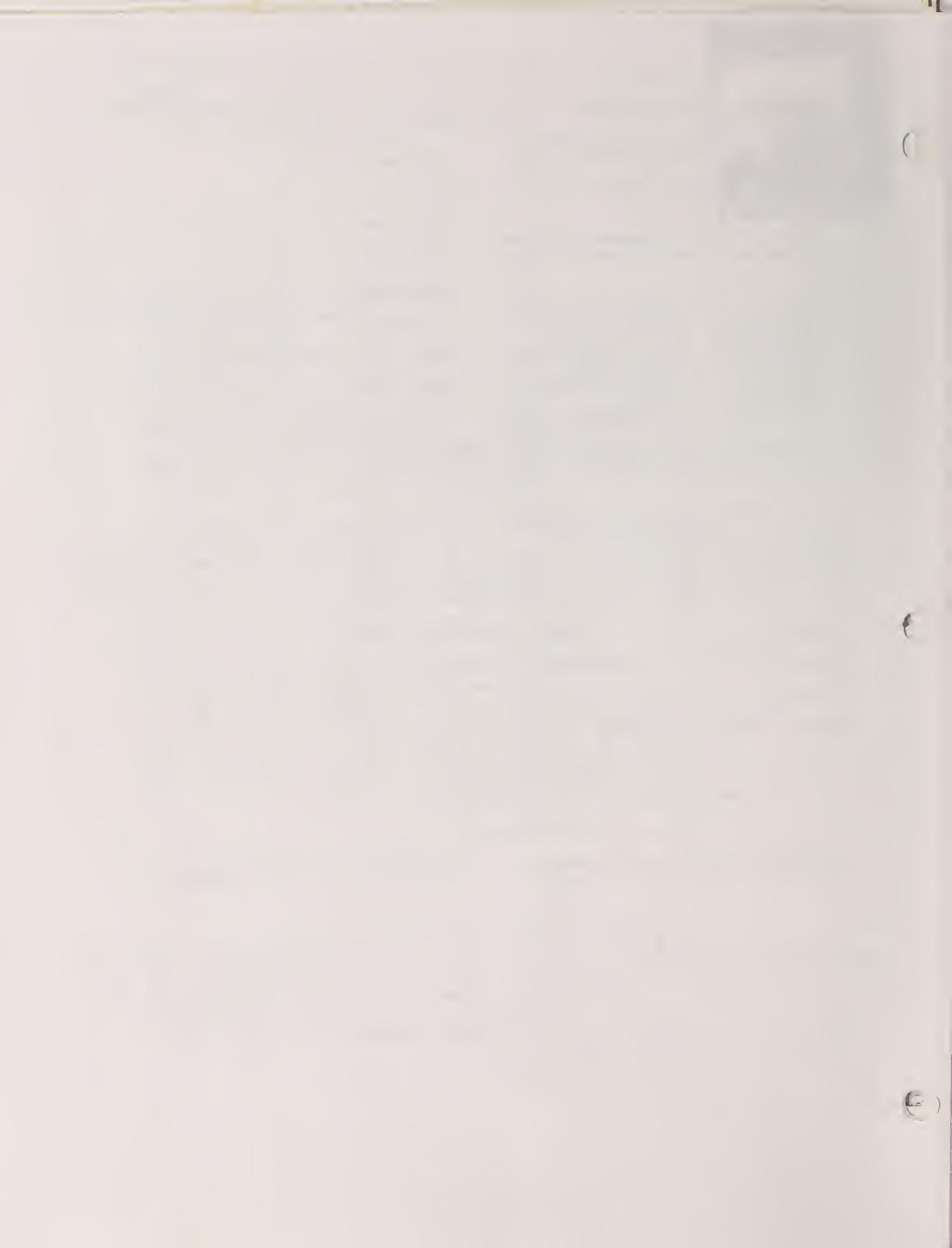
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Recorder M

For _____

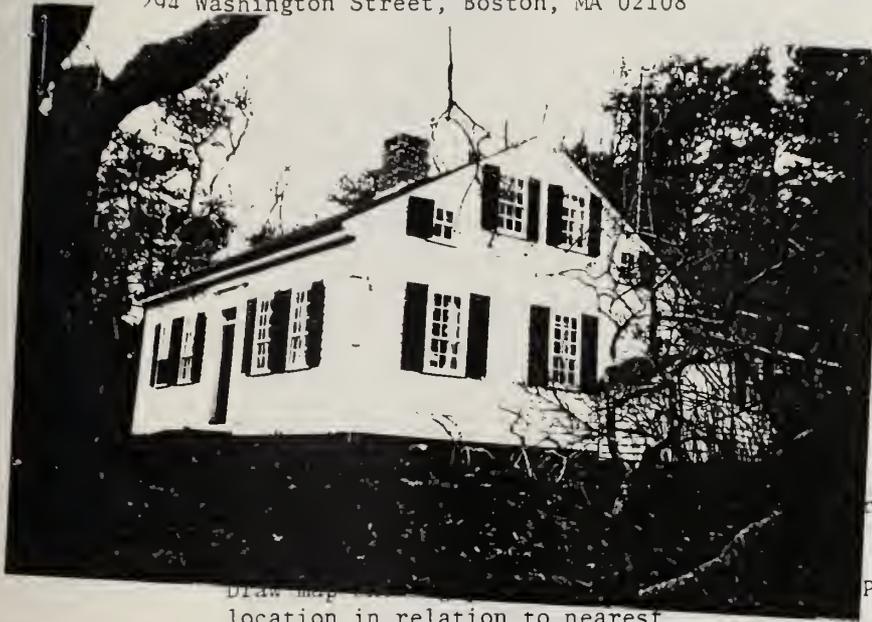
Photo 15A Date 7/1/11

SEE REVERSE SIDE



Area <u>I</u>	Form no. <u>178</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro, MA. 02666
 North Side of North Pamet Rd.
 Name Nathaniel Dyer House
 Original Residence
 Present Residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Nathaniel Dyer
 1806 - 1885

Draw map showing location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1832
 Source HABS
 Style 19th Century Full Cape
 Architect Not known
 Exterior wall fabric Shingles
 Outbuildings None
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
 1953 Kitchen
 Moved No Date - -
 Approx. acreage 3 acres
 Setting Front faces South. 15 feet
 from North Pamet Road

Recorded by Evelyn S. Dyer
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date December 4, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a full Cape Cod House of approximately the 1830's. The early character of the original house is still present both exterior and interior. The house is located within the Cape Cod National Seashore area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The present owner, Nathaniel B. Dyer states that the house has always been in the Dyer family having been built by his great-grandfather, Nathaniel Dyer c. 1832.

Nathaniel Dyer 1806-1885.

Nathaniel Atkins Dyer 1832-1906 and sister, Huldah Dyer.

Joseph Holm Dyer and John Knowles Dyer purchased the house from Huldah Dyer.

Later Joseph H. Dyer purchased his brother John K. Knowles' half. Elizabeth Brown Dyer, wife of Joseph H. Dyer sold the property to her son, Nathaniel Brown Dyer, the present owner.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

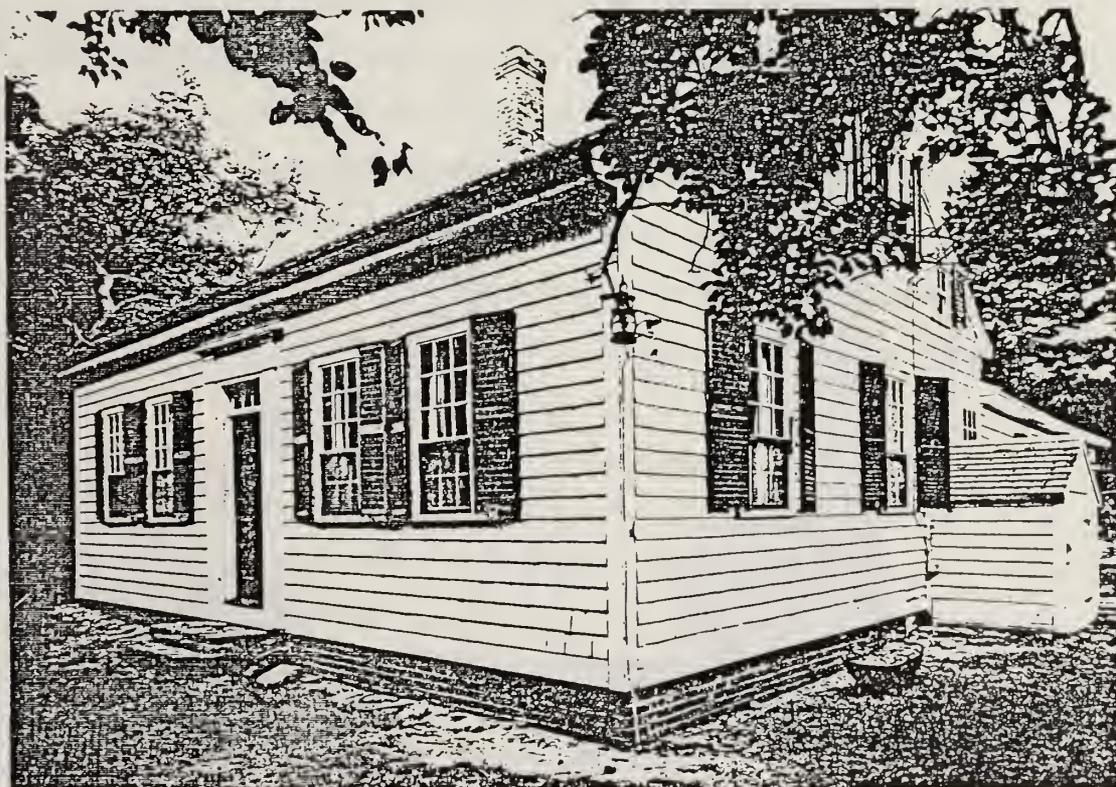
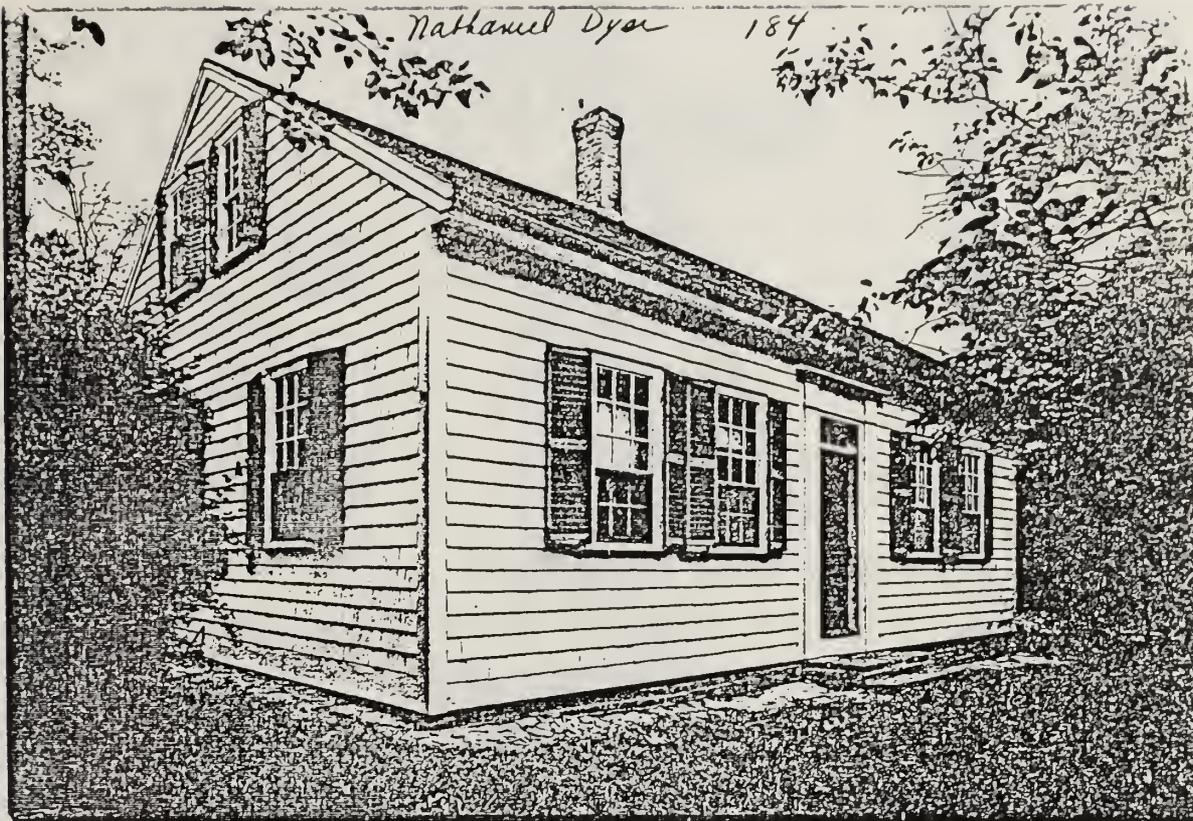
(HABS - MASS. 713

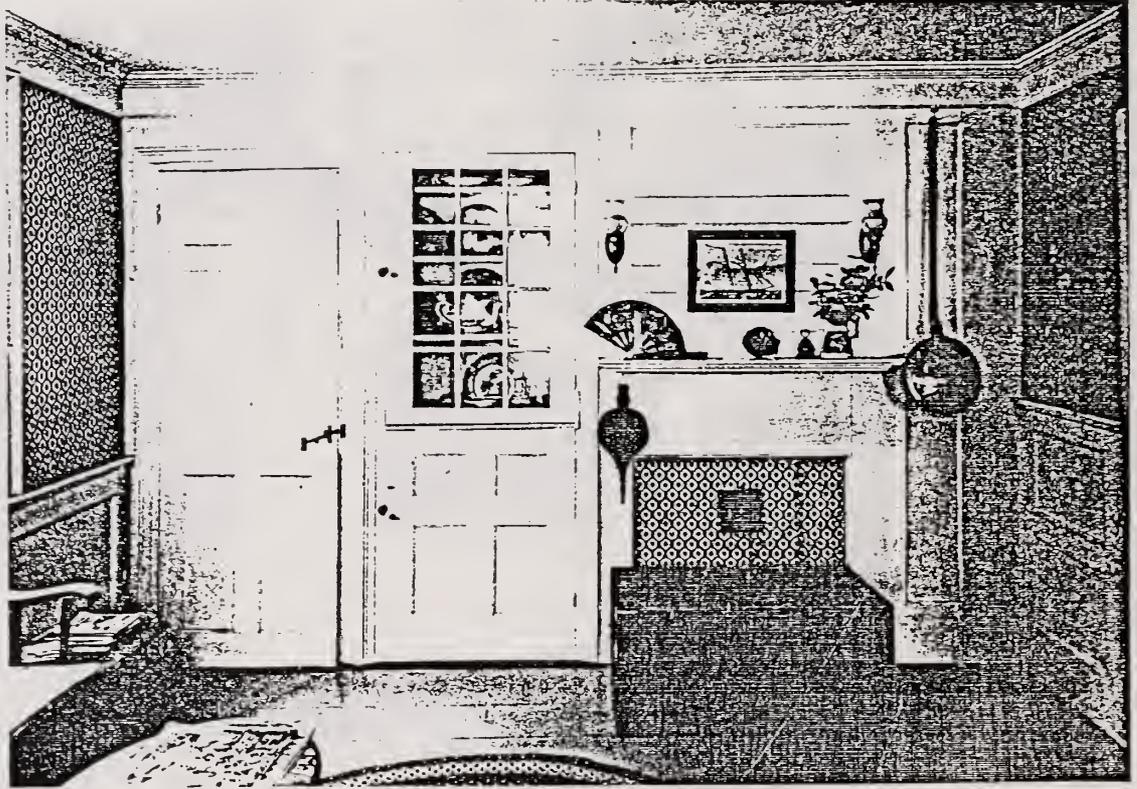
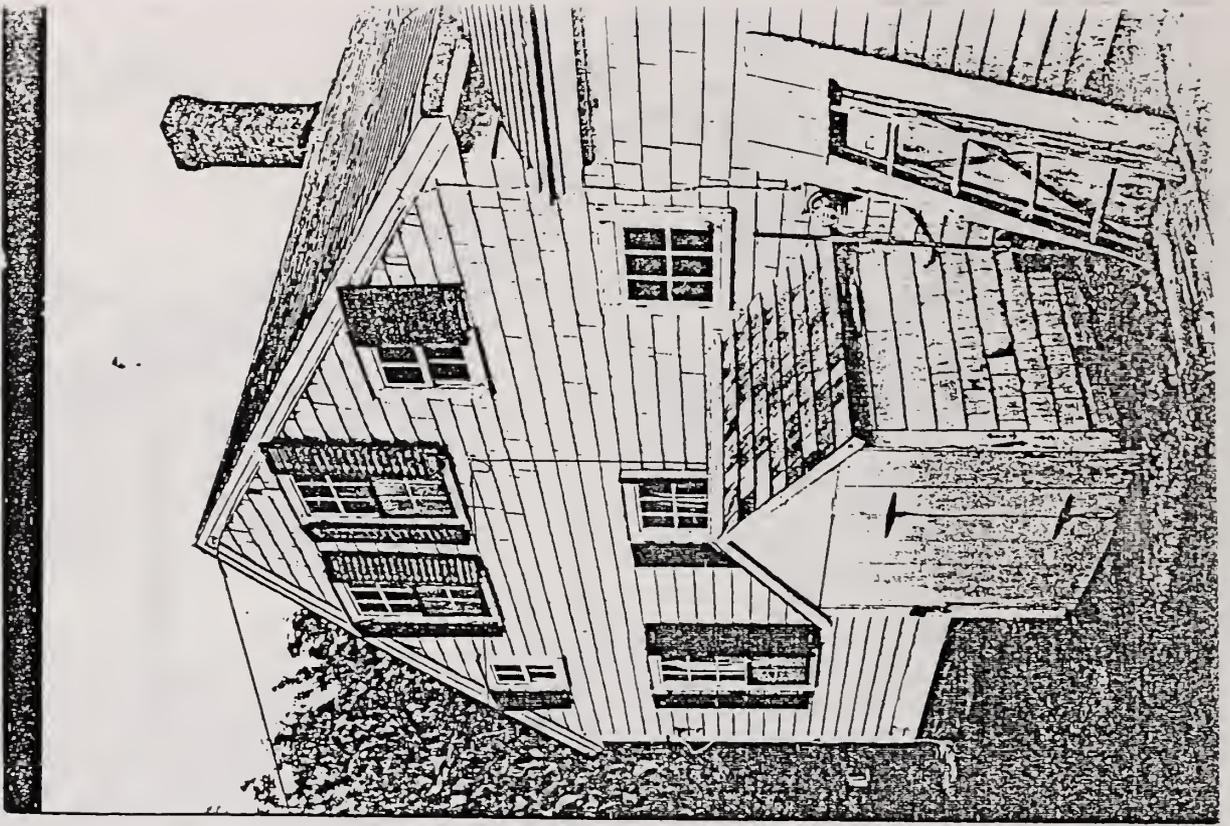
(CCNS classified Historic Structure 17-19

20M-2/80

Researcher
copy
Dyer

Nathaniel Dyer House
HABS No. AIA-713





Nathaniel Dyer House
North Pamet Road, Truro

Handwritten notes:
Mrs. Ruth Dyer
Mrs. Burling

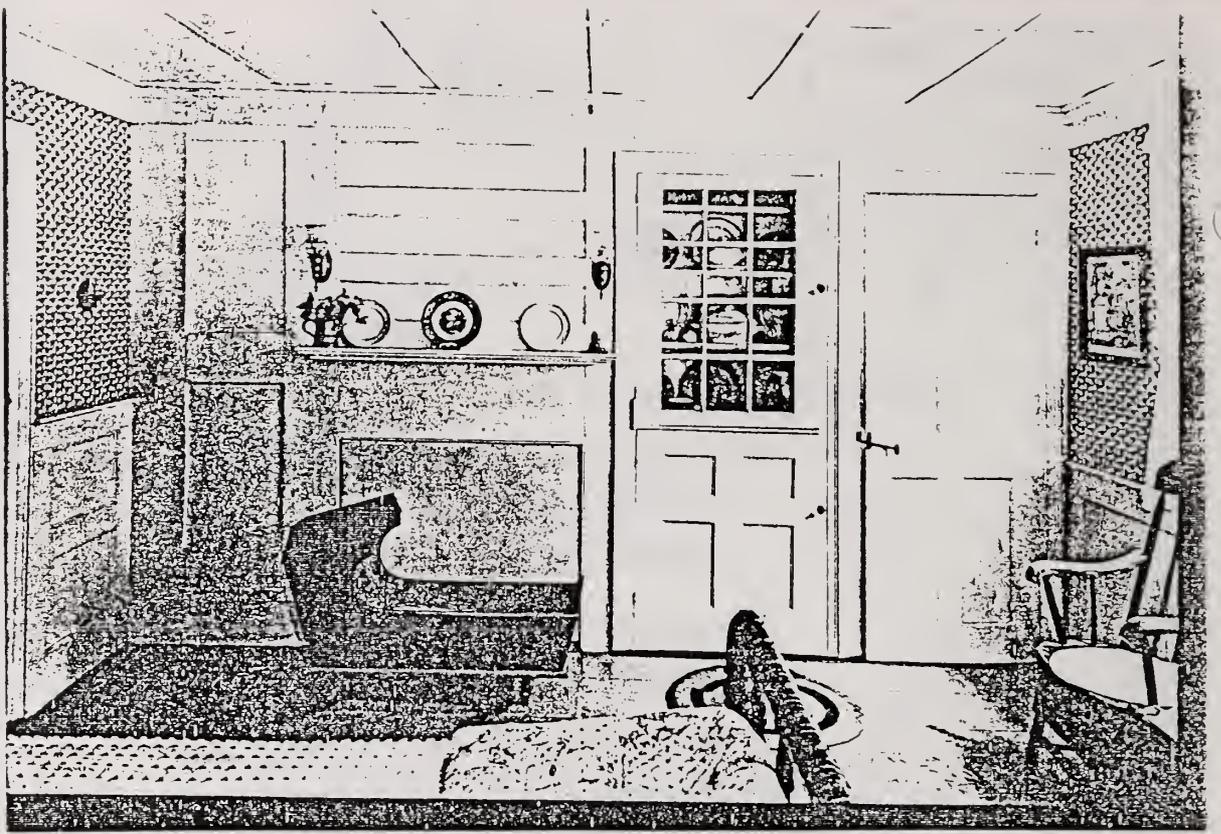
Vital Records of Truro, to 1849.

- p. 192. Nathaniel Dyer, son of Ebenezer and Betsey Dyer, born (1806.-1885)
- p. 254. Nathaniel Dyer 1828 married Mary Silvester.
- p. 257. Nathaniel Atkins Dyer, son of Nathaniel and Mary Dyer
born in Truro September 4, 1832.
- p. 275. Huldah Harding Dyer, daughter of Mathaniel and Mary Dyer,
born in 1835.

 According to Mrs. Ruth Dyer, ~~with~~ whom Mrs. Burling interviewed
 on August 8, 1962, Nathaniel Dyer left the house to his son and daughter,
 Whorf
 Nathaniel Atkins Dyer and Huldah Harding, jointly, ~~wanting to be sure his~~
~~daughter had a place to live in,~~ and she thought this was in the 1880's
 (See Atlas map of 1880, still shows N. Dyer) . It then went around 1906 or
 1907, according to Mrs. Dyer's best memory to Mrs. Ruth Dyer's father,
 Joseph H. Dyer and uncle John K. Dyer, who bought out their Aunt Huldah's
 share. Then ^{about} in 1915 (?) Joseph bought out his brother John's share, and
 owned it entirely. Her father left a will leaving it to Mrs. Ruth Dyer's
 brother, Nathaniel B. Dyer, with provision for his wife, Elizabeth S. B.
 Dyer, to leave there so long as she lived. Joseph was born 1866 and died
 1936. Nathaniel B. Dyer, present owner, was born in 1902, ^{and has children.}

Mrs. Burling found the tombstones in the Congregational Cemetery
 of Nathaniel Dyer - 1806-1885 and his wife Mary Silvester Dyer - 1809-1888.

Mrs. Dyer said that Nathaniel the original owner was a captain
 of a fishing boat.



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THE NATHANIEL . DYER HOUSE

Location North side of North Pamet Road, Town of Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Present owner Nathaniel B. Dyer, Oakland Avenue, Hanover, Mass.

Present occupant Nathaniel B. Dyer and family.

Present use Summer residence.

Significance This is an early Cape Cod "double house" of approximately the 1830's. The early character of the house is still present, on the interior as well as the exterior. Like most houses in this area, changes have been made, however. The house is located within the proposed National Seashore area on Cape Cod.

Original and subsequent owners The present owner said that the house has always been in the Dyer family, having been built for his great grandfather, Nathaniel Dyer, who willed it to his son and daughter, Nathaniel A. Dyer and Huldah Dyer. The next owners were Joseph and John K. Dyer. Joseph bought John's interest in about 1915. He willed the property to his widow and son, the present owner, who, in 1936, purchased his mother's share.

Date of erection 1830's

Architect Unknown.

Builder Unknown.

Original plans None known to exist.

Alterations and additions 1929, Hodgson prefab room added to north of house, east side. Bath room added to summer kitchen. 1952- Hodgson room replaced by new construction for modern kitchen.

Historical events connected with structure None of importance have been uncovered except that the Dyer family was one of the influential families in the early days of this part of Cape Cod.

Important old views Mrs. Ruth Dyer, Truro Librarian, who lives across the road from this place, has some old photos of this area showing this house, taken about 1890, showing over all views.

Sources of information Mrs. Ruth Dyer, Truro; ~~present owner~~.

THE NATHANIEL . DYER HOUSE

North Farnet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

Likely sources not yet investigated A search could be made of the old Town Records of The Town of Truro which are located within the Town Hall in Truro. The records go back to the start of the Town. Also, the Barnstable County records in the Court House at Barnstable are available. The records are scarce however, before 1827 due to a fire there which destroyed many of the old records.

Prepared by

Charles S. Dotts
Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
Summer 1960, July 18.

THE NATHANIEL DYER HOUSE

North Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

INTERIOR

Floor plans This is a Cape Cod "double house" which faces south in the typical Cape Cod manner. The main entrance on the south is flanked by a two window east room and a two window west room. The front door leads into an entry which has doors leading to the east and west rooms. A closet is located at the rear of the entry.

In back of these rooms and entry was apparently the original kitchen, centrally located and which is now used as a living room. At the east end of this kitchen are two rooms, the buttery and small bed room, known as the "borning room". Entrance to this room is by doorway from the east front room and from the kitchen. The buttery is entered from the kitchen.

On the west end of the kitchen is a small bed room, with the stairs to the second floor located between these two rooms. In back of the east half of the kitchen and buttery was originally located a one room addition 13'-0" east and west, and 9'-6" north and south. This could have been built at the time of the original house, although this is not known. The present owner said he remembered the room as a summer kitchen, and in 1929 it was converted into a bath on the east and a hall on the west which leads to a modern kitchen of new construction, 1952. This room replaced a former Hodgson prefabricated room of 1929.

The second floor has ^{two} bedrooms on the east and one on the west with garret storage located along the north and south exterior walls. The partitions in these rooms appear to be of early construction.

A round brick cellar, 12'-9" in diameter is located under the buttery and small bed room on the east side of the house, and entrance is by exterior steps of wood and brick construction.

Stairways One, wood, steep run, leading from first to second floor between original kitchen and west bed room.

Flooring Random width (6" to 20") pine flooring, probably original.

Wall and ceiling finish For the most part, the walls and ceilings are plastered, with wood wainscoting and chair rail at the window stool height. East front room, first floor has fireplace wall wood paneling on the west wall. This is in good condition. On this wall is located, to the south of the fireplace, a 12 light china cupboard with storage below.

THE NATHANIEL . DYER HOUSE

North Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATIONGENERAL STATEMENT

Architectural interest and merit This is a story and a half early 19th century Cape Cod "double house" . Like most of similar houses in the general area, changes have been made, but for the most part, the early character of the house has been retained. This is located within the area of the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore.

Condition of fabric This structure has been well taken care of , and is in good condition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions 23'-9" x 30'-6" (original house).

Foundations Wood sill on brick foundations.

Wall construction Post and beam frame construction. Corner posts are exposed on the interior, and these are 8 x 8, as seen in the garret. Similar posts are located 12 feet from the east wall on the north and south sides of the house. Visible also from the garret are the horizontal sheathing boards. These are covered on the exterior with shingles, painted white. The roof is supported by 3 1/2 x 7 wood trusses, located 4'-0" on center. Their lower ends were notched onto a horizontal girt or top plate of the same size. At the ridge, the trusses are fastened together with a wood-pegged saddle joint. There is no ridge beam. The exterior shingles are exposed 5" to 5 1/2"

Porches, stoops There is a brick stoop at the front entrance.

Chimneys Two - one, of brick over the center of the original house; new brick chimney over the modern kitchen, rear of the house.

Openings - doorways and doors Main entrance has a 4 panel wood door with 4 light transom.

windows and shutters 9/6 lights in double hung sash on first floor, 6/6 windows, second floor. These appear to have the original trim and sash. Louvered shutters are old.

Roof - shape, covering Gabled, pitched, wood shingled.

cornice, eaves wood box cornice, narrow eaves.

dormers none.

THE NATHANIEL DYER HOUSE

North Pamet Road, Truro, Massachusetts

Doors 6 panel wood doors, 3/4" thick.

Trim Apparently original trim on first floor with mitered window and door decorative molded trim.

Hardware There is an old lift latch at the front door; some old butt hinges are noted in the house; modern hardware is also seen in parts of the house.

Lighting Electric.

Heating No central heat. The three original fireplaces in the east room, west room, and original kitchen have been blocked up and are not in use.

SITE

Orientation The house faces south in lee of hill, in typical Cape Cod manner; terraced lawn, close to the road. The property is on a tract of 28 acres. There were about 2 acres in the original tract, according to the present owner.

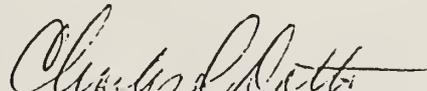
Enclosures No fences, but house is surrounded with shrubbery.

Outbuildings None.

Walks, driveways, Gravel drive and small parking space next to the road on the east side of the house.

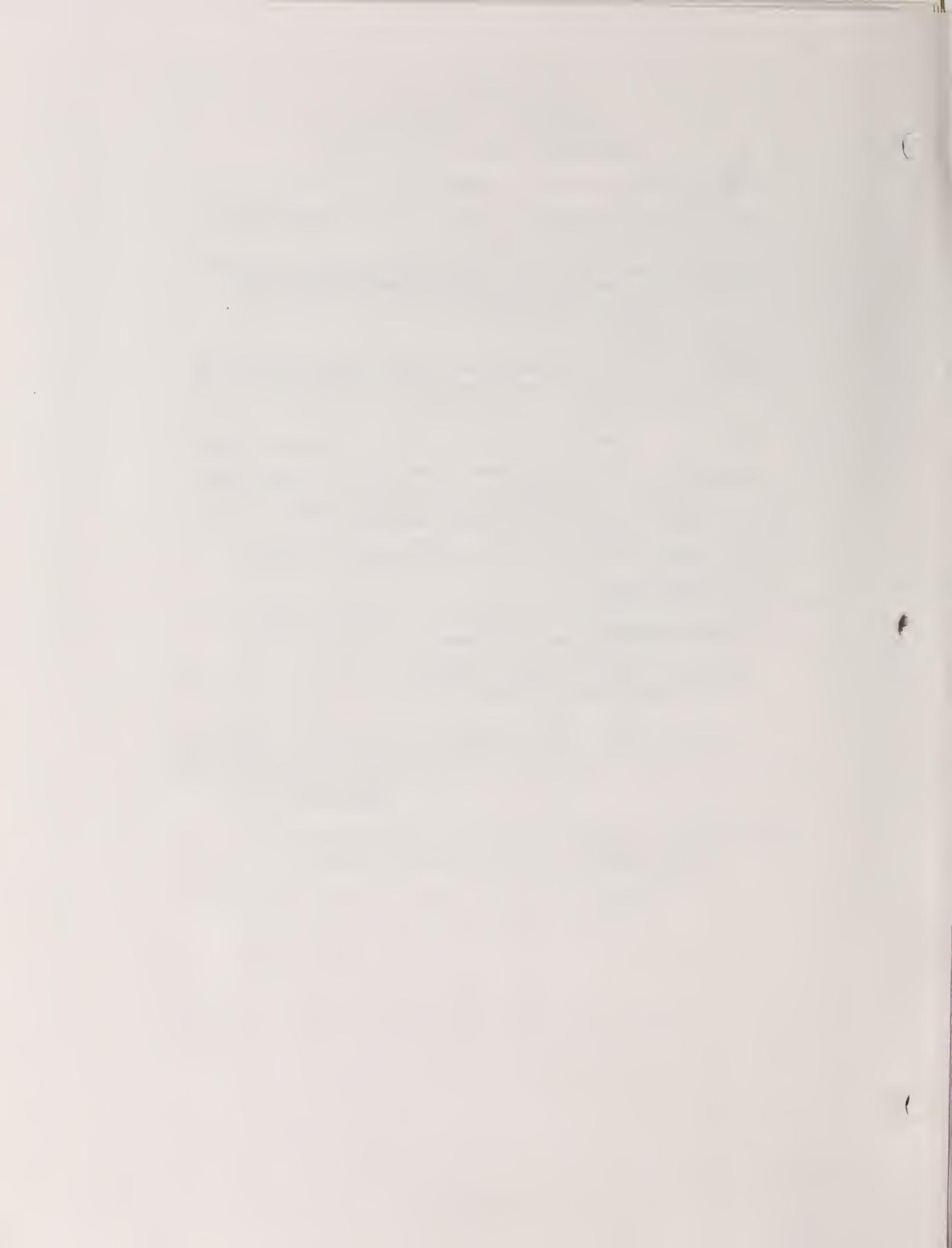
Landscaping Pleasant setting among shrubbery and trees, well trimmed lawn and shrubbery, informal planting.

Prepared by


Charles S. Dotts, Architect
HABS Cape Cod Survey I
Summer 1960, July 18.

References:

HABS Measured Drawings, Cape Cod Survey I, Eastham Field Office, Summer 1960.



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

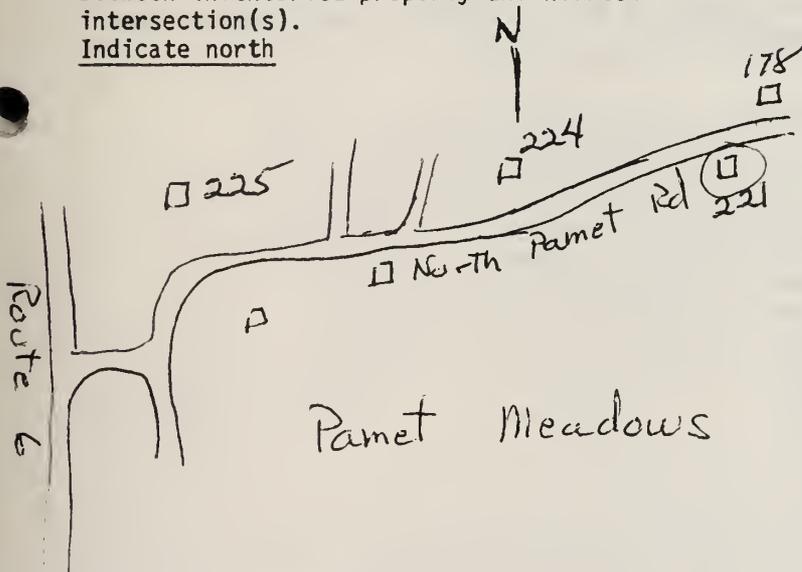
I

221



Truro
 North Pamet Rd
 c Name Ephraim Snow House
 Present residence and office
 Original residence
 TION
 c.1815-25
 HABS and inspection
 Late Federal 3/4 cape

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings modern shed

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ell, 1973, office ell, 1985, rear deck, 1988

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2.8 ac

Setting The main entrance faces south; back with deck faces marsh and river; driveway to east.

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

With the exception of some early changes, such as the 2/1 sash, and the more recent additions to the east and the south, this is a very well preserved example of a late Federal cape, distinguished from the earlier examples by its very high front and rear walls, which give more headroom to the second floor. The second floor sash on the gables may be original and are in the original frames. Their is a simple box cornice and a pilastered doorway with a four light transom. A bulkhead leads to the cellar, and sits to the north of the law office ell which blends nicely in materials and scale to the original.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Ephraim Snow may have built this house shortly after his marriage in the 1820's. The 1850 census lists him along with his wife and father Joshua, and their children. The Snows were a prominent family of mariners. Many were lost at sea, including two in the gale of 1841. One of Ephraim's sons, Isaiah, fought in the Civil War. By the end of the 19th C the house had passed to Ephraim Snow Dyer, an employee of the Pamet Life Saving Station. John Dyer, Sr., a farmer and ,for 44 years, Town Clerk and Treasurer, lived here for many years. His son John Dyer Jr. lives here and practices law in the east ell.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Area <u>I</u>	Form no. <u>222</u>
------------------	------------------------

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro, MA. 02666

off North Pamet Road

Name Benjamin Dyer 2nd House

Original Residence - Partial use as
B. Dyer general store & Farm ~~house~~ /
Present Residential

Type: Private individual
 Private organization

Public

Original owner Benjamin Dyer 2nd
1808 - 1863

DESCRIPTION:

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

Date 1834

Source HABS

Style 3/4 Cape Cod House

Architect Builder - Richard Lee

Exterior wall fabric Shingles & Clapboard

Outbuildings Wash-house, Henhouse,
Pig-house, Out-house.

Major alterations (with dates) 1860 - B.H.

Dyer addition, 1920 Bathroom, 1960
1960 Barn taken down and stored at
National Park - reassembled at
Wellfleet Historical Soc. Ryer House.

Moved No Date --

Approx. acreage 5 acres

Setting App. 750 feet South of N. Pamet
Road and 3/4 mile East of U.S.
Highway 6 on knoll above the
Fresh Pamet River, Truro,
Barnstable County, MA. 02666

Recorded by Evelyn S. Dyer

Organization Truro Historical
Commission

Date December 4, 1985



(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Present bathroom was Town Clerk's Office 1880-1925

The original house is a simple 3/4 Cape with Greek Revival influence. Each generation "improved" or at least changed the house. A mid-section was probably a kitchen/pantry downstairs and another bedroom or two upstairs. It has its own chimney. A later edition appears to be late 19th century with a Victorian/Queen Anne flavor with decorated shingles under the gable and flared and turned posts holding up the porch roof. This also has its own chimney. A member of the family who lived there from the 20's to 80's said it was considered one of the worst built houses of its time, as if did not follow specifications. The front and east side have clapboards, the west and rear are shingled.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Benjamin 2nd Dyer 1808-1863 was Seafarer and Merchant
Hulhah (Snow) Dyer, his wife 1812-1893

John B. Dyer, son of Benjamin and Huldah Dyer, 1853 -1925 was Town Clerk and Treasurer of Truro, Justice of the Peace (about 17 couples were married at this site), Farmer(he sold to the Community, Clerk, First Congregational Parish of Truro,1853-1925.

His wife,Louisa (Rich) Dyer 1854-1928

John R. Dyer 1886-1957, son of John B. and Douisa Dyer, Selectman of Truro 1926-1950, Clerk,First Congregational Parish of Truro, 1925- 1957, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor 1909 - 1957.

His wife, Ruth (Pickering-Dyer), Dyer 1895 - 1983.

Present owners are, Elizabeth (Dyer) Haskell, daughter of John R. and Ruth P. Dyer, and her husband Richard A. Haskell.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

House - HABS # Mass

Barn - HABS # Mass.
CCNS Classid



MASS-7A-3

Benjamin Dyer House
North Pamet Road, Truro

Mrs. Marjorie Burling on August 8, 1962 in the Congregational Cemetery found the tombstones of Benjamin Dyer, who died in 1863, and his wife Hulda who died in 1893.

b. 1808 - d. 1862

*m. 1829 Hulda Sawyer, d. m.
the son of Hulda Sawyer*

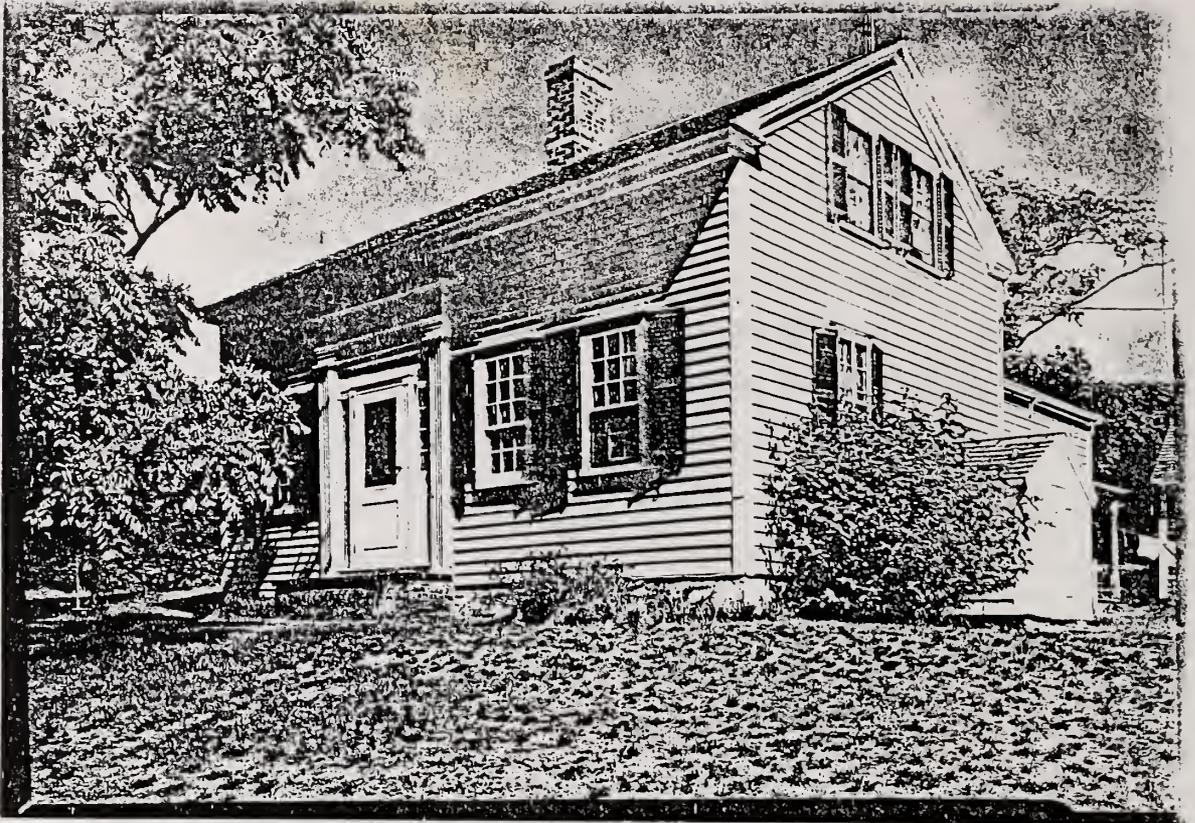
Their son, John B. Dyer (1853-1925,) is also buried there.

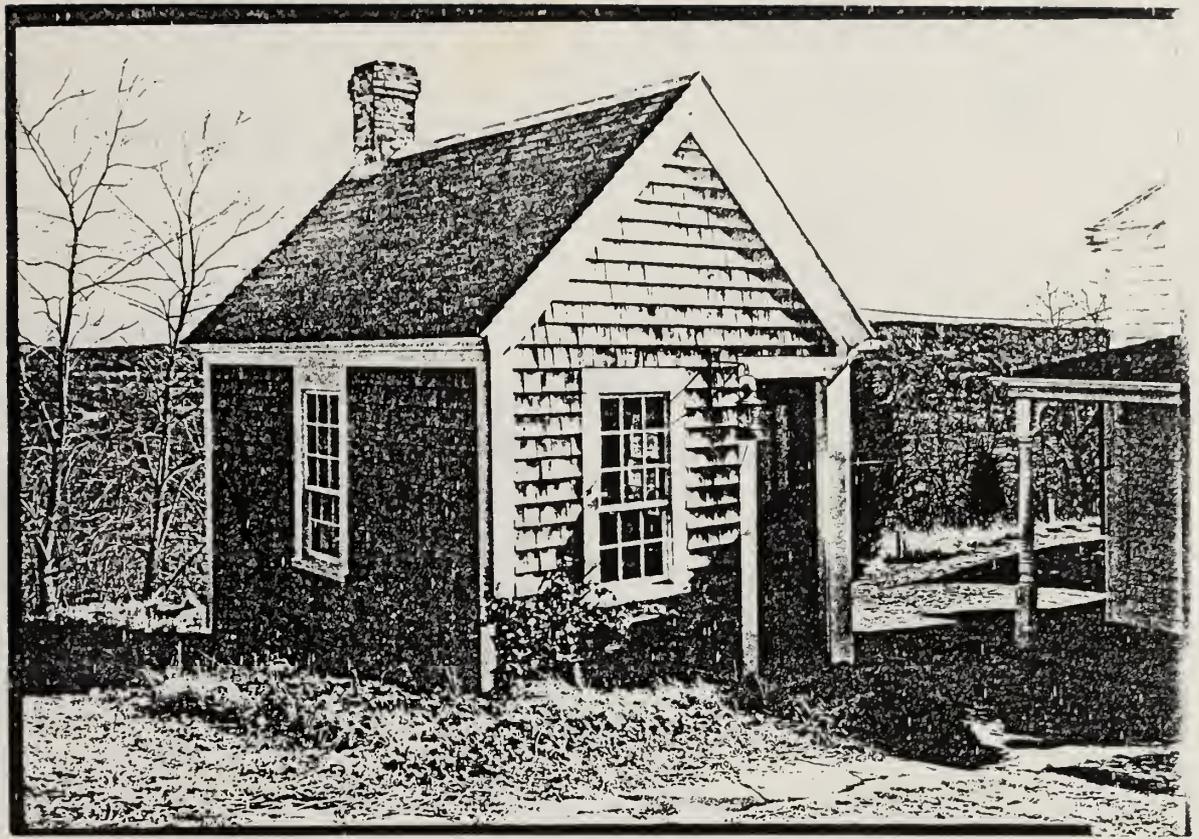
His son, John R. Dyer, 1886-1957, is Mrs. Ruth Dyer's husband.

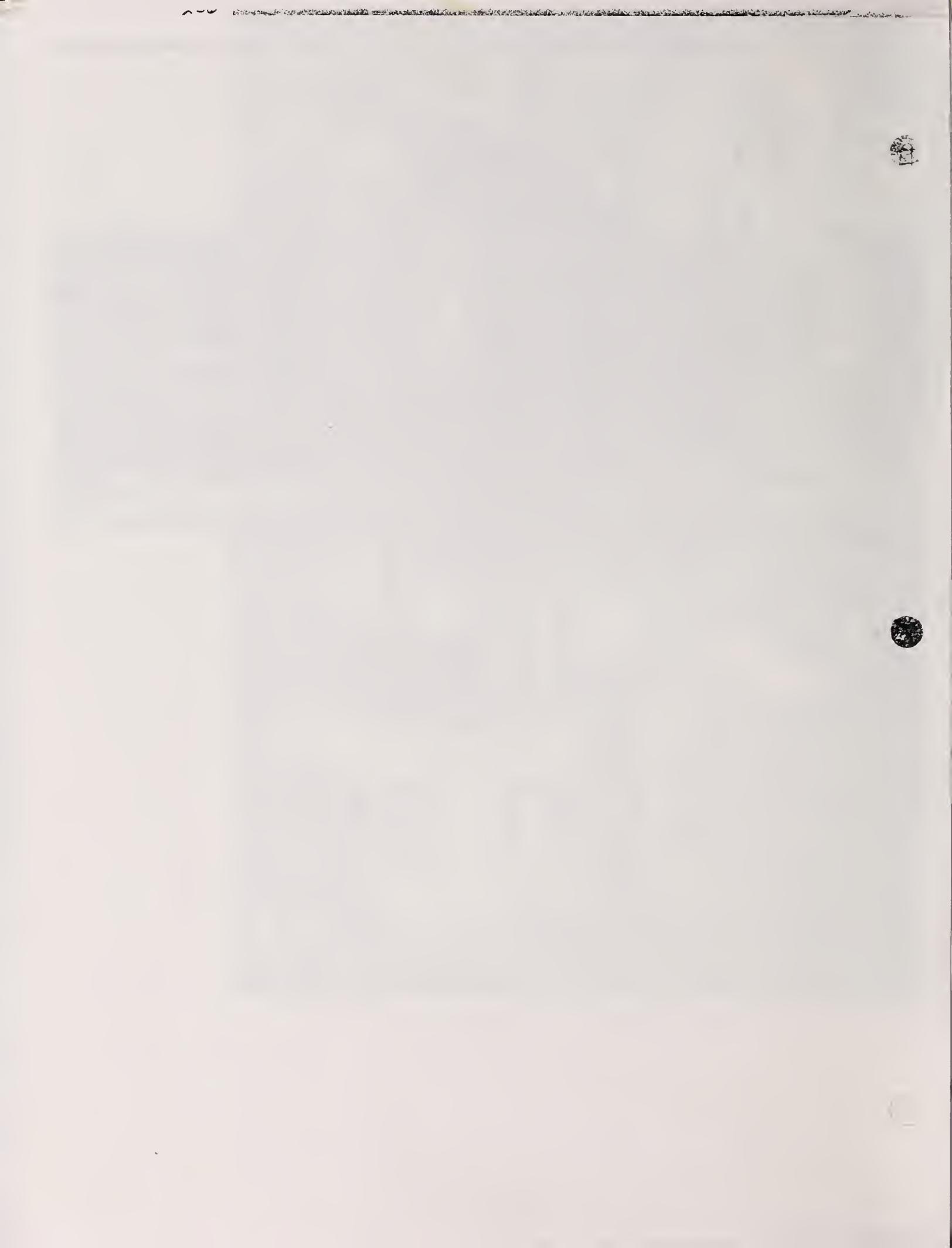
According to Mrs. Ruth Dyer, with whom Mrs. Burling talked later that afternoon, Benjamin Dyer had a store at one time (see Simeon L. Deyo, History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts (1890, N.Y.) p. 944, "About 1855 Benjamin Dyer opened a grocery store near the present post office, in which he was succeeded by Amasa Paine and Nathaniel Dyer as the A. Paine & Co. In 1879 William I. Paine, son of Amasa, took the business, which he continued until 1886, when he was succeeded by J. L. Dyer, who continues business."

According to Mrs. Dyer, her husband's father, John B. Dyer, was a farmer, and tax collector for 45 years. Her husband, John R. Dyer, was a surveyor and selectman. At one time they lived near Boston, but moved back to the Cape about 1925. Mrs. Dyer is in her late 60's.

14
A.A. - 708
143A







FORM B - BUILDING

Bloomberg

Area <u>I</u>	Form no. <u>123</u>
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Truro, MA. 02666

off North Pamet Road

Original Name Zenas Adams House

Original Dwelling

Present Dwelling

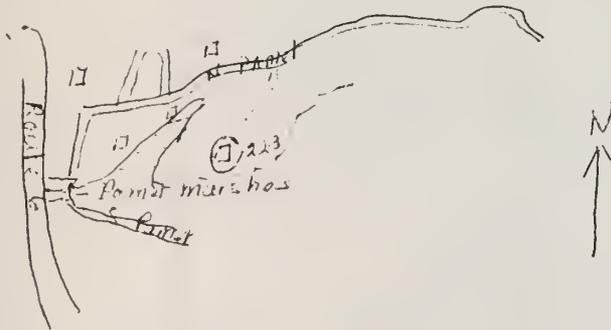
Ownership: Private individual
Private organization

Public

Original owner Zenas Adams

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date C 1840

Source HABS

Style Georgian Full Cape

Architect Not known

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings Garage

Major alterations (with dates) 1940 east-ern wall moved 7 1/2 ft. enlarging all rooms on east side of house. In 1941 the north ell was added which is the present kitchen.

Moved No Date --

Approx. acreage 5 acres

Recorded by Evelyn S. Dyer

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date November 1, 1984

Setting 1000 feet south of North Pamet Road and 1/2 mile east of U.S. Highway 6 Truro, Barnstable County, Mass. 02666

(Sample additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Federal - Brick Foundation

Vernacular version of Greek Revival manner

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Originally a typical Cape Cod "house and ½"-

1940 enlarged to a double house -

Further enlarged in 1941 and 1961 -

Now a typical Cape Cod summer residence retaining most of the original features but adapted for modern use.

Barnstable Records:

1876 -Dec. 20 - Book 129 p.444 Enos Adams and wife Mary to Louise Silva

1892 -March 12 - Book 201 p.44 - Louise Silva to Mary A. Foster

1902 - August 28 - Book 258 p.166 - Mary A. Foster to Mary Ellen Morris

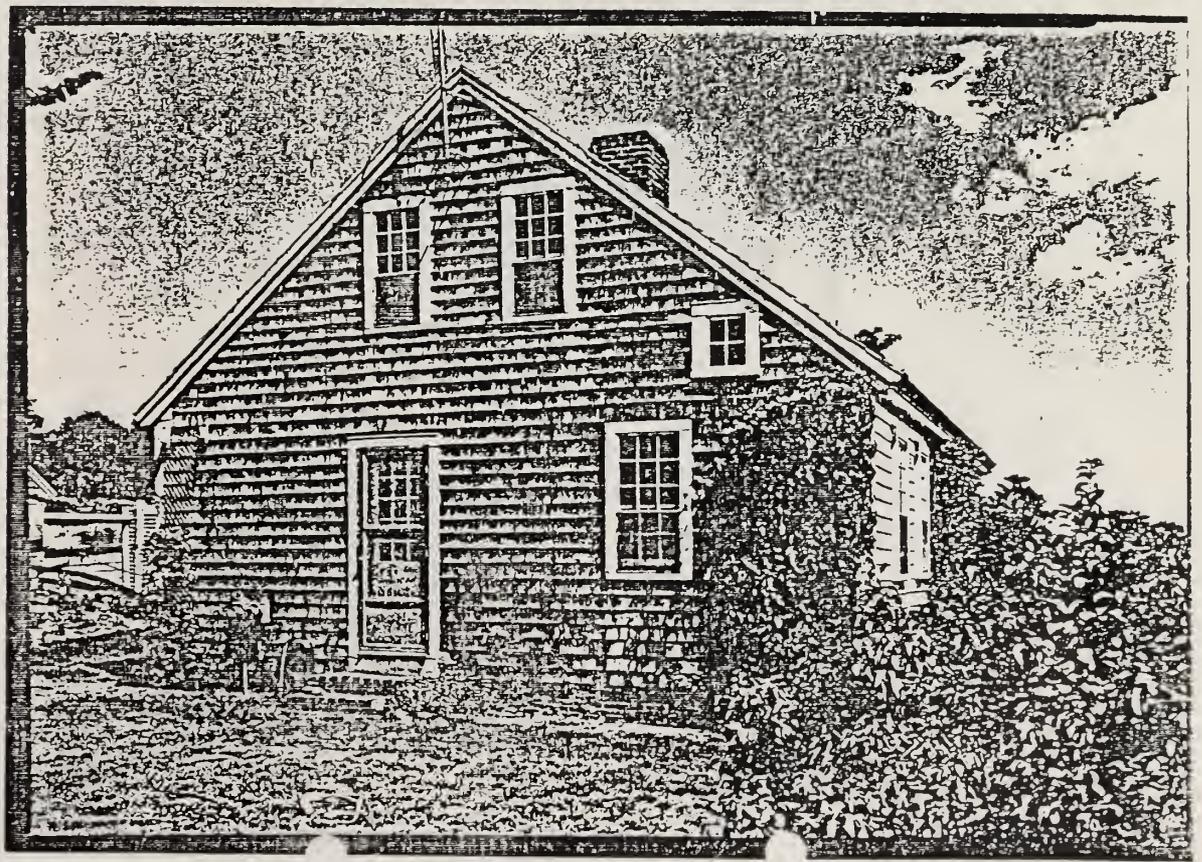
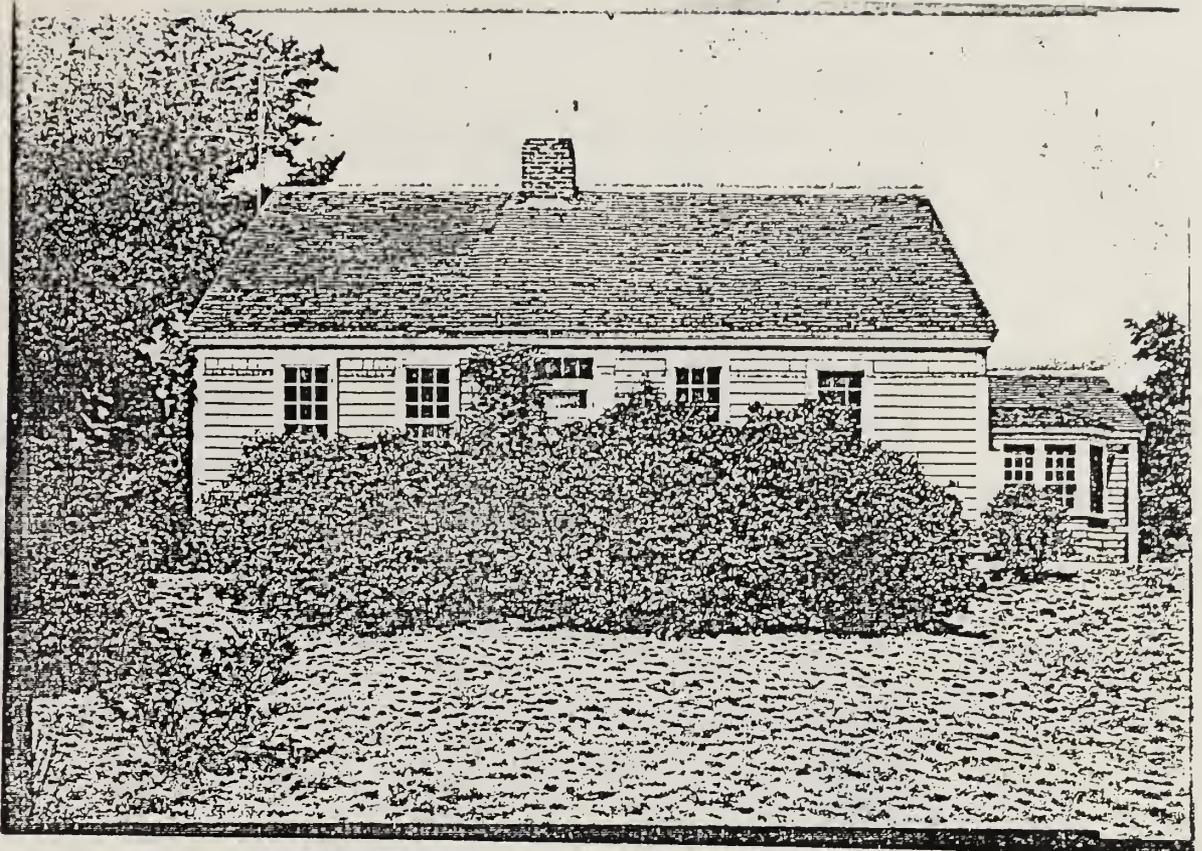
1902 - Ellen Morris to Alexander A. Francis

1940 - George Morris, son of Peter and Mary Ellen Morris sold the property to Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg. The present owner is Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, Psychiatrist, (mental health,consultant).

His wife, Harriet Bloomberg, is a painting restorer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Zenas Adams House
HABS No. MA-740





HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ZENAS ADAMS HOUSE

Located 1000 feet south of North Pamet Road and 1/2 mile east of U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 17-16 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg,
Russell Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Zenas Adams House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "double house" of wood. The rectangular house faces south with modern ell to the northeast. All exterior wall surfaces, except the north which is clapboard, are shingled. This mid-nineteenth century house was enlarged from a "house-and-a-half" to a double house by the addition of seven and a half feet to the end. The house is in excellent condition and surrounded by modern residential lawns and planting.

The over-all dimensions are 24' on the east and 31½' on the south. The foundations are brick with about six courses exposed. The walls are plank construction, with shingled exterior and plastered interior, except for the clapboarded north side. The frame is post and beam. There are red brick stoops at all doors. One chimney is at the center of the main house.

The front door is on the south side, in the center. It has a four light transom. There is a modern Dutch door on the west side. The ell doors are modern. The sash is 9/6 light double hung. The upper sections are fixed and the lower section operates, without weights. No shutters.

The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The roof planks run parallel to the ridge, and timber is sawn. There is a simple box cornice.

The cellar is entered through the pantry. This cellar is the round Cape Cod type and is lined with small stones. In its present double house the front door is in the center of the south side. There is a small entry hall, backed up by the main chimney. To the southwest and the southeast are two primary rooms. To the north or rear is the old kitchen, which is flanked on its west end by a small study and a pantry. To the north and east of the old kitchen are modern additions, containing a modern kitchen and a guest suite. On the second floor there are two bedrooms and a bath.

ZENAS ADAMS HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

The one stairway runs from the eastern half of the house up and to the west to the second floor. This type of stair is not uncommon for a Cape Cod "house-and-a-half", similar to the Zenas Adams House. The flooring is random width planking from 5" to 10".

The walls and ceilings are plastered. The old kitchen and the southwest room have wainscoting and trim in the Greek Revival style. This woodwork as well as the existing mantels have been scraped, and are now finished in natural wood. Doors have six panels, except for the two in the west wall of the old kitchen where they are four panel. The doors have iron lift latches and hinges.

The house has modern electric lamps. There is central heat and the fireplaces in the southwest room and the old kitchen are open.

The house overlooks the Pamet River. There is a small modern fence to the east. A large modern garage is to the north of the main house. A large asphalt drive and parking area have been put in to the northeast of the house.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
July 27, 1962

ZENAS ADAMS HOUSE

As these records were incomplete when received, definitive editing has not been possible.

- Location: 1000 feet south of North Pamet Road and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of U.S. Highway 6, Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. Building Number 17-16 in Cape Cod National Seashore.
- Present Owner: In 1962 the owner was Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, Russell Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut.
- Present Occupant and Use: In 1962 the house was occupied by Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg as a summer residence. It was used occasionally at other seasons of the year.
- Significance: Originally a typical Cape Cod "house and a half" in a vernacular version of the Greek Revival manner dating from around 1840, this dwelling, enlarged to a "double house" in 1940 and further enlarged in 1941 and 1961, is now a typical Cape Cod summer residence retaining most of its original features but adapted for modern use.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: Judging from the roof construction, the interior woodwork, and the general character of the house, a date in the late 1830s or early 1840s appears probable. No documentary record of an actual date has been found. A house on the site is indicated on the U.S.G.L. map of 1848, although the 1858 map of the area shows no house on the precise site.
2. Architect: The builder is unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the structure stands. Reference is to deeds in the possession of Mrs. George Morris, Truro, Massachusetts, and to the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds in Barnstable.
 - 1876 Deed, December 20, 1876, Book 129, Page 444.
Enos Adams & wife Mary to Louisa Silva for \$400.00.
 - 1877 Mortgage, October 31, 1877, taken by Louisa Silva & Estevin (?) Silva was satisfied October 3, 1878.
Book 135, Pages 228-229.

- 1892 Deed, March 12, 1892, Book 201, Page 44.
Louisa Silva of Truro to Mary A. Foster of Provincetown for \$400.00.
- 1902 Deed, August 28, 1902, Book 258, Page 166.
Mary A. Foster of Provincetown to Mary Ellen Morris of Truro, parcel of land with dwelling house and outbuildings thereon for \$85.00.
- 1902 Deed, August 28, 1902, Book and Page not noted.
Mary Ellen Morris conveyed the property recorded in Book 258, Page 166, plus three acres of meadow to Alexander A. Francis for \$85.00 payable in three years. Peter Morris, husband of Mary Ellen Morris, released all interest in the property, which had apparently been inherited by Mary Ellen Morris.
- 1940 George Morris, son of Peter and Mary Ellen Morris, sold the property to Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg of Wethersfield, Connecticut.
4. Alterations and Additions: Until 1940 the house was substantially unaltered. The attic was unfinished and used as a dormitory by George Morris's children. Mr. and Mrs. George Morris used the little chamber off the kitchen as their bedroom.

In 1940 the house was enlarged for Dr. Bloomberg, the new owner, by Horace Snow. It was remodeled into a double house instead of a house and a half by moving the eastern wall out 7½ feet and building in between, thus enlarging all the rooms on the east side of the house, squaring it up and making it symmetrical.

In 1941 the north ell was added and fitted up as a modern kitchen. The western part of the house is still apparently original, except for some changes made in the northwest room. Formerly there had been a vestibule with an outside entrance immediately to the north of the west room. That has been remodeled into a study.

incomplete - in process of editing

Area <u>I</u>	Form no. <u>224</u>
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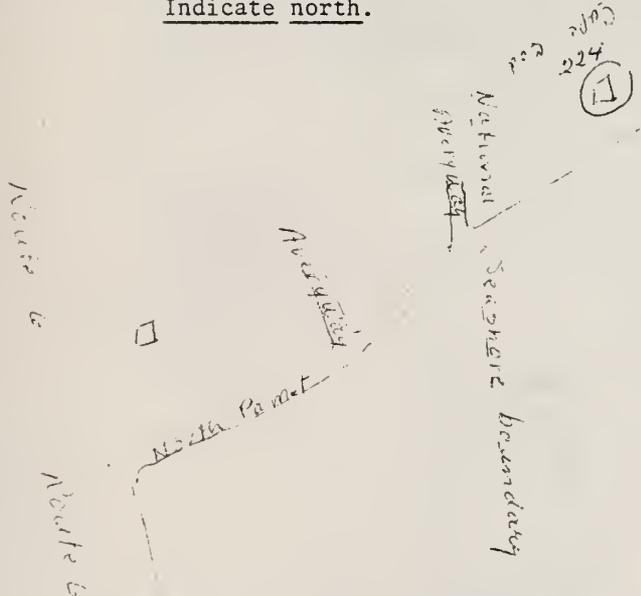
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro, MA. 02666
Address North side of North Pamet Road.
 Historic Name Joshua Snow House
 Original Residence
 Present Ansel & Maud Chaplin
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Joshua Snow, Jr.

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:
 Date 1828
 Source Truro Town Records & HABS
 Style 1 1/2 story Cape Cod House
 Architect Joshua Snow, Jr. and Father
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboard & Shingle
 Outbuildings Two - Woodhouse and
 Garage.
 Major alterations (with dates) 1934
west wing added. 1934 North Dormer
1960 Garage
 Moved No Date _____
 Approx. acreage 5.9 acres
 Setting Built on a hill slope set
 well back from N. Pamet Road (100 Ft?)
 well landscaped.



Recorded by Patsy Bloomberg
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date December 4, 1985 (ESD)

(* please additional sheets here)

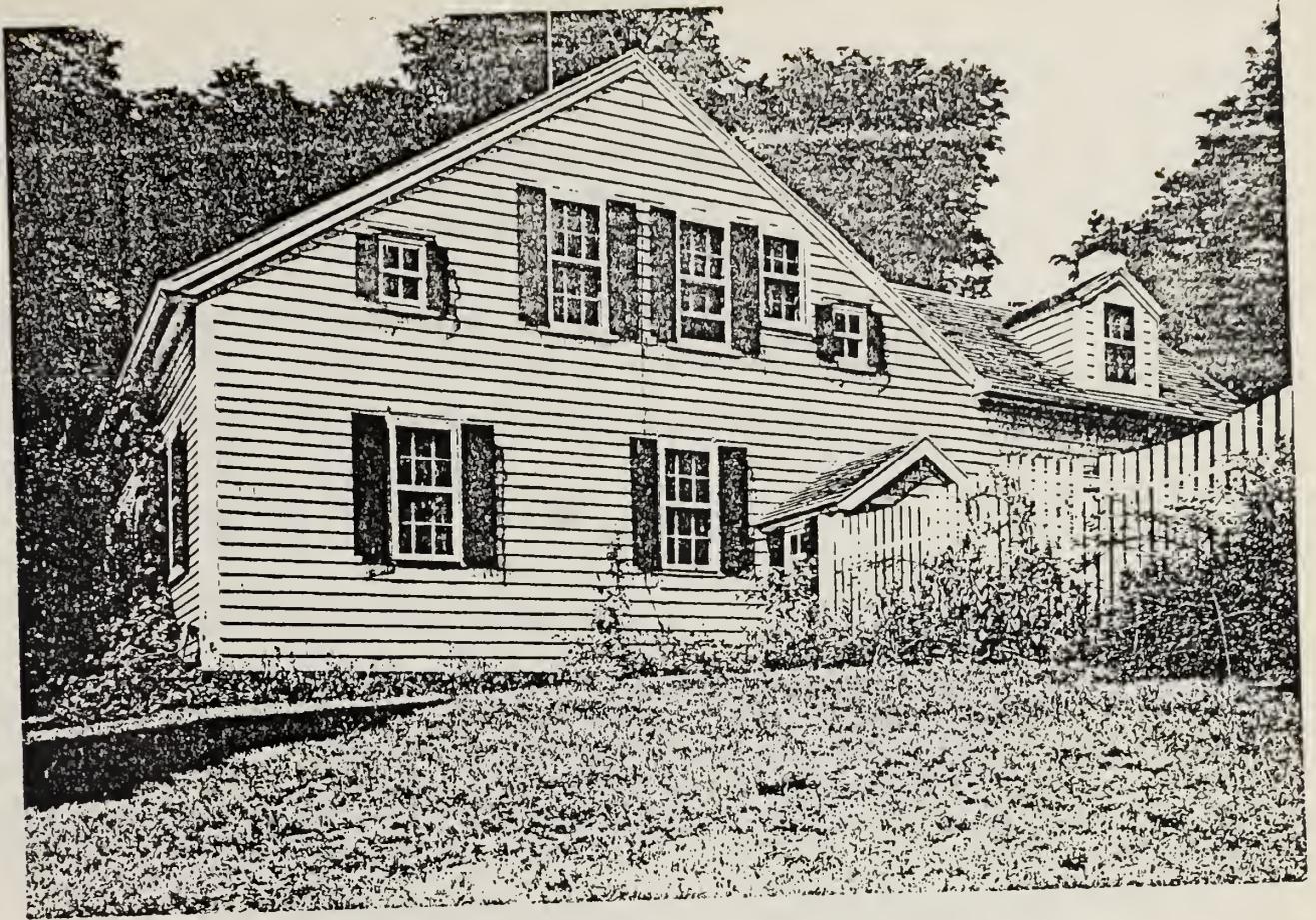
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

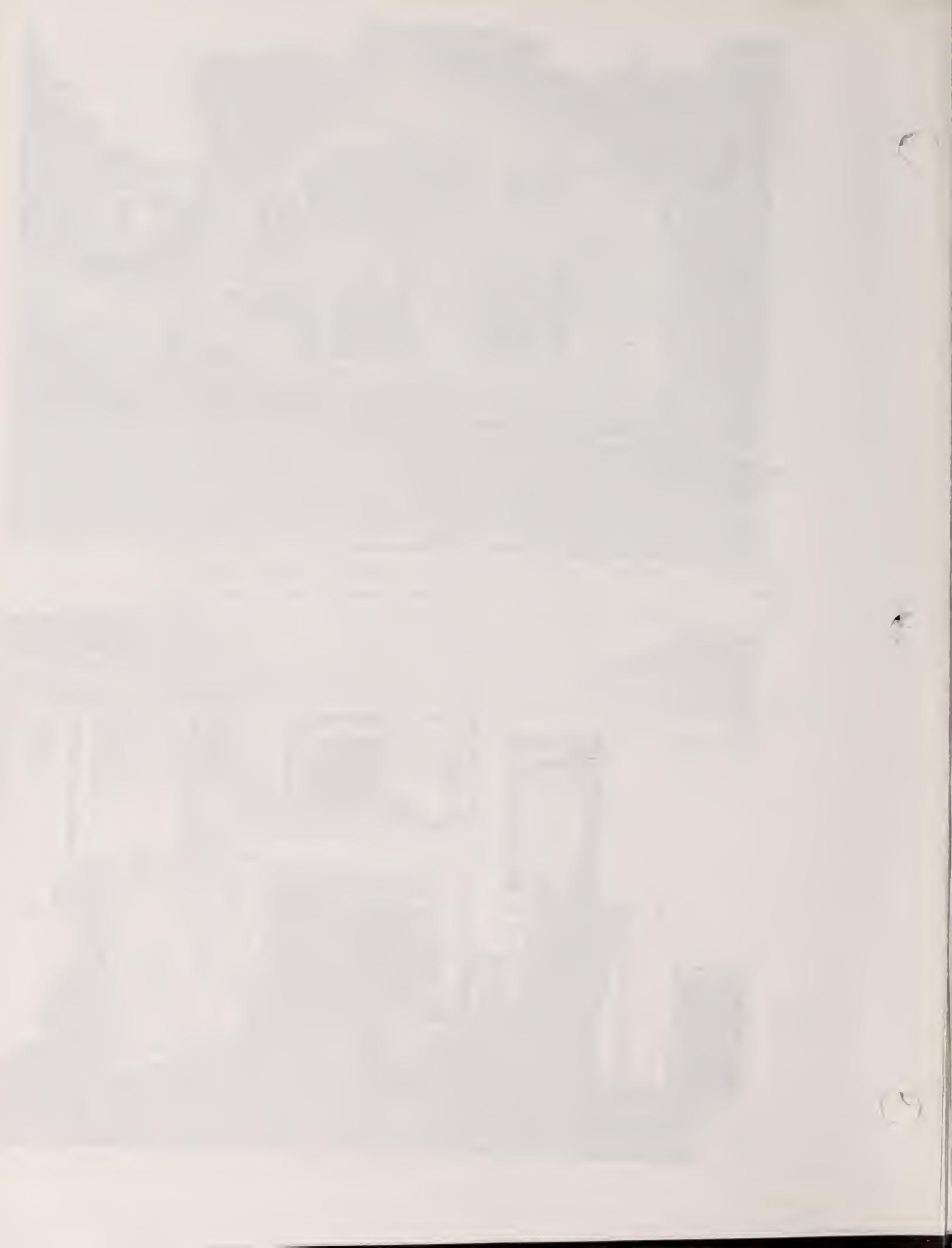
The early rooms in this handsome rectangular house retain the original Federally influenced details in wainscoting, mantels, panelled doors and flooring. The scale of these rooms, particularly of the old kitchen (now the living room) and its fireplace are larger and more elegant than usually seen in this area. The front door is flanked inside with a column with capital and the door from the original kitchen leading to the early summer kitchen is similarly decorated.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was built in 1828 by Joshua Snow and his father. Joshua Snow was lost at sea in the Gale of 1841. The house passed to relatives until the latter part of the 19th century when it fell into disrepair and was used for storage of crops. In the early 1920's the house was bought and restored by Jo Mielziner, the noted stage designer. After his death it was sold to Donald Slesinger, a well known clinical psychologist, who, with his wife, occupied it until shortly before his death. It was then purchased in 1978 by Ansel and Maud Chaplin who currently own it. Mr. Chaplin is a Boston Attorney, a member of the Firm of Chaplin, Casner and Edwards, and is the president of the Truro Neighborhood Association. Mr. Chaplin is also in charge of the Truro Conservation Commission. Mrs. Chaplin is Dean of Wellesley College and has recently been acting President of the College.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES





HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

JOSHUA SNOW HOUSE

Located on the north side of North Pamet Road 1/3 mile east of U.S. Highway 6, in Truro, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Building number 17-15 in Cape Cod National Seashore.

Owner: Mr. Donald Slesinger
200 East 74th Street, New York, New York

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Joshua Snow House is a one and a half story Cape Cod "house-and-a-half" of wood. The rectangular house faces south with an early ell to the north and modern additions to the west. The south facade is clapboard; all others are shingled. The house was built in the 1820's or 30's and is surrounded by residential lawns and planting.

The house is in excellent condition with over-all dimensions of 26' on the south by 28' on the east.

The underpinnings are red brick. The walls are plank construction with exterior clapboards and interior plaster on the south side and wood shingles and plaster on the others. The frame is post and beam. There are small red brick stoops at all the exterior doors. There is a main chimney in the center of the main house, as well as ones for the north and west ells.

All exterior doors have six panels. The door to the north, now to the north ell, has a four light transom. The windows are not original, but are 6/6 light double hung replacements. All windows have exterior blinds.

The gable roof has wood shingles and a box cornice. The roof construction is not visible now. One large modern north dormer has windows for the second floor.

The first floor of the main house has a center south-front door, an entry and stair hall. To the west of this hall is a small bedroom, to the east is a large primary room. To the rear or north of these rooms is the original kitchen; the old kitchen is flanked on its east side by a small bedroom and a pantry. To the north of the old kitchen is an ell. This ell was built in two stages, the first no doubt as a summer kitchen and the northernmost as a utility shed. The earlier part is the modern kitchen and the other part is a utility room. The west ell contains modern bedrooms and a bath. The second floor of the main house contains three modern bedrooms and a bath. There is a loft over the north ell.

JOSHUA SNOW HOUSE
Architectural Information
page 2

The main house has a center stair running from the south front door to the center of the second floor. The north ell has a stair to the loft over it. Both stairs seem to be original in their locations and are steep. Flooring is random width planking ranging up to 12".

The walls and ceilings are plastered. Wainscoting is used in the southeast room, the old kitchen and the kitchen bedroom. This wainscoting is painted wood and the chair rail also serves as a window stool. The mantels in the old kitchen and in the southeast room are original and are intact. They are large in scale and show Federal influence. All interior doors are six panel painted wood. Their hardware is iron lift latch and hinge.

Lighting is by modern electric lamps. The house has central heating and fireplaces are open in the old kitchen and the southeast room.

The house overlooks North Pamet Road from a small hill. There is a small wood house to the east of the house; behind it is a privy. To the southeast of the house is an old barn that has been remodeled into a garage. A modern asphalt drive is to the west of the house.

Prepared by:

Donald B. Myer

Donald B. Myer
National Park Service
Cape Cod Survey II
Truro field office
July 27, 1962

149
17-1-

RUTH SNOW HOUSE
House #15
North Pamet Road, Truro

Present Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Slesinger

Permanent Address: (As of September, 1962) 200 E. 74th St., N.Y., N.Y.

The house is owned jointly by Donald Slesinger and Dorothy Eaton Avery Slesinger.

Present Use of the Building: The house is used mainly as a summer home but although often occupied at different times during the year.

The Slesingers bought the house from Kenneth McKenna ⁱⁿ about 1949. The Slesingers has been renting the house for several ^{since 1945} years before that date.

Date of erection. According to Mrs. Slesinger, it is her recollection from what she has been told that the house was built about 1820--perhaps a little earlier or perhaps a little later, and that it was originally built by the man who lived in the house known as the Parsonage, and was built for a bridal couple, perhaps for his daughter, and that the original occupants were named Snow.

The house was originally a house and a half with two windows on the south front of the east room. The east room has a wainscoting with panels in it with a rather sophisticated design, continuous chairrail coinciding with the window stools. All the details in this room suggest a degree of sophistication and elegance following the federal style. The west side of the east room is complete, a 6-panelled door covered with sash door above and a 4-panelled door beneath and with a large fireplace with pilasters and a break in the entablature suggesting again the federal style. This fireplace ought to be photographed. It is one of the largest and one of the most competent of this kind of design which we have seen.

Ruth Snow (Slesinger) House - cont.

The borning room has a simpler version of the wainscoting that you find in the front room. The original kitchen is all there, the correct size, with a fireplace with mitered surrounds, a molding forming a mitered surround, quite large in scale, with a shelf and pilaster blocks above it. The pilaster blocks did not correspond to the lines around the molding of the fireplace. This is a type which we find often about 1830, although this one appears to be not only larger but perhaps a bit older. The fireplace in the original kitchen ought to be photographed as well.

The west room of the house was very small. The fireplace there has been removed. The house has been considerably enlarged on the west side with the addition of several rooms and bathrooms. There is an early ell on the north side of the house containing a modern kitchen. The joists are exposed in that room. They appear to have been reused and are sawn joists.

Mrs. Slesinger has a written history of the building prepared by a friend of hers, I think perhaps by a former owner. This is in New York and she will attempt to get it and let us use it. She recalls from that that the house was dated about 1820.

On the grounds there is one good outbuilding in good repair with a roof construction similar to that which we find from 1820 and onwards, covered with shingles on the exterior, a battened door, now painted white. Mrs. Slesinger does not know what the building was originally used for but it was some kind of farm building, a shop or corn house or something like that. Mary Gray on South Pamet Road should be able to say what the building is. Behind it there is a privy. The privy has shingled exterior walls and a steep⁷ much like the one at the Ambrose Snow house.



Dymally

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Address S. Parrot Rd

Use Residence

Use Residence

Owner _____

Public no

Education _____ Military affairs _____

Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____

Literature _____ Indians _____

Music _____ Development of town/city _____

Law 30 Style semi-rustic

Source of date observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____

Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End ^{exterior} Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 across front PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: porch shingled

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

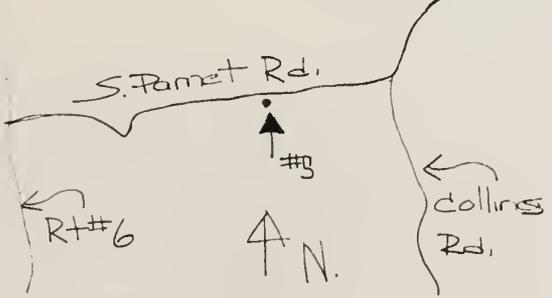
Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 2/1 3/3

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____

Property has _____ feet frontage on street 69-505 - 69-506

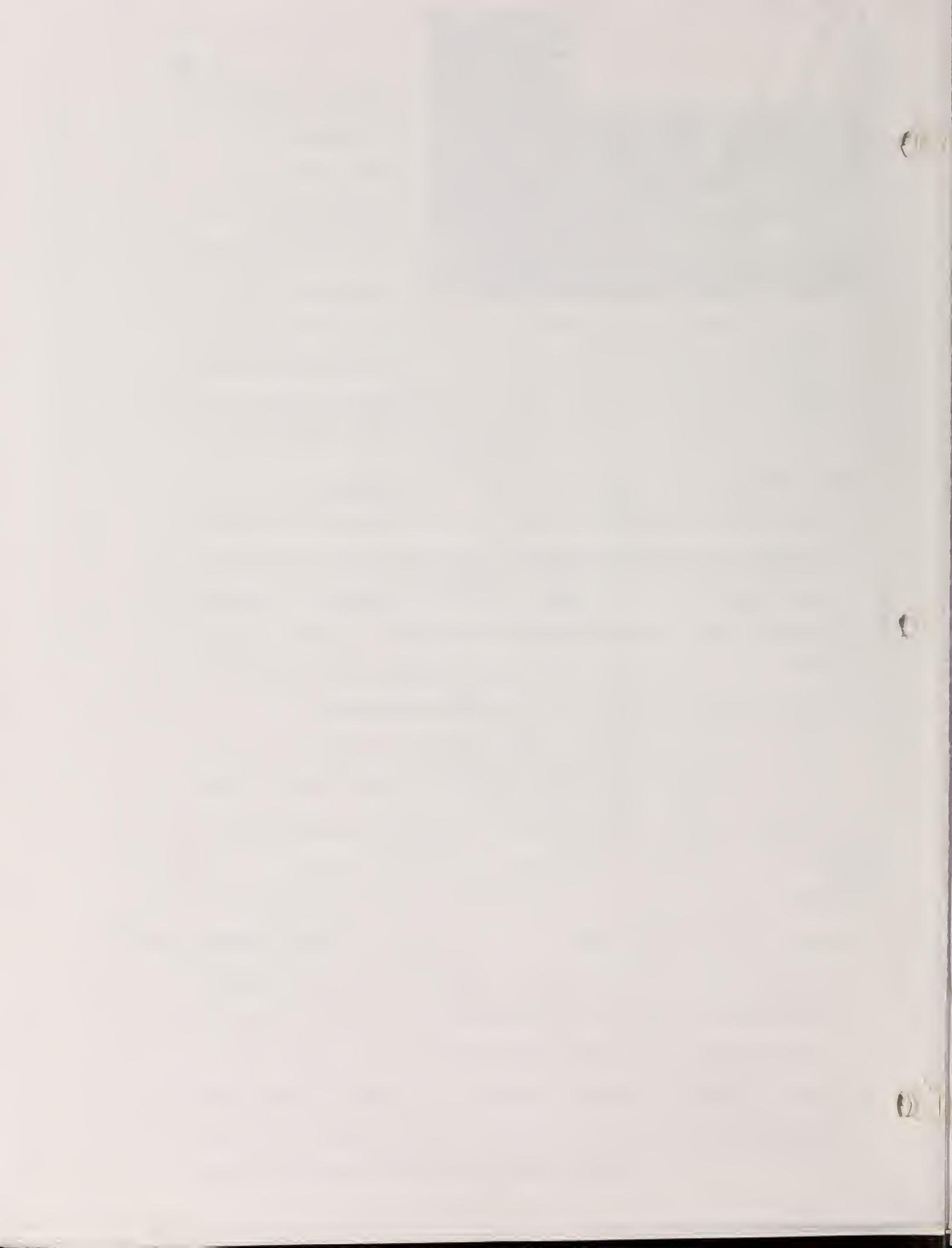


Recorder Melissa Marie Soren

For Mass. Historical Commission

Photo # 89 Date July 28, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro
ess off North Pamet Road
oric Name Congregational Parsonage

Present Residence
Original Residence

DESCRIPTION
c1820*
ce Rich, Shebnah. Truro---CapeCod
e Federal

itect unknown

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings attached garage and shed

Major Alterations (with dates) Restored
in mid 60's. Garage & shed added

Condition Excellent

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 1.83

Setting Between Route 6 & Cape Cod
National Seashore at end of a long
heavily treed driveway on a small
hill with well groomed lawns

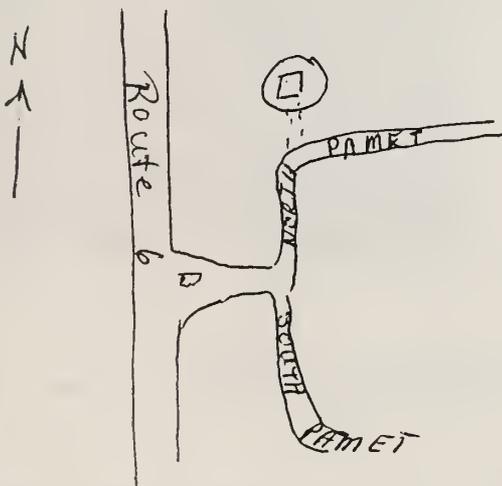
Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 25 November 1986

*real estate ad says c1750

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This Federal house is one of three or four sea captain's houses in the town of Truro. It is square, balanced, handsome, dignified. It has a shallow hip roof, large central chimney. The cornice is narrow, architraves simple. Windows upstairs are 6/6, downstairs 9/6. It has a handsome doorway with flat pilasters, a broad cornice above with decorative molding. The door has four lights on either side and a decorative fan shaped light above. There are louvered shutters on the facade, none elsewhere. A one story ell extends to the west. The house at some time was extended to the rear. A picture window is in one of the upstairs rooms of the extension. The interior has handsome paneling. There are ten rooms, 3½ baths, random width floors. The dining room has a fireplace and a bee hive oven. There is also a fireplace in the living room. The garage is so designed that it may be used as a studio. It has a large skylight and is heated.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Benjamin Dyer, the first verified owner of the house was a sea captain and may have had the house built from English plans used for other "captain's" houses in the area. He married Dinah Davis in 1816. Their daughter, Elizabeth Bicknel Dyer was born in 1820. She married George W. Blake of Boston in 1840 and appears to have lived there until his death about ten years later. The 1850 census shows Benjamin (56) and Dinah (53) and their five children including Elizabeth D. Blake (29) and four others aged 8 - 24 living in this house. In addition, a clergyman, Edman W. Noble, boarded there. Noble, born in 1811, was a graduate of Williams and Andover Theological Seminary and came to the Truro Congregational Church in 1849 where he remained until 1883. The young widow and the young clergyman married and appear to have lived on in the Dyer homestead. Noble purchased the house from the Benjamin Dyer estate. The Congregational Church purchased it from him and it was continued as a parsonage with no change of tenants. After the Nobles left the town had declined in economic viability and population to a shocking extent. The church was able to find ministers from time to time who used the parsonage and paid ten dollars monthly rent. In 1937 the Congregational Church sold the parsonage to Robert Nathan, well known American author, and he refurbished it and added the garage. Portrait of Jennie was one of the books written while he lived here. In the early 1960's the house was purchased by Adrian Murphy (1905-1984), artist and former president of CBS Radio. He

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Provincetown Advocate Septemper 6, 1984
Rich, Shebna. Truro --- Cape Cod, Landmarks and Seamarks. Lothrop, 1883
Vital Recors of Truro
Census of 1850

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

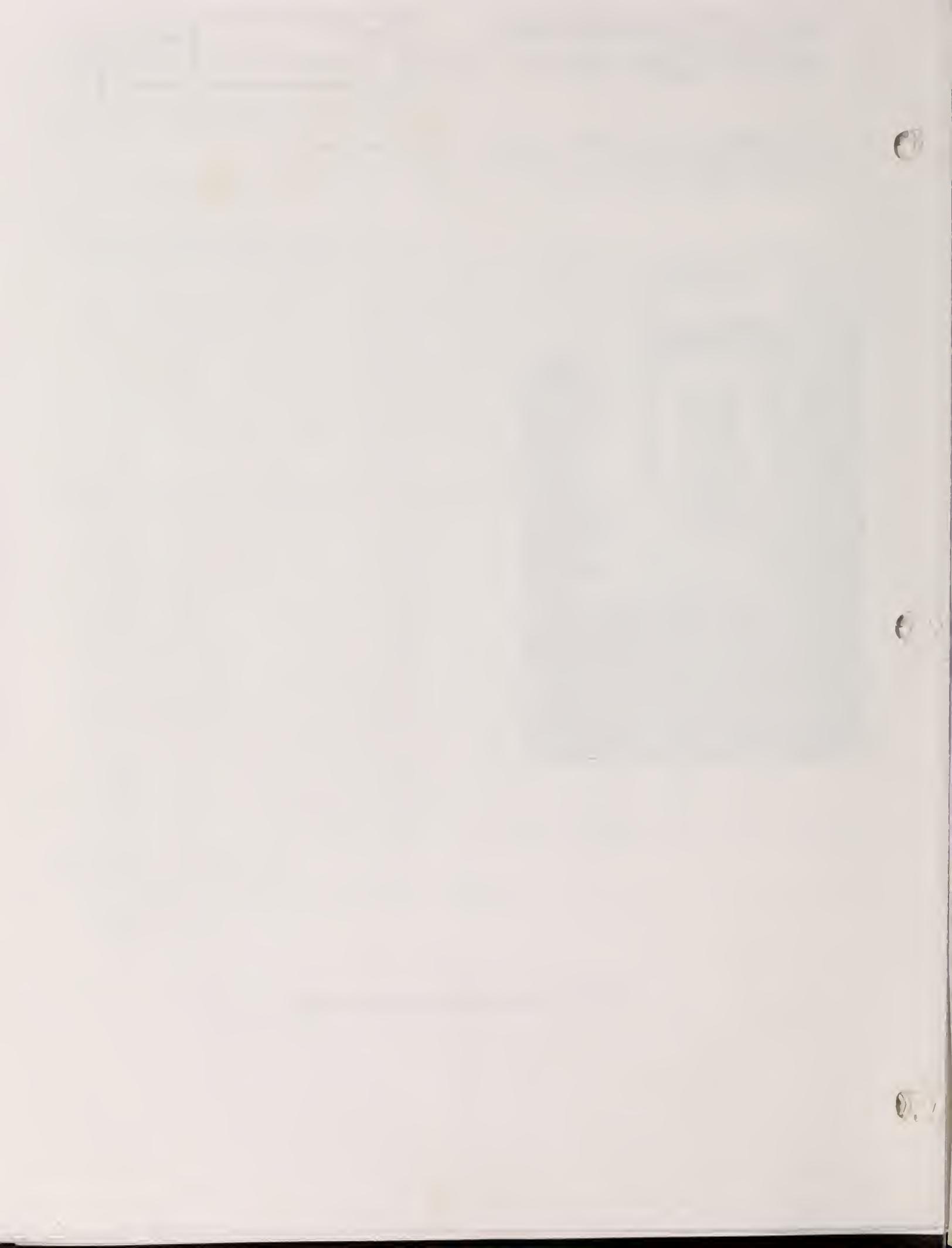
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: I-225
Property Name: Congregational Parsonage	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued)
the visualization and scenario for Futuraman, the General Motors exhibit at
the 1964 New York World's Fair.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom





BINDER & COVER
Vincent, AL 35178

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area <u>120-127, 806-7, 908</u>	Area no. <u>J</u>
---	----------------------

vn Truro

name of area (if any) (Hogs Back/Fisher Beach) Cape Cod Rd, Fisher Rd

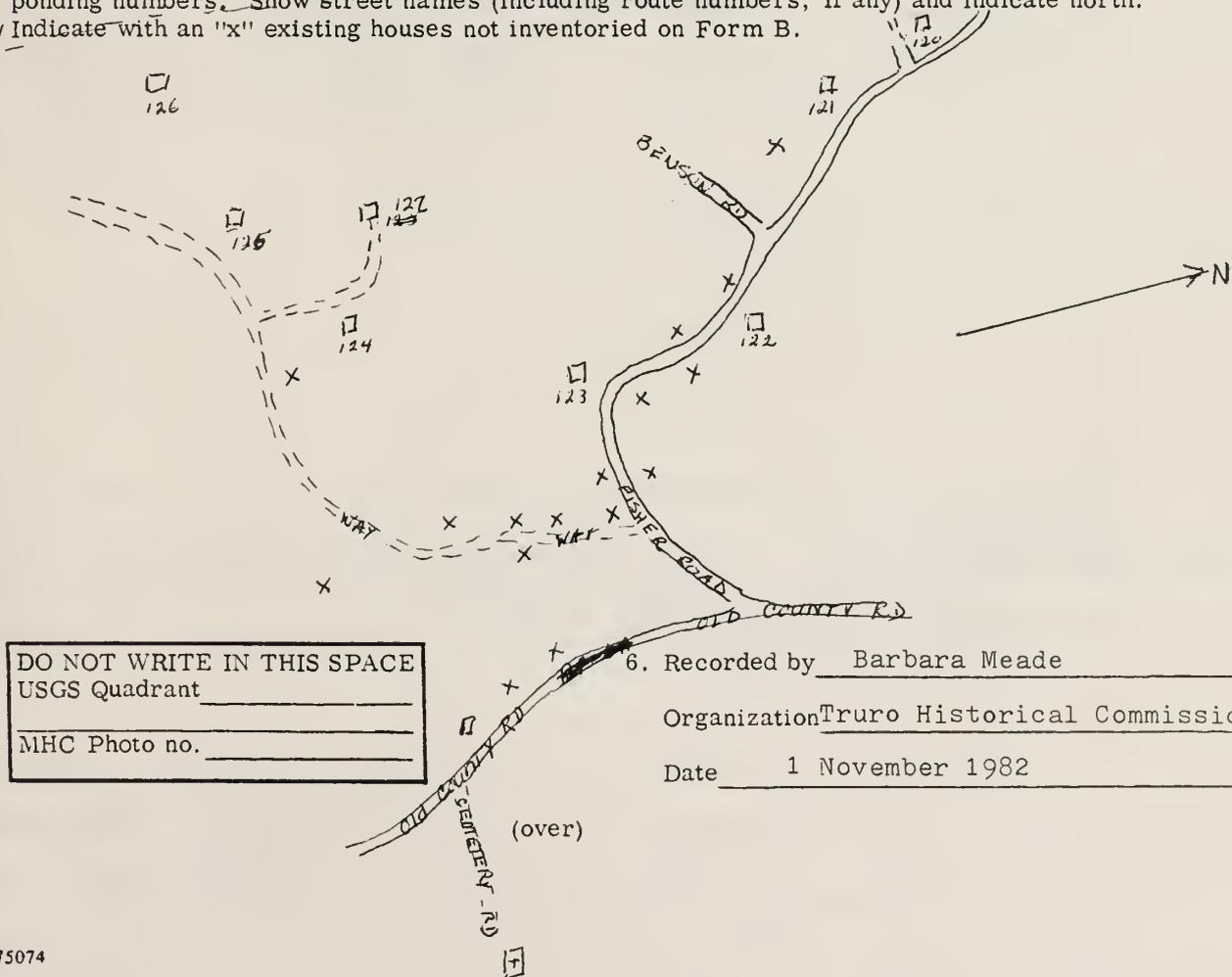
general date or period 1750-1840

area uniform (explain):
style? Cape Cod Colonial and Federal
condition? Most houses are maintained, but some are abandoned
type of ownership? all private
use? all residential (some seasonal)



5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.

Cape Cod Bay



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 1 November 1982

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Deyo reports that in 1703 "a division of lands near Hogs Back was made, which reveals the fact that this knoll had been previously named and was a well known landmark." The area is described in 1794 as follows: "The part of the township south of Pamet river, adjoining the bay, is called Hog's Back. The houses, thirty-five in number, are built in valleys between the hills; but there is no collection of them which is entitled to the name of a village." And so it is today. It was informally a part of South Truro when the train station and post office were there, but continues as a number of old houses with newer ones interspersed with no real affinity for one another. This area has been likened in its terrain to the Scottish highlands. Traditionally the name is supposed to have been given to the land by British sailors. Shebna Rich goes on to say "There is a peculiarly shaped hill in that part of the town near the shore, which was then covered with a ridge of pine-trees. The real or fancied resemblance of these trees along the crest of the hill, suggested the contour and bristling equipage of the equine in question. So the Britishers said Hog's Back....There is no doubt it was named from this local resemblance, probably by the English fishermen at an early day, and as the record indicates, was first used in its strict local sense, but for nearly a hundred years it has embraced the whole south part of town. There was a time when the term 'Hogsbacker' was resented, but the thrift enterprise and independence of the people at a later date, made them proud of the distinction."

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

1. Topographical description of Truro, in the County of Barnstable, 1794.
2. Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts.
H. W. Blake and Company, 1890
3. Rich, Shebna. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop and Company, 1883

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

J

120

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Fisher Road

Local Name Jacob Rich House

Present residence

Original same

DATE

c. 1800-20

visual inspection

(altered) Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) Modern
greenhouse, decks, ells & dormers.

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .64

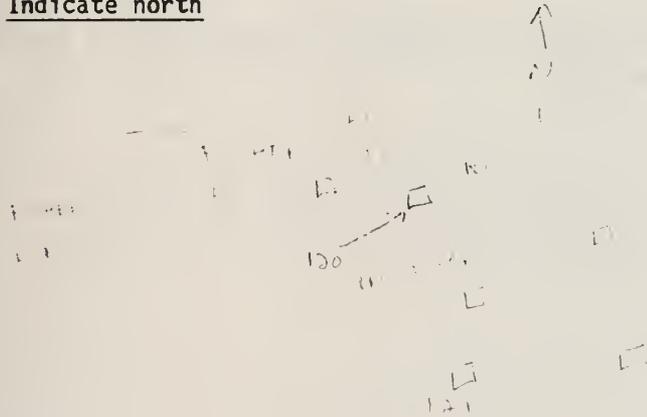
Setting Small shady lot, house
faces South.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a much altered Federal cape, its form obscured by a modern greenhouse, decks, ells, and dormers. Some original details remain, such as the doorway and the box cornice, but its character has been drastically altered.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was another of the many houses in South Truro owned by the Rich family. Jacob Rich, inspector of fish according to the 1850 census, lived here. He had several sons born in the 1820's and 30's who were mariners and traders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

J

121



Truro

Fisher Road

Historic Name Sears Rich House

Present residence

Original same

ESTABLISHMENT

c. 1790-1810

visual inspection

Federal Case

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric beaded clap boards/
shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) modern

additions at East and North

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.3 acres

Setting Faces South on large

lot with driveway approaching from
Northeast.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a well preserved Federal cape with modern additions to the east and north. It is a fairly high style cape: it has a molded box cornice with a molding also on the fascia; the windows have molded hoods; the clapboards are beaded; and, the focus of the facade is the pilastered doorway with its arched fanlight, one of very few in Truro. The additions are set back to minimize their impact on the facade.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the Sears Rich house. Rich, born 1808, was a mariner and one of many Riches in the area. He and his wife, Thankful, had six sons, most of whom were mariners. It remained in the Rich family throughout the 19th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Town

Form No:

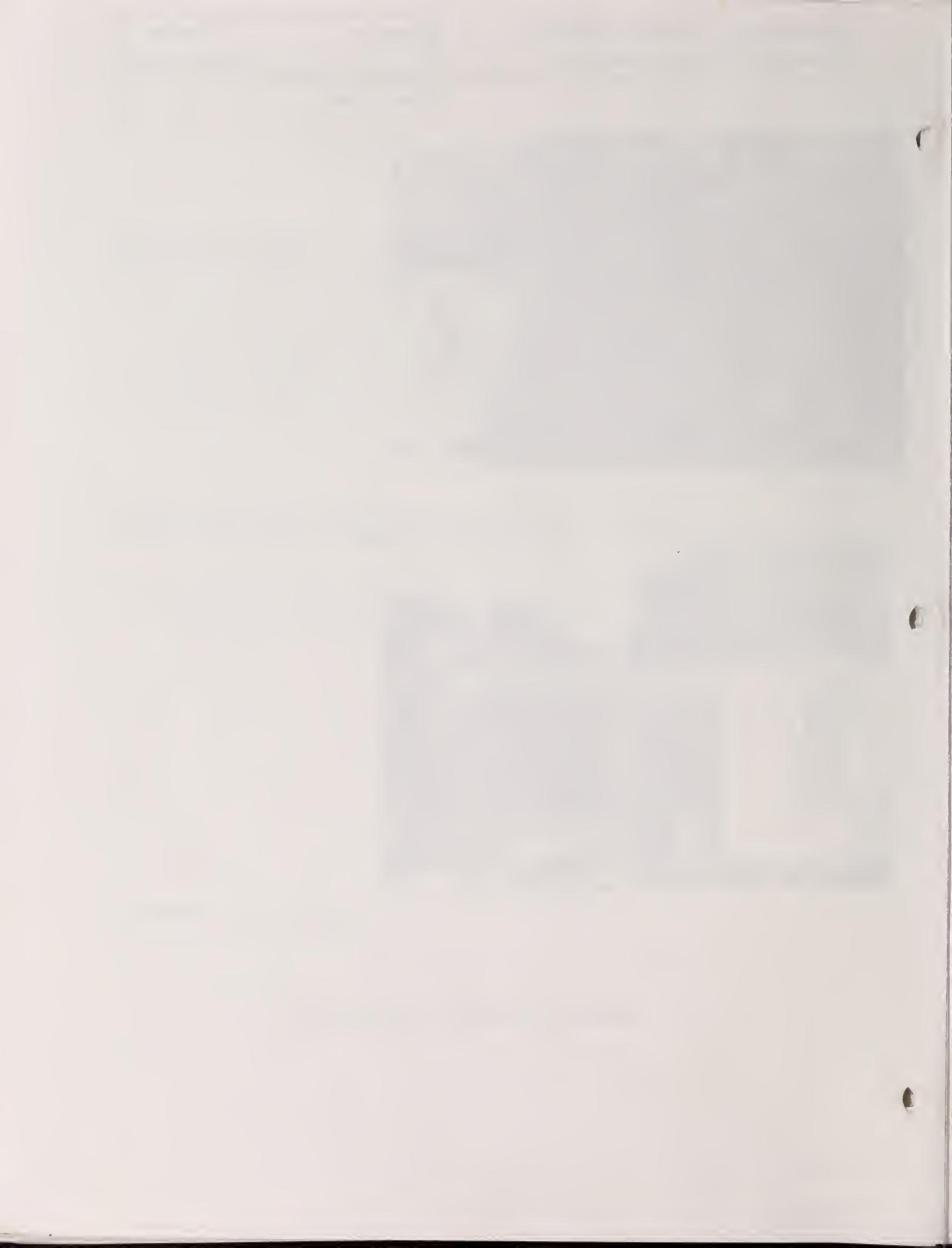
5 121

Property Name:

Continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Fisher

Name Hamilton-Rich House

Present residence

Original same

DATE

c. 1700-1810

visual inspection

Federal 3/4 case

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric Shingles

Outbuildings shed

Major Alterations (with dates) West ell,

Mid 19th C; NE ell, late 20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 1.3

Setting Faces South with shed

to West near road.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a simple, fairly typical Federal cape with side ells. The west ell dates to c. 1860-80 and the east ell is late 20th century. Some moldings and trim have been replaced in this century, as were the sash, but the main house maintains most of its original details.

A turn of the century shed sits west of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the home of Salathiel and Lydia Hamilton, a farming family. Hamilton was born in 1812 and had a small farm here. The Rich family bought it by 1880.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



photo here)

- BUILDING SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Secretary, State House, Boston

Structure historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry _____ |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention _____ |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication _____ |
| Education | Military affairs _____ |
| Government | Religion/philosophy _____ |
| Literature | Indians _____ |
| Music | Development of town/city _____ |

#31

		26
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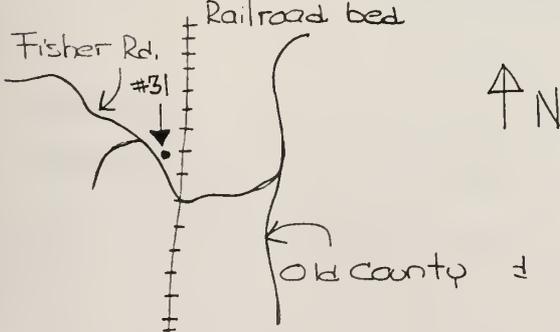
2. Town Troy
 Street address Fisher Road
 Name _____
 Original use Residence
 Present use Residence
 Present owner _____
 Open to public no
 Date 1969 Style Cape house 2 1/2
 Source of date observation
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick & concrete
 WALL COVER: Wood shingles Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard added before
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular main house & wing Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____
 FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: plain
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied large & small 2/2, 2/1
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

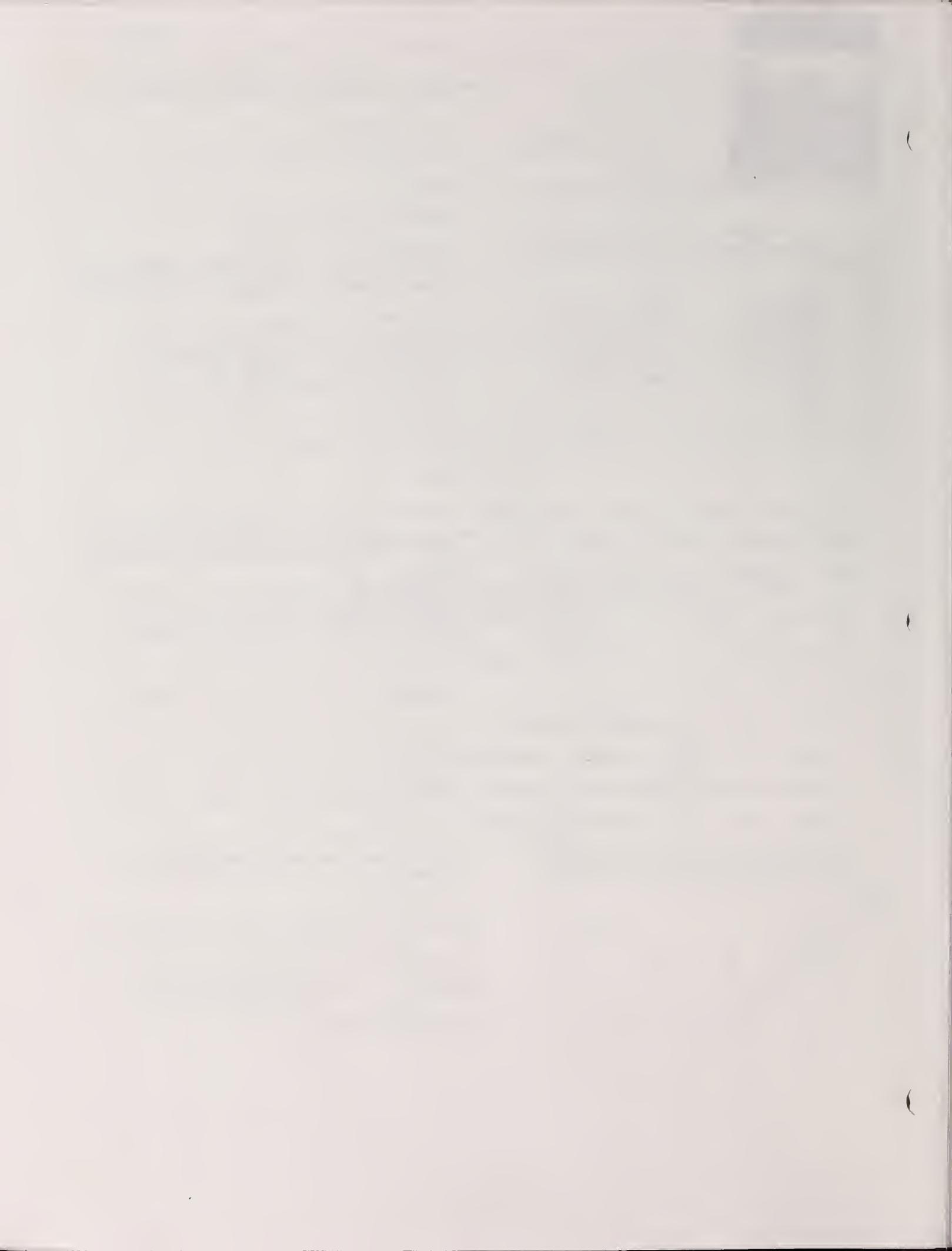
5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69-584
 Recorder MMMS
 For mtc
 Photo # 17 Date July 31, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



J

123

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Fisher Road

c Name Rich House

resent residence

riginal same

TION

c. 1835-50

visual inspection

Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage, shed/privy

Major Alterations (with dates) front entry,
rear ell, picture window (late 20th C)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 5.9 acres

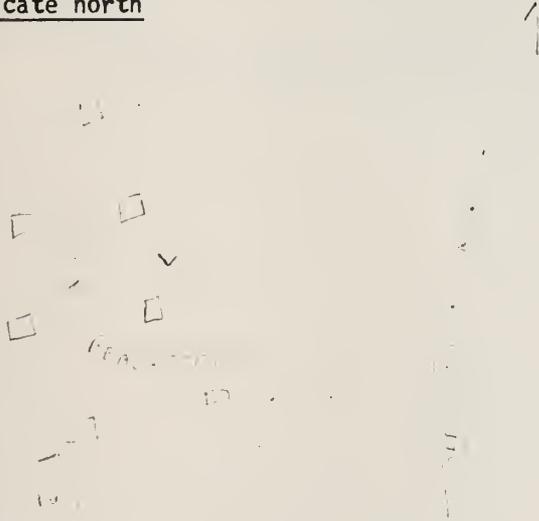
Setting House faces North (to
the street); driveway
at North of large corner
lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE Wellfleet

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE 1:2500

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a vernacular gable front-lateral ell Greek Revival. It does not display the elaborate cornice or doorways found on most of Truro's other Greek Revivals. Major alterations include a front entry and rear ell from c. 1958 and a later picture window, as well as 2/2 sash.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was one of many in the area to be owned by a Rich family. This Rich may have been Lumbert Rich, b. 1811, who was a farmer.

)
)

)
)
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

J

124



Truro

off Fisher Road

Local Name

Present residence

Original same

Construction

c. 1815-1835

visual inspection

Federal cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) large

modern rear additions

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 2.1

Setting house faces South on

large open lot reached

by long dirt road; bay

is to West.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a small, mostly intact 3/4 Federal cape with large modern additions to the rear. Built c.1820-40 it has a box cornice, 9/6 sash in protruding frames, a pilastered doorway and six-panel door. Large modern windows now occupy the west gable. A two story ell connects to a late 20th century rear addition.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was in the Cobb family, they being one of the larger maritime families in South Truro. This was probably owned by Andrew Cobb, born 1817, and his wife Salley, who had three sons. It was later in the Madruca family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Area 5	Form no. 125
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street. Boston. MA 02108

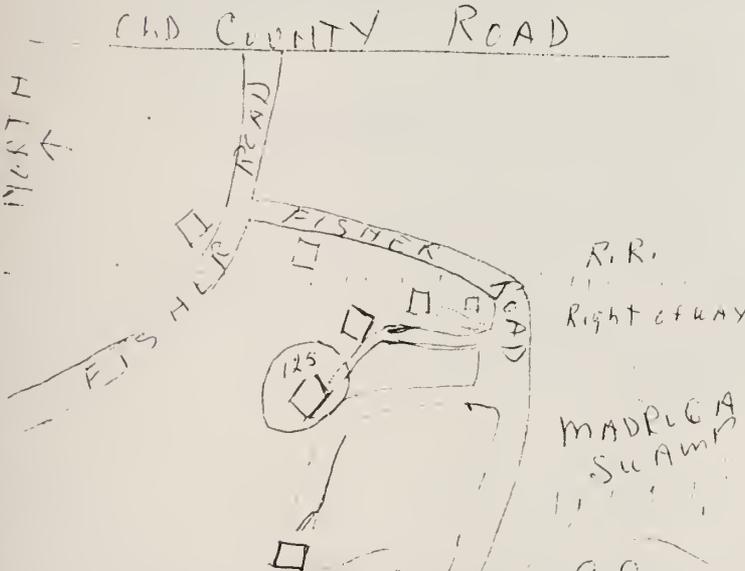


TURO
 ss FISHER ROAD
 ic Name SOUTH TURO
 iginal Homestead
 resent same
 ship: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 iginal owner ANDREW C. COBB

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date c 1816
 Source Barnstable Registry of Deeds
 Style 3/4 Georgian Cape
 Architect ANDREW COBB
 Exterior wall fabric Aluminum Siding
 Outbuildings - 0 -



Major alterations (with dates) _____
ELL added west end of
house approx 1837
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 8 acres more or less
 Setting RURAL - HILLS
Rolling to Cape Cod Bay

Recorded by Ruth Jacobs C.C. BAY
 Organization Trust Historical Comm
 Date Feb. 1982

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Cobbins COBB CARVED NAME ON KITCHEN SHELF WHICH IS NOW OVER DOORWAY TO ADDED WEST WING

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Decd 1837 - Cape Cod Bay called "Barnstable Bay"

From Vital Records of the Town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849, literally transcribed under the direction of George Ernest Bowman. Published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants at the Societ's House, 9 Walnut Street, Boston, Massachusetts 1933.

Andrew Collins Cobb son of John and Marsrey Cobb born Aug 8, 1785
Andrew Collins Cobb and Patty Rich of Truro married December 24, 1807
Andrew Collins Cobb died November 4, 1816 in the West Indies (St. Peters Guadeloupe)

Collins Cobb son of Andrew and Patty born August 19, 1808

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Andrew Cobb bought from John Cobb 3-1-1808 - land
" John Cobb Jr 6-3-1816 - land
Patty Collins Cobb from Andrew's widow (Patty) April 26, 1837 - Ref 36.15.57
Orin Cobb from Mother (Ruth) Aug 12, 1889 - Ref 180/448
Oliver Cobb from Orin Cobb Sept 30, 1892 - Ref 200/354
Mary Lane from Oliver 11-18-92 Book 204 pg. 372
" D Baker from Mary Lane 9-4-1899 Ref 239/397 / Denise from Baker Ref 351-67 10-20-1916

20M-2/80

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

J

126



Truro

off Fisher Road

Name Edward Hopper House

Present residence

Original residence-studio

DATE

1930

Cape Cod Times 12/18/80

20th C. Vernacular Cape

Architect Edward Hopper

Exterior Wall Fabric shingled

Outbuildings garage (1930)

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ **Date** _____

Acreage 5.3

Setting Faces west; Overlooks

the bay, hilltop site with garage

to the east at the foot of the hill.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets National Register criteria by its association with a notable and important person, Edward Hopper, who was an internationally known artist.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house was built in 1930 and designed by the artist Edward Hopper as his summer home and studio. It is based on the standard Cape form in massing, form and details. The distinguishing feature is the large north facing window which supplied Hopper his light to paint by. A garage sits at the base of the hill. The house occupies a hilltop perch overlooking Cape Cod Bay, and apart from the rear deck, has not been altered greatly- it appears as Hopper designed, built, and lived in it.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Edward Hopper designed and built this as his summer house in 1930. The New York artist and his wife Josephine spent nearly every summer thereafter in Truro (actually 6 months here, six in New York). From here he painted works such as "Cobb's Barn, South Truro," "Cape Cod Evening," "Portrait of Orleans," "Solitude," "Highland Light", and "Cape Cod Afternoon." The Cape and this home/studio clearly played an important role in the work of this internationally renowned artist for the last three decades of his life. His paintings now hang in galleries around the world, including a large collection at the Guggenheim.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: TRURO	Form No: J 126
Property Name: Edw. Stopper House	

... being continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

J

127



Tree

off Fisher Road

Name Cobb Homestead

Present residence

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1835

old owner

Federal Cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) Modern

rear additions (1980's)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 3.96

Setting Long lot reached by a

long dirt road; house faces south

overlooking rolling hills and the

bay to the west

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by

Organization

Date

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Very similar to J-124, this simple Federal cape has had several alterations. It has an enclosed central entry and modern rear additions. The windows are 9/6 in protruding frames.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was in the Cobb family, and was probably built by them. Elisha Cobb lived here in 1858. Born in 1813, he was a mariner, like most of the Cobbs and most of the men in town at that time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

J	806
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.

Truro

Cemetery Road South Truro

Pine Grove Cemetery

p: Public

Private

720 burials
 20 monuments & obelisks
 367 stones
 8 markers

ION

ate number of stones (above)

Earliest death date 1799

Latest death date still in use

Landscape Architect (if known)

Condition good: cast iron pipe

fence with granite piers; well-maintained lots.

Acreage

Setting Long dirt road leads to

site surrounded by locust, scrub pines, etc.; brick vault to East. .4 miles east of Old County Road.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK Describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers.

This cemetery has the typical mix of mid 19th century, marble stones (most pointed arches) and 20th century granite slabs. It also has many late 18th and early 19th century slate, mostly square-shouldered stones with willow and urn carvings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain religious affiliations, major period of use and evaluate historical importance of burial ground within the community.

The Pine Grove Cemetery has stones from the major families of South Truro including the Rich and Ryder families. It dates back to approximately 1799.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM E - BURIAL GROUNDS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

1. Town Truro
Location 1000 ft N. of Prince Valley Rd. E
East of Old County Rd Pine Grove Cem.
Name _____

Religious affiliation _____

Owner _____

Condition: Well kept up _____ Neglected _____
(if neglected, explain how) _____

Who has further information about burial ground?

(Address) _____

What type information: lot plans _____ inscriptions _____
gravestone descriptions _____ other _____

Approx. number gravestones _____

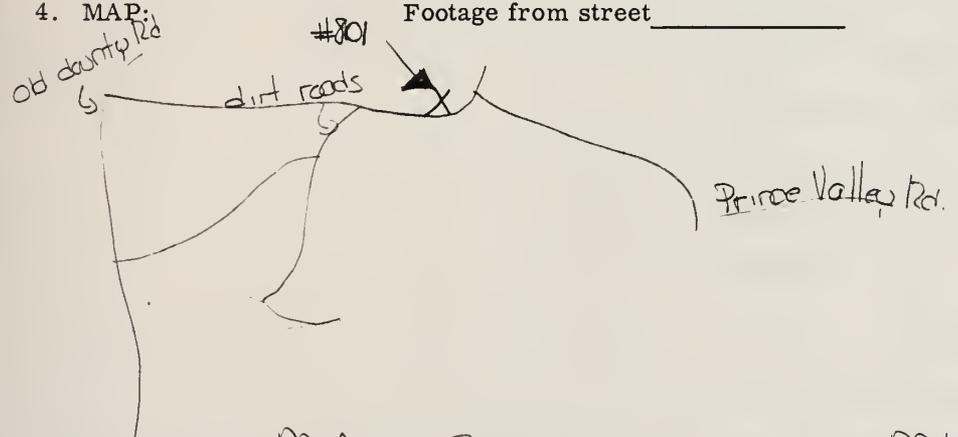
Earliest death date _____

Most recent death date _____

2. HISTORY OF BURIAL GROUND

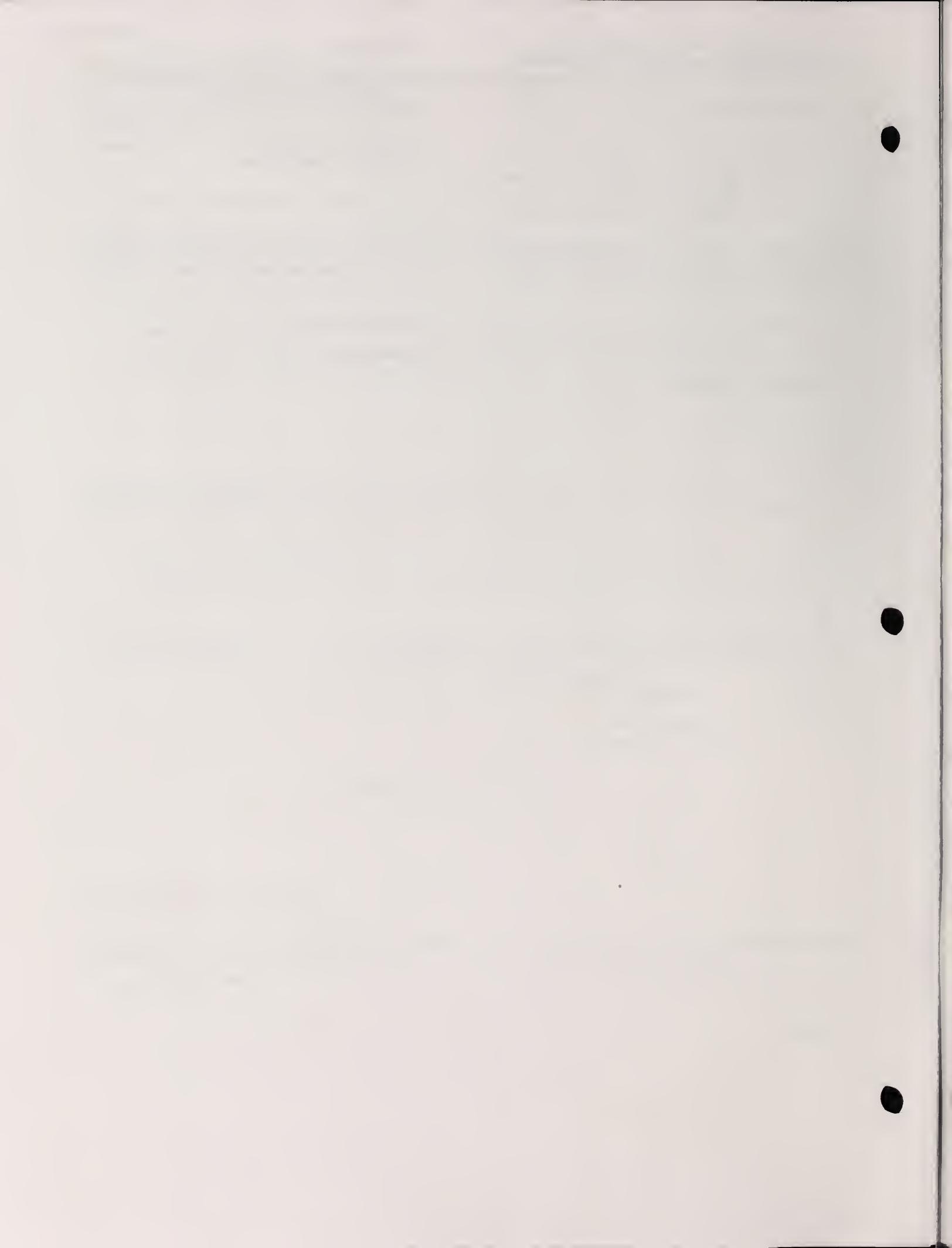
3. MONUMENTS-Overall condition: upright _____ fallen (approx. no.) _____ inscription legibility _____

4. MAP: Footage from street _____



Name of Recorder Melissa Sorenson Organization MHC Date 6 Sept 69

For MHC use: USGS _____ Form # 146



J	908
---	-----

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro
Old County Road
South Truro Meetinghouse
 Marker

p: Public
 Private

Object (check one):

monument
 fountain
 milestone
 boat
 composition
 shrine
 marker
 other (specify) _____

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate North.

DESCRIPTION

Date 1988

Source visual inspection

Designer/Sculptor (if known): _____

Material bronze plaque on granite

Alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 1.0

Setting Approximately 100' west

of road on crassy lot, surrounded
by wooden rail.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe architectural importance of object and evaluate in terms of other similar objects within the community.

The South Truro Methodist Church was built in 1794 near the site of the South Truro Cemetery. In 1851 a second building replaced the original. It was a large Greek Revival Church with a Greek Revival parsonage (now E-11). When the Church burnt down in 1940 this marker was placed by the Truro Neighborhood Association, who owned the building at that time. It is a simple bronze plaque on a large granite boulder.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain historical importance of object and how the object relates to the development of the community.

The South Truro Methodist Church had a strong congregation from its founding in 1794 until the the turn of this century. Its parsonage was not needed and sold (and moved) in 1905. By the late thirties the Truro Neighborhood Association bought the building and was planning its further use when it was destroyed by fire in 1940.

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION (if applicable)

1851 SITE OF 1940
THE SOUTH TRURO
MEETING HOUSE
Destroyed by fire March 21st, 1940
erected by the Truro
Neighborhood Association 1948

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
141-152, 252-253	K



wn Truro

me of area (if any) Whitmanville

reat Hollow)

neral date or period 1840-1870

area uniform (explain):

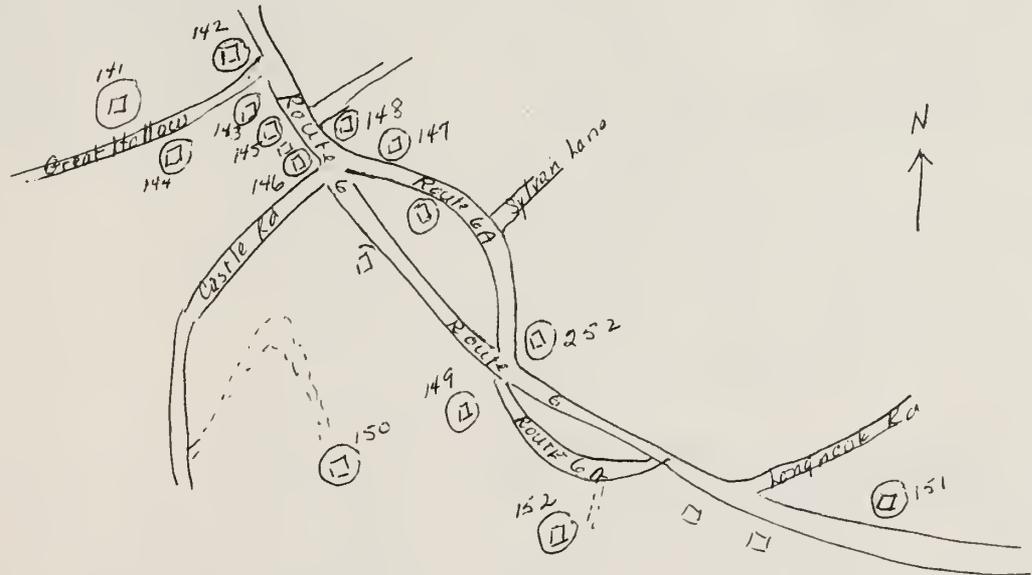
style? No. The older houses are
es others include a Sears Roebuck

condition? fair to good

type of ownership? private

use? Residences, restaurant, store
rental/condominiums

5. Map. Use space below to draw a general map of the area involved. Indicate any historic properties for which individual reports are completed on Forms B thru F, using corresponding numbers. Show street names (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. Indicate with an "x" existing houses not inventoried on Form B.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Barbara A. Meade
Organization Truro Historical Commission
Date 3 December 1985

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Whitmanville was so named only at the turn of the last century. It has no official borders or public significance but it was a convenient appellation to point out a middle area between Truro Center and North Truro. It is at a natural intersection between east-west valleys (Great Hollow and Longnook/Higgins Hollow/ Tother Hollow) and Route 6 running north and south. In the 1870's Pamela Whitman, a widow with nine children of whom several were full grown, sailed from Nova Scotia to Truro. They anchored off Great Hollow where the Bay at that time had deeper water and walked up the road. At that time there were only a few houses along the road. By 1880 she woned one of the fine old houses and she and her hard working children prospered making the Whitmans known and respected in the area. Mrs Whitman opened a rooming house. One of her daughters married Burton S. Hart who ran a lodging house in North Truro. As the years passed he took over the operation of the Whitman House which still operates today. This portion of Route 6 is commercially zoned. Some old buildings have been restored and incorporated into motels, gift shops, etc. Other business people have constructed new strictly functional building. Historic building can be identified if your look for them.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Barnstable County Maps 1858, 1880
Topographical description of Truro, in the county of Barnstable, 1774
Data from the heirs of Pamela Whitman

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
K	141

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

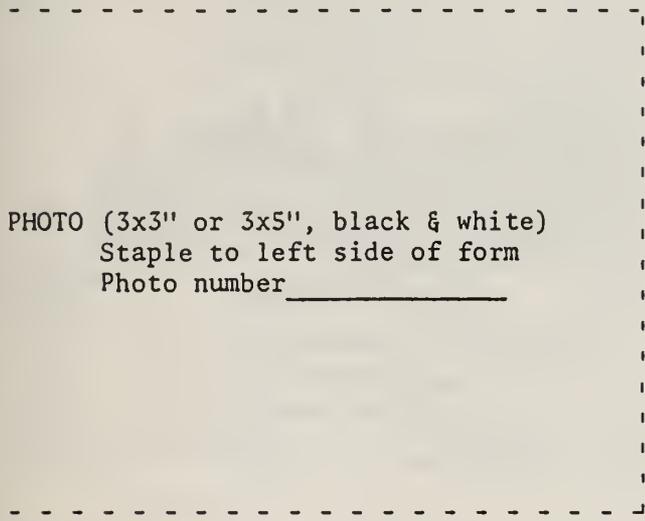


PHOTO (3x3" or 3x5", black & white)
Staple to left side of form
Photo number _____

Town Truro

Address Great Hollow Road

Historic Name The Homestead

Use: Original Residence

Present Residence

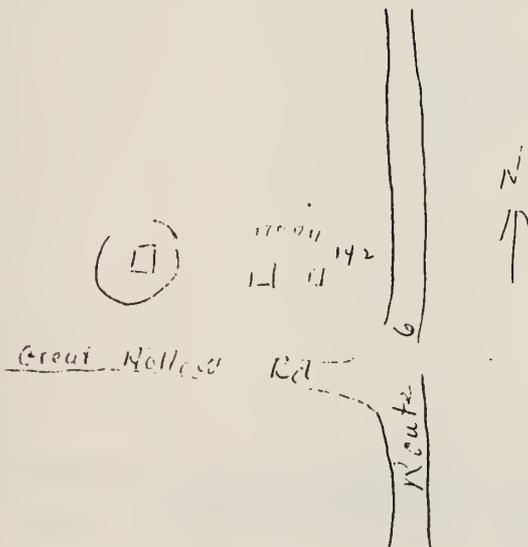
Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner unknown

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1740

Source Cape Codder, May 20, 1948

Style Georgian

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings Garage/barn

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1 acre

Setting Sits back from the road with

old lilac bushes, and old elm

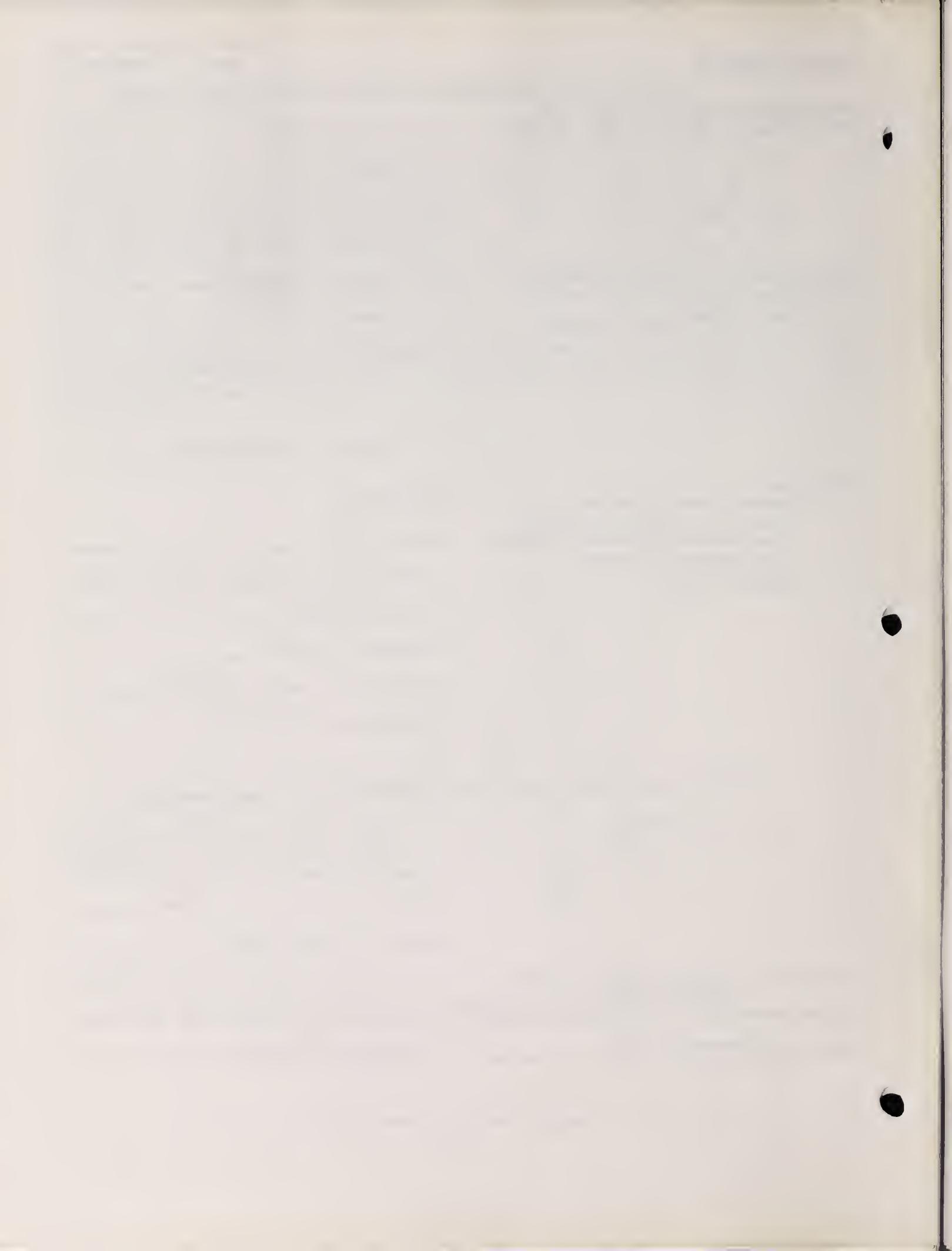
trees in the yard

Recorded by Catherine Woolley and Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

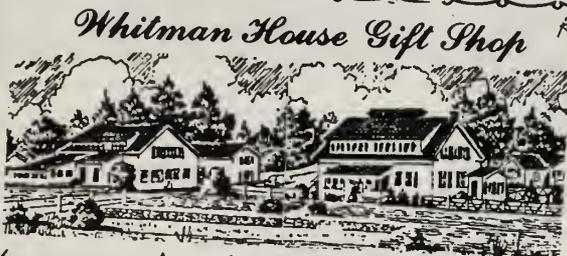
Date 19 November 1986

(Staple additional sheets here)



Area - K	Form no. 142
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Whitman House Gift Shop K-1
Amish Quilts (over 100) which to c
and other country collectibles

Open Daily
10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
- 9 p.m.

— Heirloom Brass Beds —

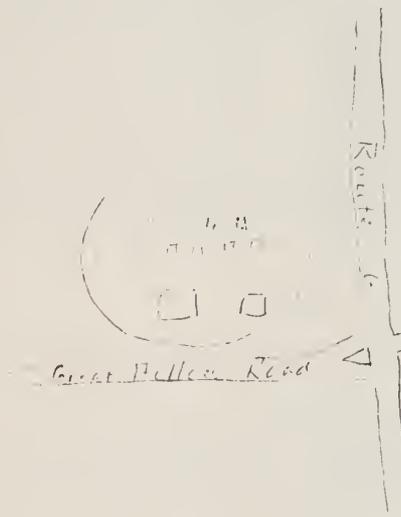
Route 6

Fine dining at the Inn, 5 pm - on
487-1740, 487-3204

No

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Catherine Woolley and Barbara A Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 18 November 1986

Town Truro

Address Great Hollow Road at Route 6

Historic Name Naphtalia Rich House

Use: Original Residence

Present Restaurant

Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Naphtali Rich

DESCRIPTION:

Date c1840

Source Lifespan Naphtali Rich 1800-87

Style Greek Revival

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric Clapboards

Outbuildings Gift shop, seventeen cottages

Major alterations (with dates) too numerous to describe: porch added

1966, barn room 1970

Moved from Bound Brook Date 1900
South Truro

Approx. acreage 3 acres

Setting The Whitman House, giftshop & cottages are on landscaped, manicured property with trees and swimming pool.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Although the front part of the Whitman house is the old Naphthali Rich house and consists of the kitchen wing and six small rooms upstairs, the additions and changes have complicated the architecture so that it defies description. Several parts are from old buildings giving almost a colonial appearance to the restaurant. These are decor more than structure. The gift shop does have architectural integrity. It was originally one of several schools built in Truro in 1856. It was the Longnook School and was located about a half mile from its present location. It is Greek Revival. The entrance has been changed to the center of its long side with the gable facing the restaurant to the west. The interior has been cleared to make room for the shop. There are two rooms upstairs in the story and a half building which show their structural significance (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1868 Panthea Whitman, a widow, sailed from Nova Scotia with her seven sons and three daughters. The ship anchored at Great Hollow where the family disembarked. She bought an old farmhouse for \$300 and with it came 100 acres. The family farmed the land. In 1894 Lemira, daughter of Panthea and wife of William H. Hart, tired of nonpaying guests opened a boarding house. Rates were \$5 for adults and \$3 per week for children and included room and board. In the 1901 Truro Residents Directory we find "Hart, William H., farmer and summer Boarding house". In 1900 (1904) Burton Hart, son of William and Lemira, moved back to Truro from his trolley motorman's job in Boston. He bought and moved the old Naphthalia Rich house to the present location and lived in it. In the late 1920's he took a vacation in New Hampshire where he saw an inn and cottages. He built some cottages and garages and moved buildings to be converted into cottages. There was considerable competition between the Hart enterprise and Corn Hill cottages. Hart bought the Longnook Schoolhouse in 1921 for something over \$700. It was used as additional rooms for the inn and for housing for the staff until its recent conversion to a gift shop. There are now seventeen condominium cottages/ The restaurant has been greatly expanded and is now open from early Spring until late Fall.

Chain of ownership:

Naphthali Rich
Burton Hart
Ruth Hart Taylor (1947)
George Rose (1955)
Burton Rice (1963)
Bob Rice (1985)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Interview with family
Barnstable County Registry of Deeds
1901 Truro Residents Directory
Cemetery Inscriptions, Pine Grove Cemetery, South Truro by the Rich Family
The Cape Codder (newspaper) May 20, 1948



K	142
ESS _____	

Structure has historical connection following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry _____ |
| Architecture | Science/invention _____ |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication _____ |
| Education | Military affairs _____ |
| Government | Religion/philosophy _____ |
| Literature | Indians _____ |
| Music | Development of town/city _____ |

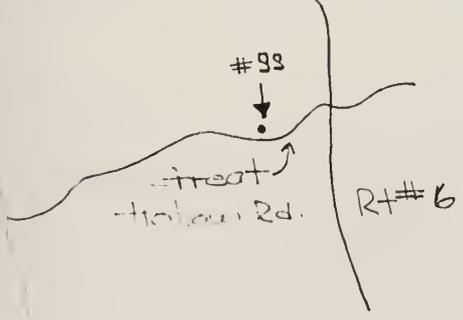
Present use _____
 Present owner _____
 Open to public _____
 Date _____ Style _____
 Source of date _____
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____
 WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony
 FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____
 Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

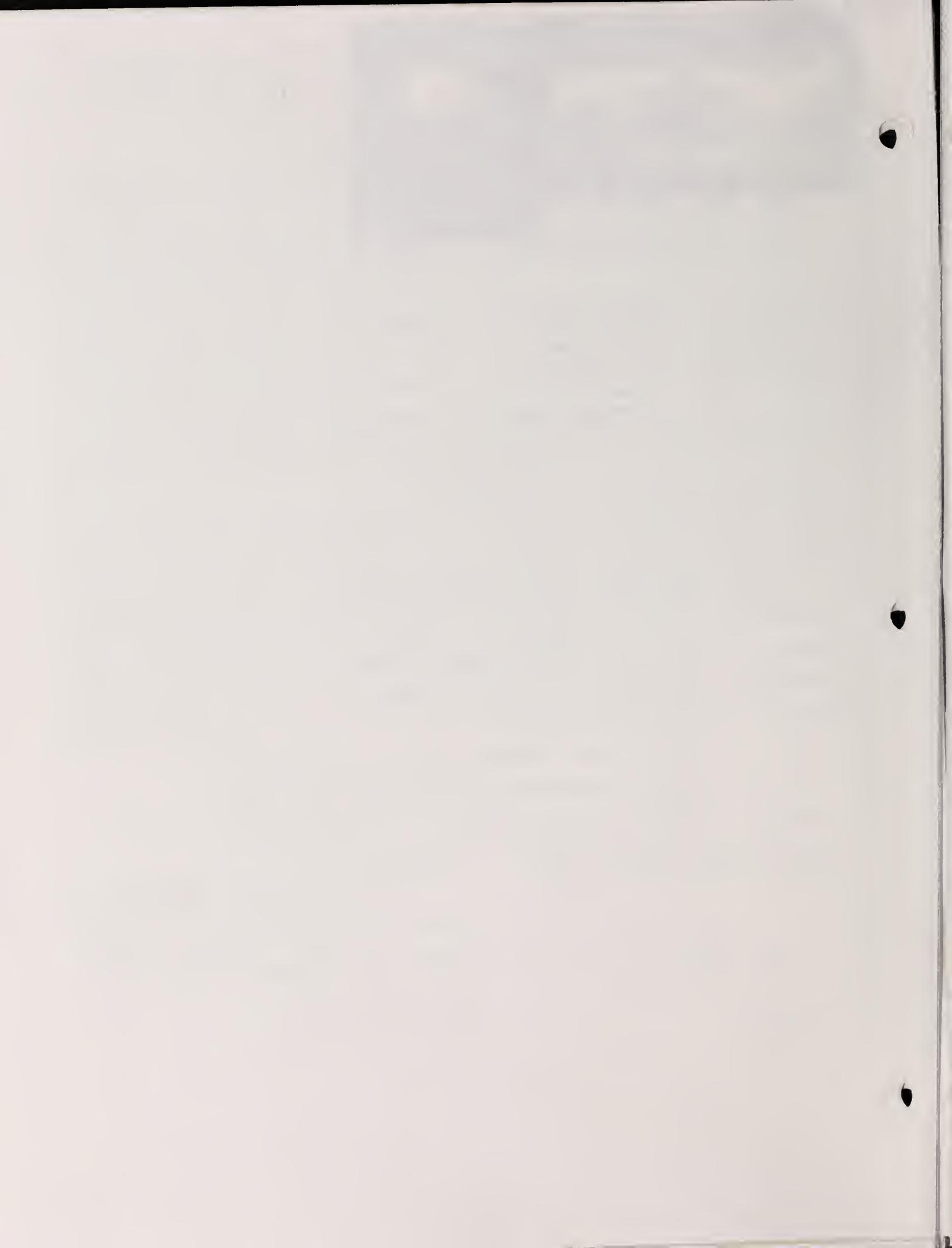


6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69.639, 69.599 . 600

Recorder _____
 For _____
 Photo _____ Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

K

143

Truro

Route 6

c Name Whitman

resent residence

riginal same

TION

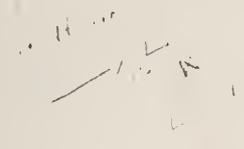
c.1890-1907

maps

vernacular cottage



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage to south

Major Alterations (with dates)

porch , early 20th C

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.06

Setting Sits on corner lot with

driveway and garage to south; busy

street approx. 40' east

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Victorian adaptation of the traditional cape form. It is basically a three bay cape with a rear ell, but is much larger than earlier capes in both height and width. A corbelled chimney sits centered on the ridge. A verandah wraps around the front and sides of the house, with turned posts and sawn brackets. This porch may be original or an early addition. The sash are 6/2.

The house was built for summer use as were almost all houses in Truro of the same era.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This is one of several houses in the immediate area owned by the Whitman family. In addition to being grocers, the Whitmans were involved in the operation of a guest house, at the site of the present Whitman House restaurant.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

K

144

Town Truro

Address Great Hollow Road

Historic Name Rogers House

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1930-50

Source visual inspection

Style 20th century cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .66

Setting Faces north on a large

lot just off of busy Route 6;

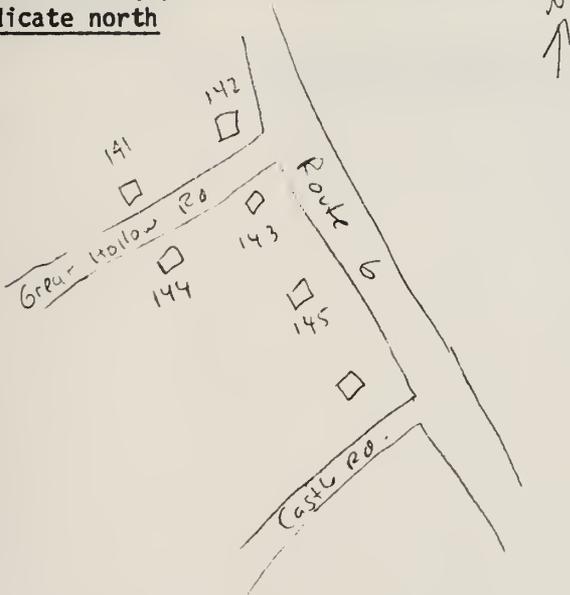
driveway to west

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is an undistinguished early-mid century version of the vernacular cape. Details and proportions are clearly 20th century, and not accurate to the 18th or 19th century models.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Maps indicate the presence of an earlier house here in the 19th century. In 1880 M.E. Rogers was here, and by 1907 dairyman Joe Cabral owned the property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

K

145



Truro

Route 6

c Name Cabral House

resent residence

riginal farmhouse

TION

c.1900-05

maps

Foursquare

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage to south

Major Alterations (with dates)

replacement windows

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.96

Setting Set well back from, and facing

Route 6 on a large (now) wooded lot;

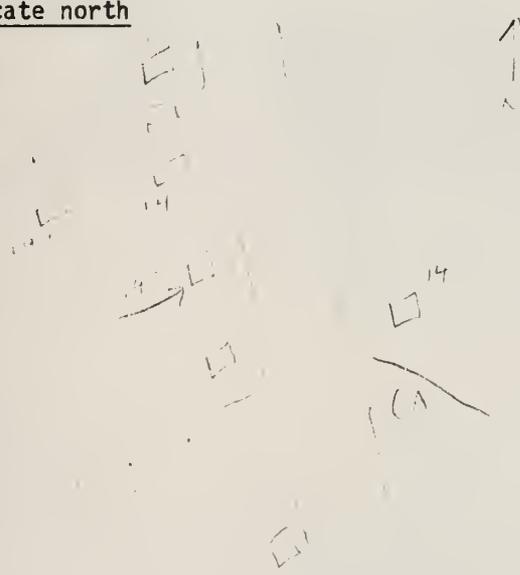
driveway to south.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

While this American Foursquare house would be very common in most towns, it is fairly rare in Truro. It was built at a time when very few year-round houses were being constructed in Truro- as Truro changed from a farming and fishing town to a resort town, at the turn of the century, almost all new construction was devoted to summer homes. The features of this house are seen around the country: exposed rafters, large central dormer, full length front porch, and hipped roof. Apart from replacement windows, the house is virtually intact.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was built in the first years of this century for Joe Cabral. Cabral, one of many Portugese-Americans in North Truro, was one of the largest-if not the largest- dairy farmers in Truro. With 30-40 head of cows he was able to supply a portion of Provincetown's dairy needs in addition to Truro. He also owned the older house around the corner (K-144). His success allowed him to build this house, one of the largesthouses in the area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1907 map: J. Cabral
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

K

147



Truro

Route 6A

c Name McKinnon

resent residence

original farmhouse

TION

c.1790-1800

deeds

Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards/shingles

Outbuildings barn, privy, shed,

windmill, late 19th, early 20th C

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

2/2 sash

Condition good

Moved _____ **Date** _____

Acreage 1.38

Setting Intact farmyard with out-

buildings to the north and east,

driveway to north, and split-rail

fence along road to west

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept, 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This property has a high degree of integrity with regards to the main house as well as the related outbuildings, most of which date to the turn of the century. The house has been traced through deeds to c. 1800-05 although it underwent some Greek Revival modifications several decades later. In form and mass it is a typical Federal 3/4 cape with a steep roof and box cornice. The molding under the box is Greek Revival as are the pilasters at the entry. Later changes are the 2/2 sash and the rear kitchen ell, dating to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. The barn was reportedly rebuilt c. 1910 from part of a North Truro cold storage shed. The shed probably dates to the same era, while the privy appears slightly older. This is one of few properties in Truro with an extant windmill.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Early maps are as to the early owners of this farm, but by 1880 a Hugh McKinnon lived here. It appears to have been a fairly typical, medium sized farm compared to others in Truro. It may have been originally in the Knowles family, one of Truro's early mariner families who, like most other mariners in town, also did farming. By c. 1905 the house was bought by Sebastian Viara, a Portugese fisherman and farmer. It was most likely he who rebuilt the barn and made other improvements here. He kept cows and chickens, and had a variety of crops.

As noted, this property maintains an unusually high degree of integrity for both its house, outbuildings, and landscape (which still has at least a portion of the small orchard that Viara had).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1880 map: H. McKinnon
1907 map: S. Viara

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

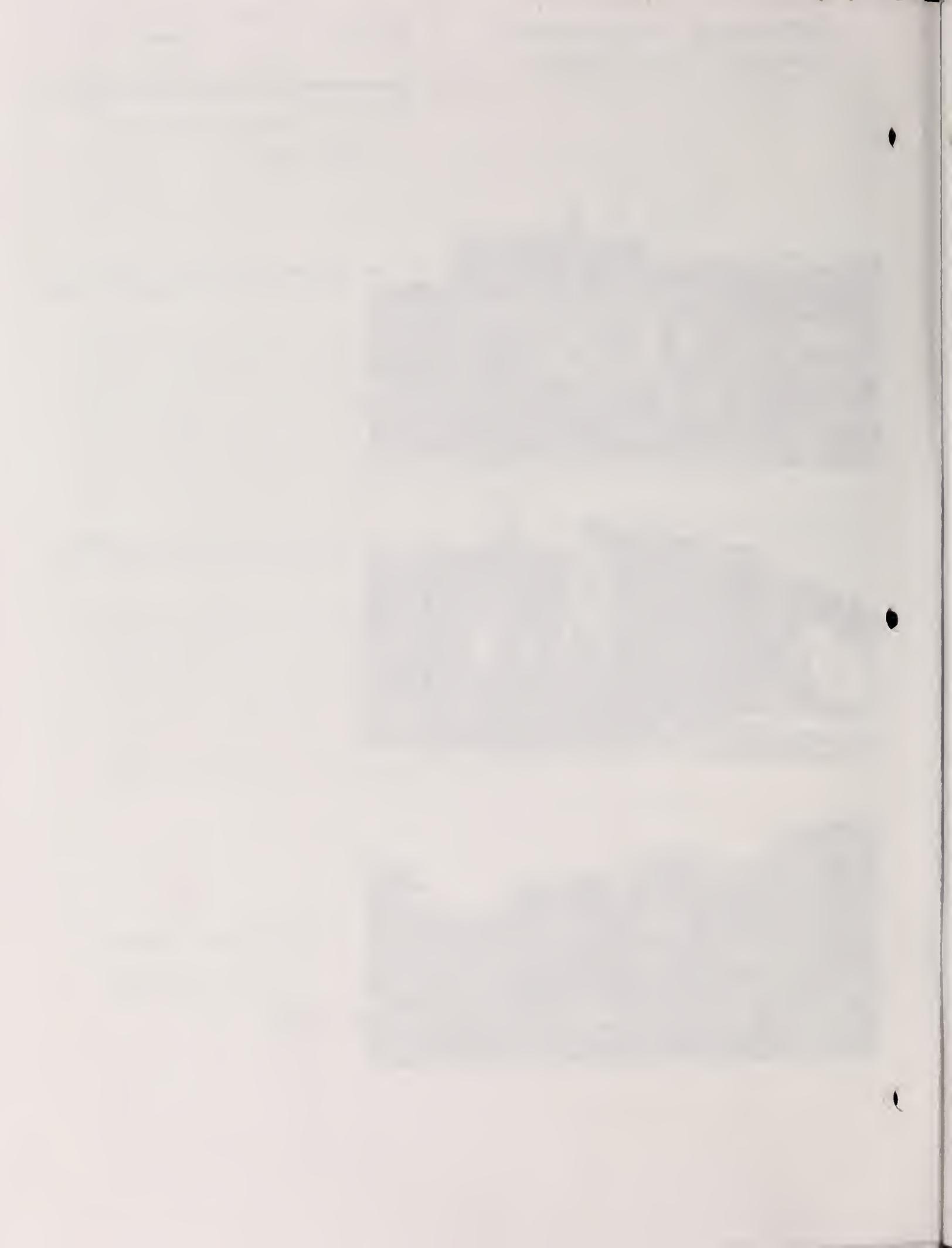
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: K-147
Property Name:	

ntinued below.



at bottom





o here)
 LDING SURVEY
 HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 y, State House, Boston
 historically significant to:
 onwealth Nation
 rical connection with the
 (see also reverse side):
 Other _____
 Commerce/industry _____
 Science/invention _____
 Travel/communication _____
 Military affairs _____
 Religion/philosophy _____
 Indians _____
 Development of town/city _____

	K	147? ✓
--	---	--------

2. Town _____
 Street address _____
 Name _____
 Original use _____
 Present use _____
 Present owner _____
 Open to public _____
 Date _____ Style _____
 Source of date _____
 Architect _____

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

MENT: High Regular (Low) Material: _____
 od _____ Brick Stone Other _____
 mbrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 oola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

4 (Center) End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

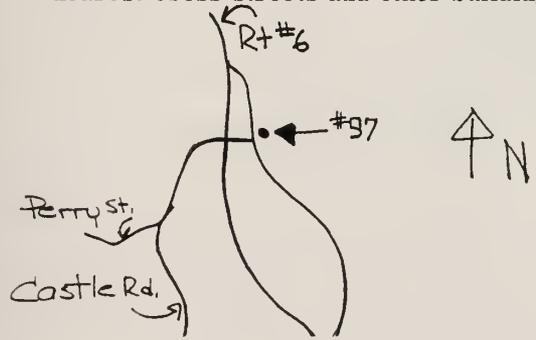
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street
 69-602-605



Recorder MMS
 For _____
 Photo # 3445A6 Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

There is no specific architectural significance to this building. It blends in very well with other houses in the area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was originally built in 1900/1901 for use as a Soft Drink bottling plant. It was known as " Pilgrim Spring House " and was originally located on Pilgrim Spring Road in South Wellfleet. The water used to make the soft drinks came from a Spring located immediately beside the building. The building was built, and the business was owned by Mr. Edgar D. Crowell. He was a Son of Mr. Luther Childs Crowell, the well known inventor. In fact his Father invented the bottle labeling machine and the bottling machinery used in the plant. The present whereabouts of this machinery are unknown. During the latter part of the first World War, the bottling plant was forced out of business due to a sugar shortage that developed, and the building was offered for sale. It was ultimately moved from South Wellfleet to it's present location in Truro. It has been owned by the Monahan Family since 1958

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Registry of Deeds - Barnstable County Court House

Assessors and Tax collectors records - Wellfleet



e)
 G SURVEY
 CAL COMMISSION
 ate House, Boston
 ally significant to:
 Commonwealth Nation

1518

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| Architecture | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

2. Town Truro
 Street address Of route 6 Great Hollow
 Name _____
 Original use None
 Present use None
 Present owner _____
 Open to public No
 Date 1870 Style _____
 Source of date OL
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Concrete

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

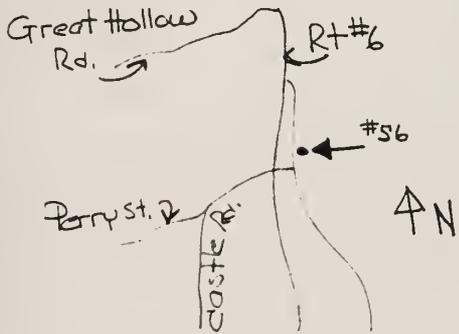
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

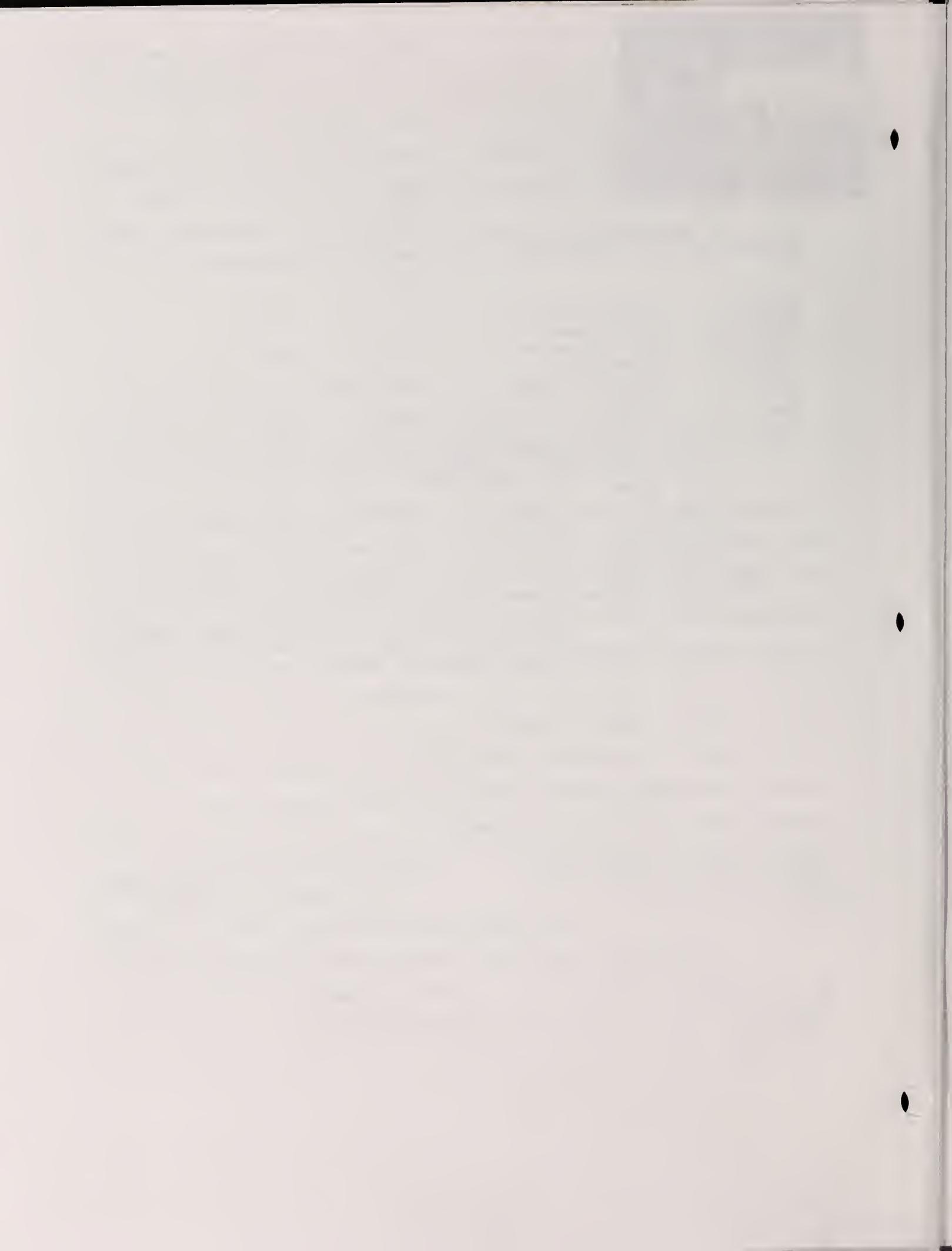
69-601

Recorder _____

For _____

Photo C 69-601 Date 6/10

SEE REVERSE SIDE



Area K	Form no. 161
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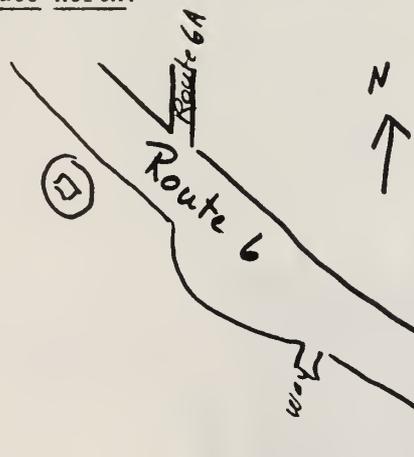
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



RURO
 Route 6
 Name Chadeah Rich house
 Original Residential
 Present "
 Type: Private individual
 Private organization
 Public
 Original owner Chadeah Rich

View from East

location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Date 1798
 Source deed & property
 Style Cape three quarter house
 Architect
 Exterior wall fabric Shingles & clapboard
 Outbuildings garage & stable
 Major alterations (with dates) none
 Spec. attached

Moved no Date
 Approx. acreage 6 acres more or less
 Setting 1/4

Recorded by William Kelley
 Organization Massachusetts Historical Commission
 Date Nov 5, 1984

(tape additional sheets here)

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: <i>Truro</i>	Form No: <i>K-141</i>
Property Name: <i>Obadiah Rich</i>	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



*View from West
(formerly front door)*



View from North

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

In 1798 a mariner, Obadiah Rich, 23 years old, purchased land in Truro from his brother Richard and Richard's wife Betsey, for 40 Spanish dollars. The American dollar, established by Congress in 1785 as the unit of currency, had been minted only since 1794.

The deed specified "four acres, be it more or less," and later deeds show it to have been at least eight acres. Using contemporary landmarks, the land ran from the old County Road, immediately behind the present property of Charles Francis, north, then west across what is now Route 6 and along the back of the Rothschild property that fronts on Castle Road, south along the Schirmer property to a point in the present lay-by just north of Long Neck Road, then by "a private way" to the starting point.

Obadiah, son of Richard, grandson of Richard, had been married the previous year to Polly Lombard, daughter of Daniel and Thomasia (Cobb) Lombard of Truro. He built a small, plain house with no ornamentation whatever, part way down a hillside, facing southwest away from the present highway. This is a three-quarter house now but may have been a half house first. Shebnaam Rich in his history of Truro quotes a Rev. Dr. Dwight, who staid at the house in 1807, as saying of the house that "its dimensions were increasing. Obadiah had five children, Ooadiah, Snow, Polly, Michael and Kenneth.

The house, now approached by a long curving downhill driveway from Route 6, once faced a road below it. If one enters the Schirmer driveway beside the Clive Driver house on Castle Road, the faint outline of a old road can be seen a short distance in. This old road paralleled the present driveway, ^{and lies} just above it. It is now blocked by brush but, following the driveway to beyond the small building mysteriously known as "the old jail" and a small cottage, one is immediately ^{to the} the old Rich property. The house is hidden by trees. The old road here becomes a path through the woods and at one point a path, probably once a cart track, slants northeast up into the Rich property. The path comes out in the lay-by on Route 6 north of Long Neck. Old photos show the road clearly as there was virtually no vegetation.

Obadiah is described by Dr. Dwight, in the Shebnaam Rich book: "An obliging, industrious, and apparently thriving mariner...He was by intuition a skilful navigator. He could keep a better dead reckoning with fewer figures than any sailer ever known. A few chalk marks on the cabin door or at the head of his berth, and he knew his position on the Western ocean, whatever wind or weather, as well as in his father's cornfield. His book-learning was not much, but his perception was powerful."

A portrait, owned by Mrs. Julian Anthony of Boston and Wellfleet, a great, Great-granddaughter, shows a stout, handsome, pleasant-looking man, stylishly dressed in odd contrast to his severely simple little house. The portrait is thought to have been painted in France. This master mariner died in 1810 as his ship headed home from Archangel in Russia, and he was buried on Staten Island - "by two uncles," Mrs. Anthony says, so two brothers may have sailed with him.

After Captain Rich's death the court appointed his widow guardian of the children. The estate, real and personal, was valued at \$1,026.03 but this included five other pieces of land - woodland, brushland and salt meadow - that totaled more than 36 acres. One piece, at the intersection of Castle and Corn Hill Roads, was recently given to the Truro Conservation Trust by Charles Francis. The widow was given the right to use half the house and her part was carefully delineated. It is not known to whom the rest of the house was assigned.

In 1832 son Michael, 25 years old and a mariner, who had married a cousin, Bessy Snow, in 1829, bought the property from his siblings and their spouses. An Isaac and Polly Small are also listed. Could widow Polly have married Isaac Small?

Michael died in 1868 and ~~and~~ in 1872 the property was sold to Manuel Enos by public auction for \$325. Enos sold to Manuel Silva the next year for \$200. In 1881 Silva sold to Constantine de Oliveria of Provincetown. In 1934 Oliveria, whose name had been changed to C. John Oliver, sold the land for \$1900 to Charles F. Francis. Mr. Francis sold it to his father, Alexander, who deeded it to Mrs. Charles Francis (Gladys). At her death in 1977 it passed to her son, Charles. He sold four acres, on the west side of Route 6, to Duane M. and Marguerite Gage for \$30,000. In 1984 the Gages sold this property to Robert White of Sharon, Mass. At this writing the deed has not reached Truro Town Hall from Barnstable.

The place, all these years, has been a sound, well kept and obviously loved home. Its setting and severe simplicity lend a certain beauty and serenity. It has the two traditional rooms flanking a central entrance, a keeping room back of these and a kitchen on the north side of the keeping room. Three sides of the exterior are shingled, the rear exterior is clapboard. The front may have been clapboard originally. The front door is paneled and may be the original. There is a Cape Cod cellar.

It is not known what changes were made before the 1930s. When the house changed hands then there was no fireplace. The stairs were at one side of the keeping room with a coal bin under them. No bathroom. Upstairs there was open attic and one room. The barn was about where the eail on the present garage, or stable, stands. There was a privy near the barn and one nearer the house.

In the thirties the stairs were moved to the traditional location at the front door where, Charles Francis says, they may have been in the first place. Very steep, they are probably original. A fireplace was added in the parlor. The burning room became a bathroom. A closet in the keeping room was torn out and that spece thrown into the room. At some time the house was roofed with asbestos shingle^s and two small upper windows were put in, probably for ventilation. A modern back door and modern windows were installed, also shutters.

The two front rooms have paneling and wide-board pine floors, but in the keeping room the paneling, apparently not original, has been removed and the old floors covered with narrow pine boards. Some of the old wide boards were left exposed at one end. There is a modern kitchen and the house is heated by oil-fired hot water. Upstairs there are three bedrooms but a good deal of unfinished attic under the eaves. The house has many small closets, cupboards and cubby holes that help it retain a good deal of charm.

The new owners hope to have a new cedar shingle roof and perhaps to rebuild the entire house. They may replace the steep stairs and put a bath at stairs. They have built an addition to the kitchen, a small sunny room toward the front of the house.

The Whites have horses. They have built a paddock and riding ring to the right of the house as one goes down the driveway and the barn is now a stable with barred windows.

There are very old apple trees beside the house and a broad front lawn. Little can be seen of houses in the valley below, once clearly visible.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This full cape is reputed to be 200-250 years old. It has been in continuous use and little changed. The roof is steeply pitched with a single narrow chimney. The eaves are close to the 9/6 windows. The architrave surrounding the windows is extruded. There is a low brick foundation. The door is of vertical boards and there are five lights above. The extremely plain pilasters are nearly flush. Side windows are randomly placed. The barn is Greek Revival with a short return and a single 6/6 window in the gable. The barn door is hung from above and slides on rollers. The cottages are harmonious, probably built at different times. This house has been renovated by its present owners so that original characteristics are enhanced. The kitchen (keeping room) fireplace has been closed and a stove is in use. A closet at the side reveals the huge chimney which once served several fireplaces. There is a circular cellar which has been extended for storage. The one step leading to the house is an old millstone.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The early owners were not discovered.

David Rich was owner in 1858.

Sarah R. Paine, a subsequent owner died in 1885.

Walter Knowles bought it for \$324.00

William Johnson got it from the Knowles estate.

Albert Rose, Johnson's brother-in-law was owner 1962.

The Schirmers bought it in 1962.

The area was a farm for many, many years up through the ownership of the Rose family. Indian artifacts were found on the property and in the 1950's conducted archeological digs and found evidences of the Pamet Indians who had lived in the area. Artifacts from the digs and a description of the project may be seen at the Truro Historical Society Museum.

The barn which is now separated from the house by another house may have been a Wellfleet School flaked to Truro.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Barnstable County Maps 1858, 1880, 1907
Information from the owners

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

K

151

Truro

Route 6

Common Name Barnabus Paine hOuse

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

c.1780-1810

visual inspection

Federal /Georgian cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings workshop/carage;shed

Major Alterations (with dates) rear ells,
20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .69

Setting Neatly landscaped lot
with driveway to south,garage to SE

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

Handwritten notes and a small sketch of a building with an arrow pointing left.

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is an early cape with some original features and several modern rear ells. The box cornice has a dentiled molding, but other features, such as the window frames and sash, doors, and chimney have been replaced in this century. The mass and form are the best clue to its early date.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

One of approximately eight houses in the area owned at one time by the large and important Paine family, this own was owned by Barnabus Paine. Paine was the town treasurer and clerk from 1835-48. He was a descendent of Thomas Paine, the town's first clerk and one of the proprietors. Barnabus Paine Jr inherited it from his father. He was a farmer, born in 1833, and brother of Samuel Paine who ran a store in Longnook and, later, in Truro Center.

In 1912 Frank Rose Jr, son of one of Truro's grocers, bought the property from Paine. Rose was a farmer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1850 census
1901 directory
1858, 1880, 1907 maps

Area K	Form no. 152
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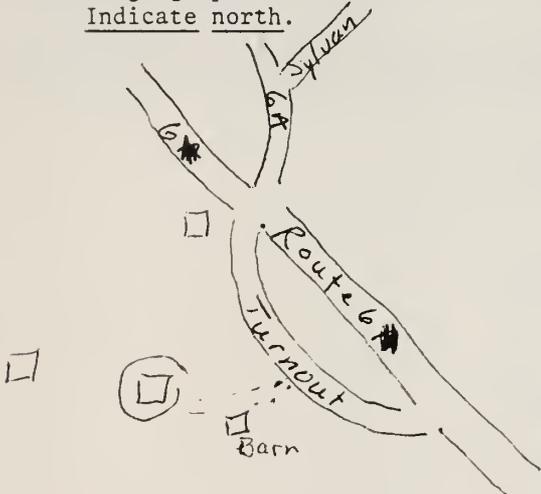
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

201 Washington Street - Boston, MA 02108



Truro
 Off Route 6 turnout
 Name Alexander Francis house
 Original Residence
 Present Summer residence
 Property: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner unknown

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c1820
 Source _____
 Style Federal
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric clapboards
 Outbuildings _____
 Major alterations (with dates) ell to the rear, attached shed NE corner
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage one
 Setting Sits on a knoll facing ^{south} west
looking toward the Little Pamet

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade with Catherine Woolley, researcher
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 25 November 1986

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This large two story house has a shallow hip roof. Its south facing facade is square and bananced and extremely plain. The upstairs windows are 6/6, the downstairs 2/2. The doorwar has a square cornice with simple molding. There are sunken pilasters on either side of the door and four lights above. A large 2½ story ell stretches to the north. It has a peaked roof, the gable of chich can be seen rising above the main house roof. A one story small shed has been added to the NE corner providing another entrance to the house. There is a large front entry hall. The handsome staircase turns to the right. The room placement is generally similar to a double Cape. The attic has a very large bedroom with exposed beams and many new windows. This is in the all. There is a passage to the front hall. There is a bedroom on either side. The good morning staircase has been altered to allow a bathroom to be installed.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was owned by Alexander Francis. He had thirteen children and may have been the one who added the large ell. He was grandfather of Charles F. Frances and grand-uncle of Lloyd Rose, both well known in Truro. He left the house to several daughters, one of whom was Sarah. In 1964 she sold the house to Daniel and Margaret Selver. Mrs. Selver has given the house to her two daughters.

One of the thirteen children of Alexder Francis, David Francis, lives in Wellfleet. He declined to grant an interview saying he knew nothing about the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
(Interview between Selver family members and Catherine Woolley
(

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

k

252



Truro

Route 6A

Local Name

Present

residence

Original

same

DATE

c.1795-1820

visual inspection

Federal Cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric

shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition

good

Moved

Date

Acreage

10

Setting

Faces west on large hill,

lot close to Rt. 6; driveway to

north

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

North Truro

SCALE

1:25000

Recorded by

M. Landry

Organization

for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date

Sept 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a very intact 3/4 Federal cape with a lateral ell to the north. Almost all original exterior details remain including the doorway with 4 lights and pilasters, protruding 9/6 windows, and the beaded cove molding at the box cornice. The south gable window frames and the chimney are not original. The roof is shingled.

The house retains its character to a large degree.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the house of (and may have been built for) Samuel Small, a farmer born c.1780. Small died in the 1850's, leaving the house to his wife Tamsin. By 1880 it was the property of A.C. Silver, a Portuguese immigrant. It remained in the Silver family until the 1910's and was then owned by another Portuguese family, the Cadoses.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1850 census
1901 directory
1858,1880,1907 maps



(attach photo here)

B - BUILDING SURVEY

MITS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Secretary, State House, Boston

Structure historically significant to:
Commonwealth Nation

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry _____ |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention _____ |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication _____ |
| Education | Military affairs _____ |
| Government | Religion/philosophy _____ |
| Literature | Indians _____ |
| Music | Development of town/city _____ |

	K	252? 252
--	---	------------------------

2. Town Troy

Street address Off Route 6 across from Great Hill

Name _____

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner _____

Open to public No

Date 1840 Style Cape Cod 1 1/2

Source of date Observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low _____ Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood Shingle Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 off Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____

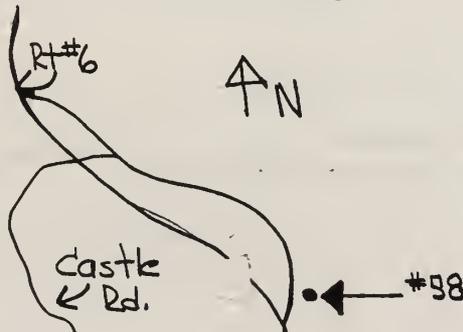
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: 4 light transoms, pilasters

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical/Variied 6/3 9/3 (over)

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



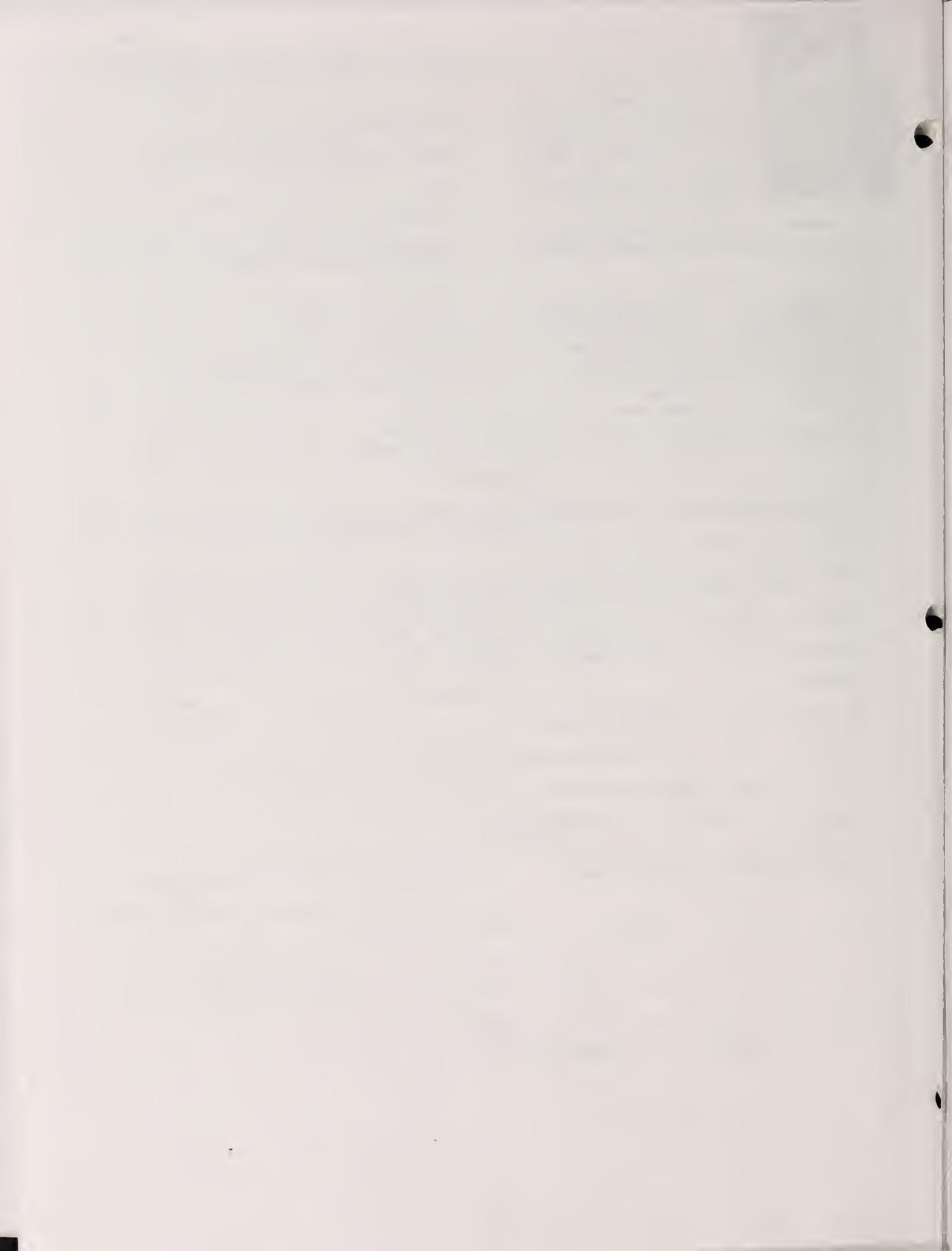
69-606

Recorder MMS

For MHC

Photo # 7A Date 6 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

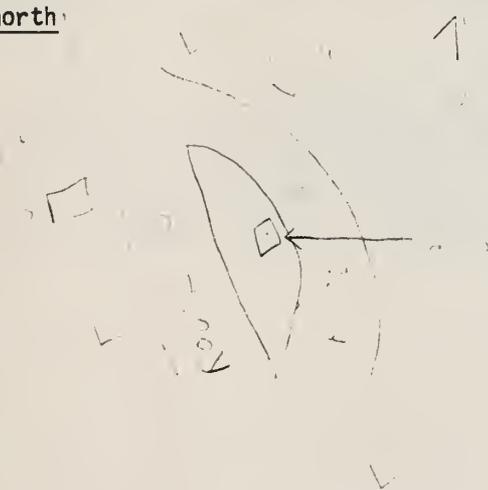
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA K FORM NO. 253



Truro
Route 6A
c Name Knowles/Grey House
present residence
original same
TION
c. 1790-1820
visual inspection
Federal

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



Architect _____
Exterior Wall Fabric aluminum
Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) shed dormers, eaves and siding; 20th C

Condition fair

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 2.0

Setting Situated on a large lot in between routes 6 and 6A; picket fence along 6A, driveway to north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The character of this (probably) Federal era cape is obscured by modern eels, shed dormers, and aluminum siding. The steep roof pitch of this gable-to-the-street house and gable overhangs are about the only clues to its age still visible. The sash are 2/1 Victorian replacements. The siding covers any original trim.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned for many generations by some of the many Portugese in the area. The Knowles family owned it early in the 19th century; Zacheus, a mariner, and his wife Jane, born c.1800. They had several mariner sons. In the 1870's it passed to the Joseph Gray family, the first Portugese family to own it. The Grays were farmers, who worked the land until well into this century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1850 census
1901 directory
1858,1880,1907 maps



BINDER & COVER
Vincent, AL 35178

FORM A - AREA SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Form numbers in this area	Area no.
179-205; 241-248	L



wn Truro

ne of area (if any) Castle Hill
Castle Hill Rd, Castle Rd
Meeting House Rd, Perry Rd
Tom Hill Rd,
 eral date or period 1800-1870

Area uniform (explain):

Style? Wes. Colonial/Federal Capes

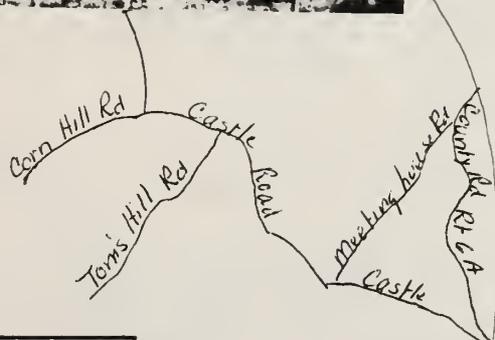
Condition? Generally well maintained

Type of ownership? Privately owned

Use? Summer and year round residences
the summer art center (educational)

Area involved. Indicate any historic
 on Forms B thru F, using corres-
 numbers, if any) and indicate north.
 Form B.

See detailed map attached



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Barbara Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 18 November 1980

(over)

7. Historical data. Explain the historical/architectural importance of this area.

Castle Hill includes Castle Hill Road, Tom's Hill Road, and Perry's Road encompassing river front on the north side of the Pamet and extensive early farmlands. An 1831 map shows over twenty houses. The greater growth came subsequent to the 1820's when two churches and the union hall were built on the north side of the Pamet. In 1840 cart bridges across the Pamet provided easier travel to the fast developing Pamet Harbor. Fishermen, farmers, carpenters lived along these roads. There were two windmills in the area, a school, and the poor house. Older houses along this area are generally simple Cape Cod houses built along the original lines but reflecting the decorative details of the time in which they were built. The area is little changed today although only one farm is still used in that fashion. There are several artists in the area and the conversion of the Snow farm to the Castle Hill Center for the Arts have served to make this a cultural center during the summers.

There are no structures which remind one of castles and it is the opinion of the town's unofficial historian the Castle Hill was named after a family named Castle. There was a James Cassell, a mariner, who died at the age of 93 in 1849, but his position in the town or place where he lived have not been discovered and further research would be needed to discover the facts.

8. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Barnstable County Maps 1831, 1858, 1880, 1907

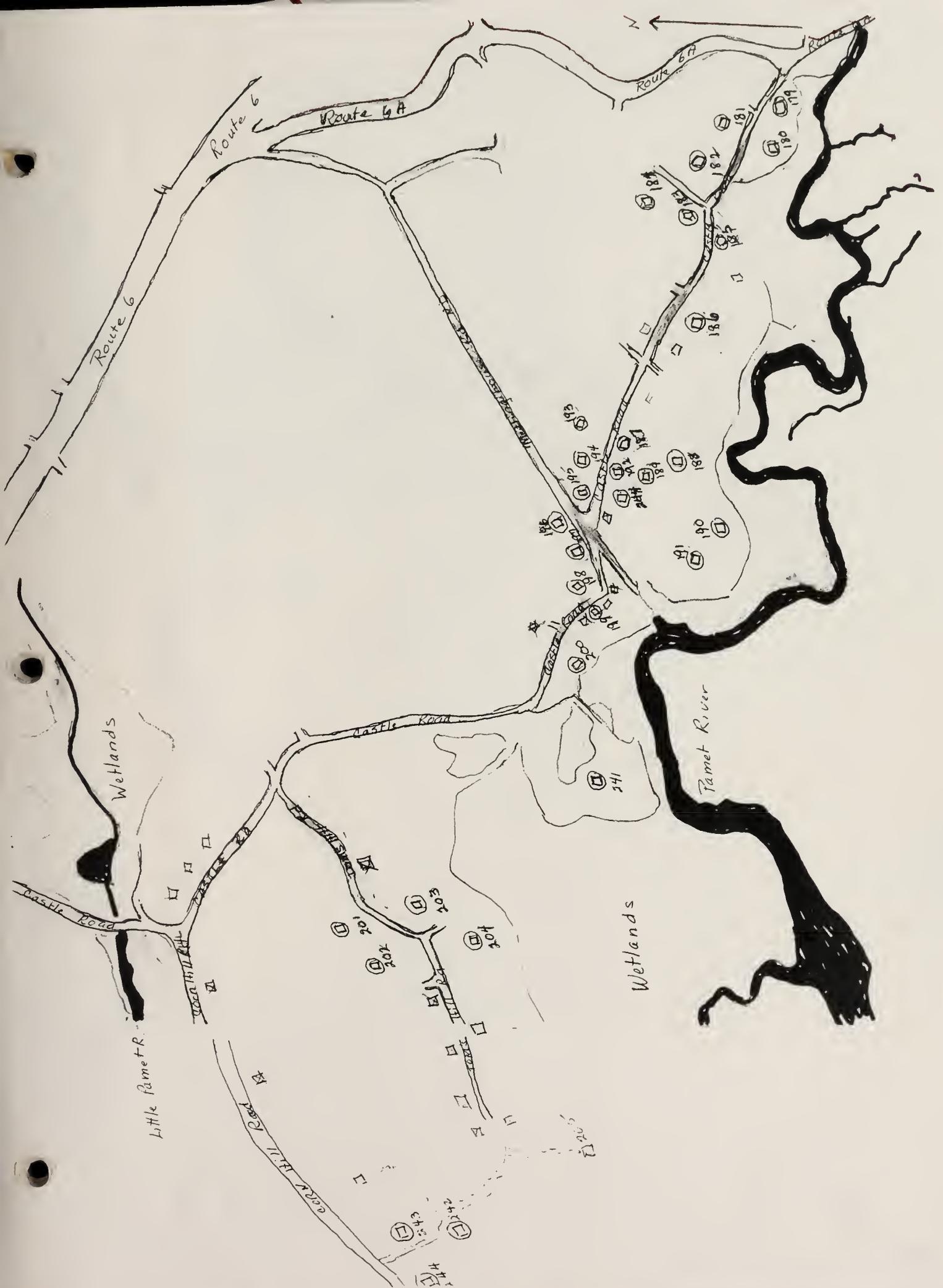
Vital records of the town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849, transcribed under the direction of George Ernest Bowman.

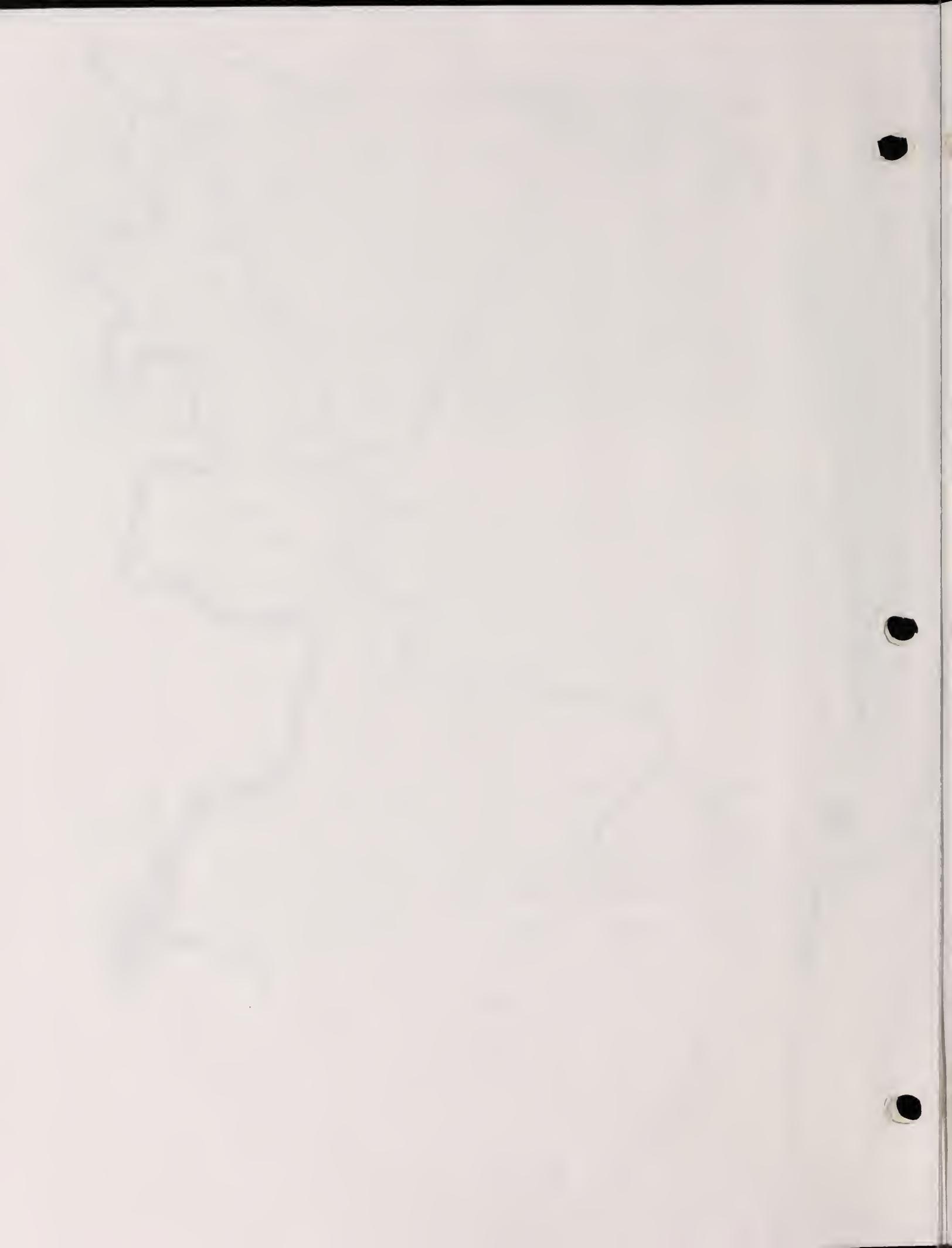
Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendant, Boston, 1933.

Deyo, Simeon L., ed. History of Barnstable County Massachusetts. H. W. Blake and Co., 1890

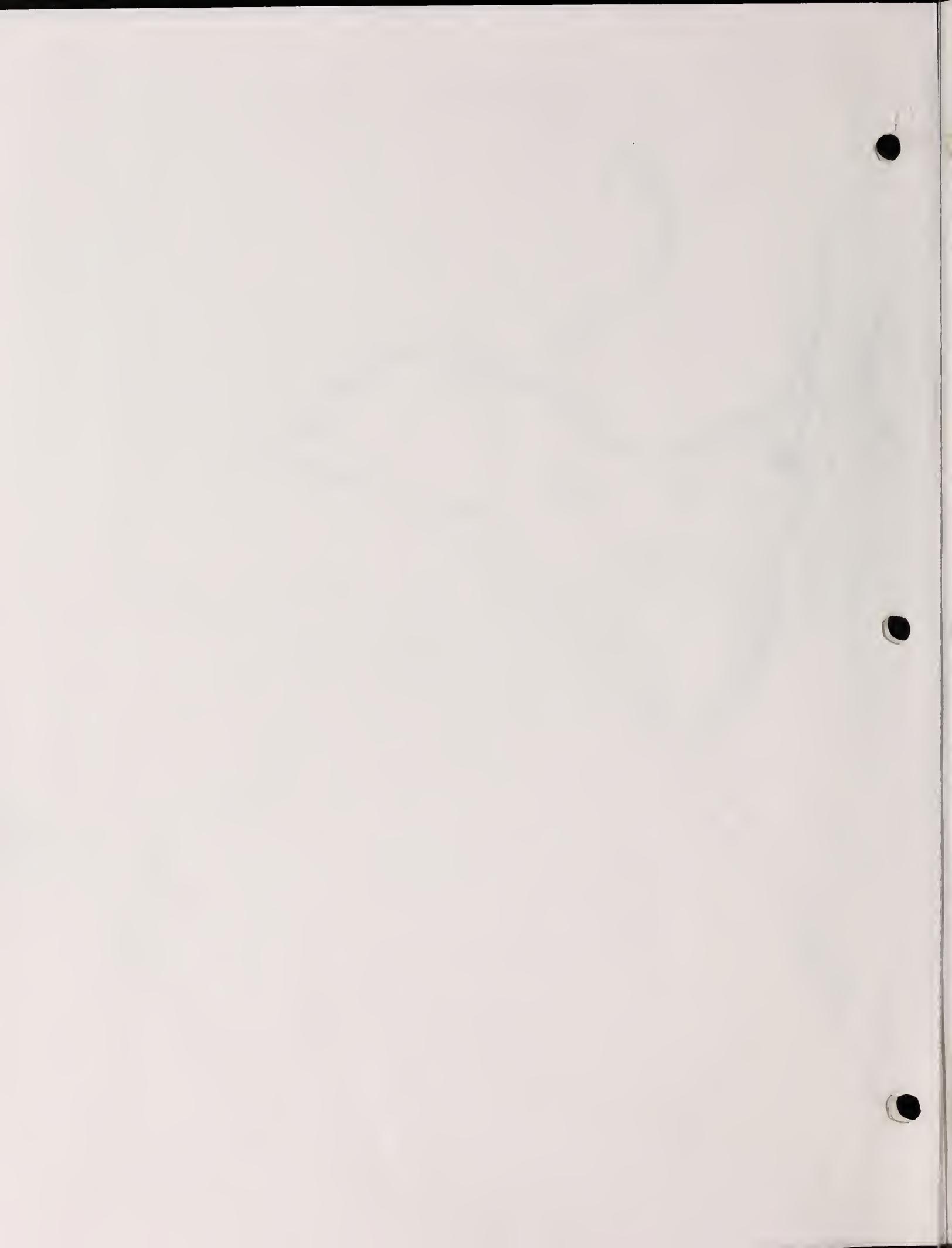
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974.

Interview with Thomas A. Kane, October 1982









MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

L

179

Town Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1800-20

Source visual inspection

Style Federal 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates) porch, 2/2
windows, late 19thC, shed dormer, 20thC

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting Shielded from road by hedges
and shrubs; set in large lawn

surrounded by locust trees; faces
south, at angle to road.

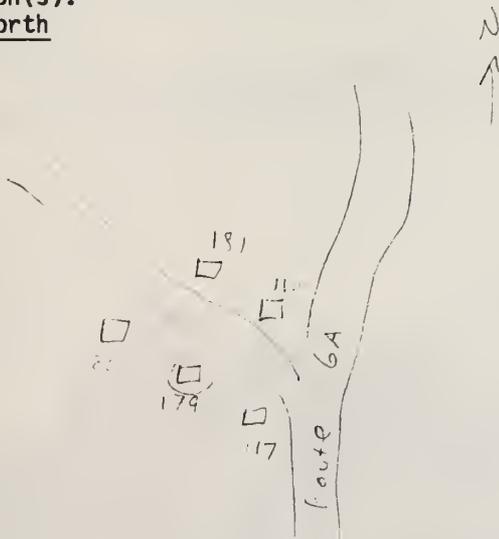
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Victorianized Federal cape. It consists of a 3/4 cape with two small ellis to the west, and a porch on the south facade of the main house. The house has a box cornice with beaded cove molding and a large, flat door surround. 2/2 sash were inserted in the original (hooded) frames in the late 19th C. The larger of the ellis probably dates to the same period, while the smaller ell is, of course, later. The porch, which joins the roof of the house at a different pitch, is early-mid 20th C. A 20th C shed dormer sits on the north side of the roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was owned in the late 19th C by Joseph L. Dyer, a mariner. Previous owners are not known at this time. It remained in the Dyer family until the mid 20th C when it sold to the Gardners and, later, the Bilhubers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



8/85

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA FORM NO.

L 180

in Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Dyer-Harding House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1805-20

Source visual inspection

Style Federal full cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings cottage, garage

Major Alterations (with dates) porch,

mid 20th C

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage

Setting Large wooded lot with drive-

way to west; entrance from driveway

to porch and ell

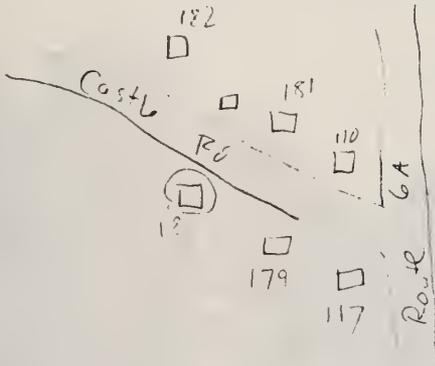
Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical Federal full cape with a later rear ell and still later porch situated in the "L" between the house and ell. A much smaller, 20th C ell sits at the end of the rear, 19th C ell and beyond, towards the road is a 20th C garage. The house is 1½ stories, has very high front and rear walls, and a box cornice with the typical beaded cove molding. It has a large central chimney and 6/6 sash in the original protruding frames. The main facade faces the river, and is actually now the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Originally part of the Dyer homestead, it was sold in 1853 to Nathaniel Knight, a physician. By 1858 Nathaniel Harding and his wife, Melvina (Lombard) owned the property. Harding was a mariner born in 1827 to Lot and Elizabeth Harding (I-221). In the 1880's Mrs. Harding sold it to Eben Paine, a grocer, who, in turn, sold it Manuel Corey, one of Truro's largest farmers.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Area	Form no.
L	181

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

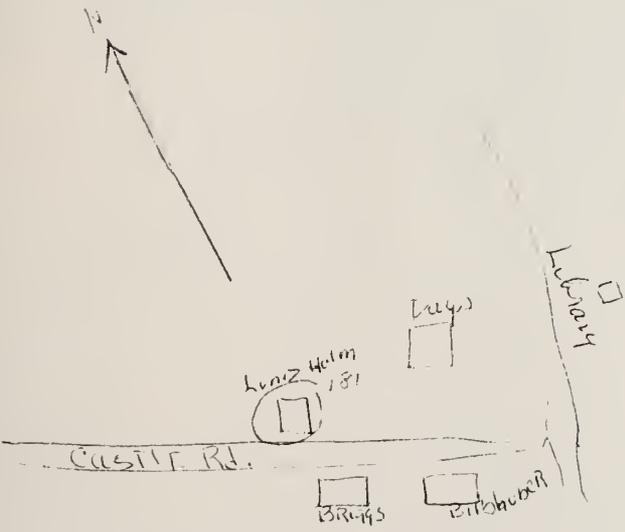


Truro, Ma.
 Address Castle Rd.
 Historic Name _____
 Original residence
 Present summer residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner P. A. Hopkins

location in relation to nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
 Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1800-1820
 Source Tom Kane
 Style authentic cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric clapboard
 Outbuildings garage with attached shed
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
 1890-1900 a kitchen ell added.
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.28ac.
 Setting set close to center of town in a locust grove.



Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date Oct. 27, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
typical cape cod house with additions.

a typical cape house like many others in the area.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Richard Hopkins was a farmer and also rented out rooms for school teachers. His son William lived with him and had a saddle shop.

Pernie

{
{

{
{
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

L

182



Location Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Allen Rich House

Use: Present residence - Dewilde

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period c. 1800-15

Source visual inspection

Style Federal 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbds/shingles

Outbuildings shed

Major Alterations (with dates) east ell, 1960's; west ell, 1980's

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

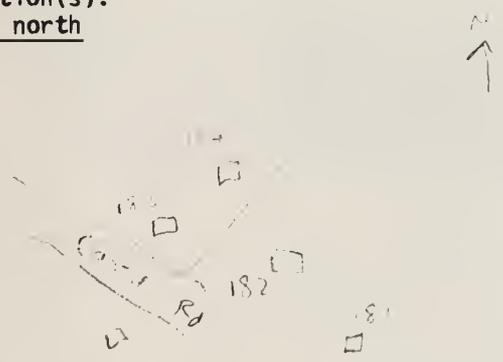
Setting Faces south towards the river, set back over 100' from road, shed to northwest.

Recorded by M.Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly well preserved Federal 3/4 cape situated between two late 20th century ells. The only major change to the original house are the 2/2 windows. It has a box cornice with beaded cove molding, and a steep roof with a chimney lined up with the doorway. The front door is late 19th century. The interior features some fine Federal woodwork, including mantles, door casings, wainscots, and splayed window surrounds. The rear room has a large Rumford fireplace with a beehive oven in the back wall. The east ell is set back from the facade, and has a large picture window. The west ell is quite modern in appearance including a bow window on its facade.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was the home of Allen Rich, a carpenter born in 1805. Little, if anything, is known about Rich's career or which houses in Truro were built by him. Susan (Freeman) Knowles bought it in the 1880's. She was the widow of Jesse Knowles, a fisherman who was lost at sea. It was sold in the 1940's to the DeWilde family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

See "Houses" file
in cabinet for
"Historical +
Architectural
Investigation"

by
Elizabeth Honea -
Buckles

3/1/2000

L

183

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



in Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name George Paine House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period c. 1790-1810

Source visual inspection

Style Federal 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

_____ side ell

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .64

Setting Set back from the road

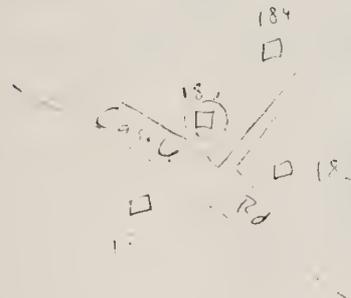
on cleared lot; faces south

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical, but well-preserved, Federal 3/4 cape for the area. It has a box cornice with beaded cove molding, (later) 6/6 sash, a steep pitched roof, and large chimney directly in line with the entry. Nineteenth century changes include the altered front doorway, the sash, and possibly the side ell. In this century some exterior detailing has been removed, and a large picture window has been installed in the west gable. A shed/privy sits to the northwest of the house. The landscape retains a very natural appearance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house has been owned by a typical cross section of Truro people: fishermen, mariners, farmers, etc. It appears to have been the home of Manuel House (aka Howes), a mariner born in Spain in 1803. Little is known of House's life. The house passed to the Zenas Adams family in the late 19th century (c.1883). Ten years later it was bought by George W. Paine. Paine was one of several dozen men in town employed by the Life Saving Service. The house remained in the Paine family until the 1960's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 directory	1858 map House, M.
1860 census	1880 map Adams, Z
A. Marshall, "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map Paine, G

#51



L 183? 66

Ituro

address Castle Rd.

l use Residence

t use Residence

t owner

public no

- Art/sculpture
- Education
- Government
- Literature
- Music

- Travel/communication
- Military affairs
- Religion/philosophy
- Indians
- Development of town/city

Date 1840c Style Cape house 6 1/2

Source of date observation

Architect

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament:

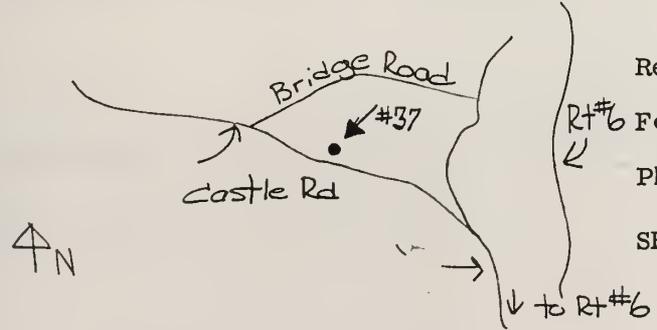
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details:

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 6/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 35 Property has 69-560 feet frontage on street

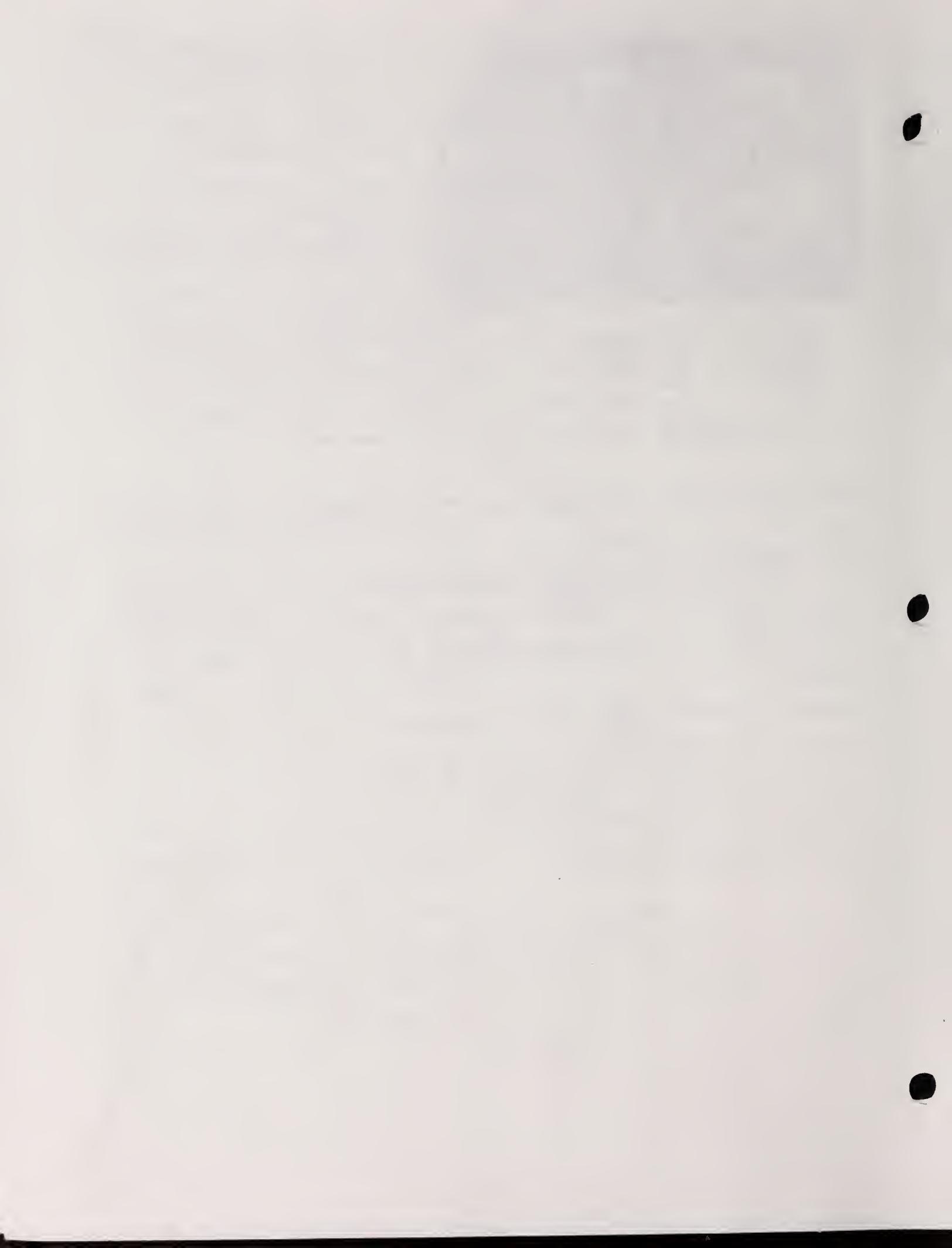


Recorder mms

Rt #6 For mhc

Photo # 4A Date August 1, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

L

183



In Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name George Paine House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period c. 1790-1810

Source visual inspection

Type Federal 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings shed

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

side ell

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .64

Setting Set back from the road

on cleared lot; faces south

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical, but well-preserved, Federal 3/4 cape for the area. It has a box cornice with beaded cove molding, (later) 6/6 sash, a steep pitched roof, and large chimney directly in line with the entry. Nineteenth century changes include the altered front doorway, the sash, and possibly the side ell. In this century some exterior detailing has been removed, and a large picture window has been installed in the west gable. A shed/privy sits to the northwest of the house. The landscape retains a very natural appearance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house has been owned by a typical cross section of Truro people: fishermen, mariners, farmers, etc. It appears to have been the home of Manuel House (aka Howes), a mariner born in Spain in 1803. Little is known of House's life. The house passed to the Zenas Adams family in the late 19th century (c.1883). Ten years later it was bought by George W. Paine. Paine was one of several dozen men in town employed by the Life Saving Service. The house remained in the Paine family until the 1960's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

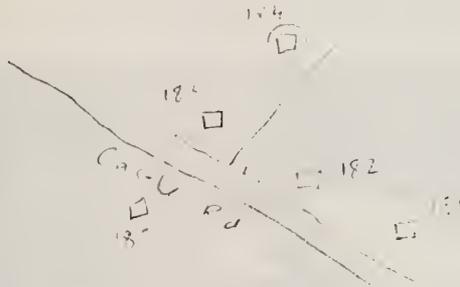
1901 directory	1858 map House, M.
1860 census	1880 map Adams, Z
A. Marshall, "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map Paine, G

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

AREA _____ FORM NO. _____

L 184

Location Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Atkins-Gray House

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Period c. 1800-20

Source visual inspection

Style (Altered) Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapbds/shingles

Outbuildings shed/privy(?),

mid/late 19th C barn

Major Alterations (with dates) garage/

addition, picture window; late 20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 9.5

Setting Faces south on large open lot

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This small cape has lost almost all of its original exterior details through the years. It has a simple box cornice, 2/2 sash in replacement frames, an Italianate door, a modern picture window to the right of the main door, and a recent addition to the east containing first floor living space above a garage. It now reflects its turn of the century and late 20th C usage as strongly as its early history.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Richard H. Atkins (born 1796) owned this house through most of the 19th C. Atkins ran a good sized farm here. Around 1889 John Gray bought the property. Gray, born in 1829, was a mariner who switched to farming (probably when he bought this place).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Ruth Dyer notes



Area	Form no.
L	185



Truro
 Castle Road
 Original Name John Pike homestead or Pamet Meadows Farm
 Original Residence
 Present Private guest house
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner John Pike

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1825
 Date of sale of old house to move Source in this one/architectural
 Style Early Greek Revival full Cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric White clapboards on front shingles side & back
 Outbuildings Garage (rebuilt)
 Major alterations (with dates) Porch added on front, new cellar 1923-1927 Bathroom installed upstairs 1960

Recorded by Marion Oliveira and Barbara A. Meade
 Organization Truro Historical Commission
 Date 28 November 1985

Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage .75
 Setting Triangular lot. House faces south across salt marshes with Castle Rd. running newar the NW corner.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
This double Cape Cod house appears to be early Greek Revival. It has a steep roof with short returns on the ends, a single central chimney, 1½ stories, and a round cellar. All windows are sash 6/6. There are corner boards, a well defined cornice can be seen at the rear of the house. The front detail is concealed by an enclosed porch to which new windows were added in 1960. A bathroom was added upstairs at about the same time. The central stair opposite the front door is steep and original. The floor boards are of wide pine. A new cellar was added about 1925. It is currently used as a private guest house by its owner whose modern residence adjoins this property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Tracing the people of the house is complicated by three generations of John Pikes and the descriptive "junior" is relative to who was alive at the time. We place the house at c1825 as it is distinguished by Greek Revival returns and Greek Revival began roughly in 1820. John Pike, born in Truro in 1757 married Sally Paine of Wellfleet in 1801. They sold a neighboring house in 1825 and probably moved into the new house that year. He was a seaman, sometimes called yeoman and other times captain. It is not known if they had a connection with the salt works described as bordering this property. A son John, born in 1817, married Lucretia Wharf in 1840. In 1858 the Barnstable County map shows J. Wharf as a neighbor of J. Pike, Jr. A John Pike was one of the three oldest people in town (he was not as old as 90) who participated in a patriotic rally when a 100½ foot spar was hoisted amid cheers and patriotic songs in June 1861. The children of John and Lucretia were Sally Paine (1840), Noah Smith (1843) and Lucretia Frances (1846). In 1841 John Pike, yeoman, sold his house to John Pike, Jr for \$50.00. The house is described (Book 29/135) as a "short distance west of John Smith's dwelling house, a short distance north of John Pike's barn, a little distance north of the salt works, by the fence that incloses John Pike's orchards. The house was sold to Manuel House of Boston (Bk 64/434). His son John F. House who married Betsy M. Lombard inherited it on Manuel's death where it is referred to as the "Manuel House homestead". In 1883 it was sold to Zenas Adams, in 1893 to Sarah M. Damant, and in 1917 to Walter J. Yates of Wellfleet, Methodist minister (Bk 353/331). The Reverend Mr Yates moved to Truro to fill the pulpit of the First Congregational Church. He along with the pastor of the Wellfleet Congregational Church formed the first Boy Scout Troop in Truro in late 1918 or early 1919. Walter V. Yates married Sarah Vestal in 1923, both were originallu from Providence, Rhode Island. Sarah was widowed in 1926. She supported herself by taking in roomers and selling poultry and eggs as well as asparagus, strawberries, and raspberries in season. She was appointed librarian of Cobb Memorial Library in 1923 and served in that capacity for over

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Barnstable County Maps 1858, 1880, 1908
Rich, Shebna. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop, 1883
Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974
Vital Records of the Trown of Truro to the end of the year 1849. Mayflower, 1933
Barnstable County Registry of Deeds
Town of Truro, Records
Interview with Mrs Paul Todd, owner
1850 Census, Truro
Silas Clarke files in Truro Historical Society Museum

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: L-185
Property Name: John Pike homestead	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE continued
twenty years. She sold the house to L. Paul and Gladys Todd in 1965. Mr. Todd is a well known historian and author of a standard book of American history widely in use in high schools. They built a new house farther to the southwest and use "Pamet Meadows" to house guests.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

Pamet Meadows Farm
SARAH V. YATES

QUALITY POULTRY and EGGS

ALSO IN SEASON

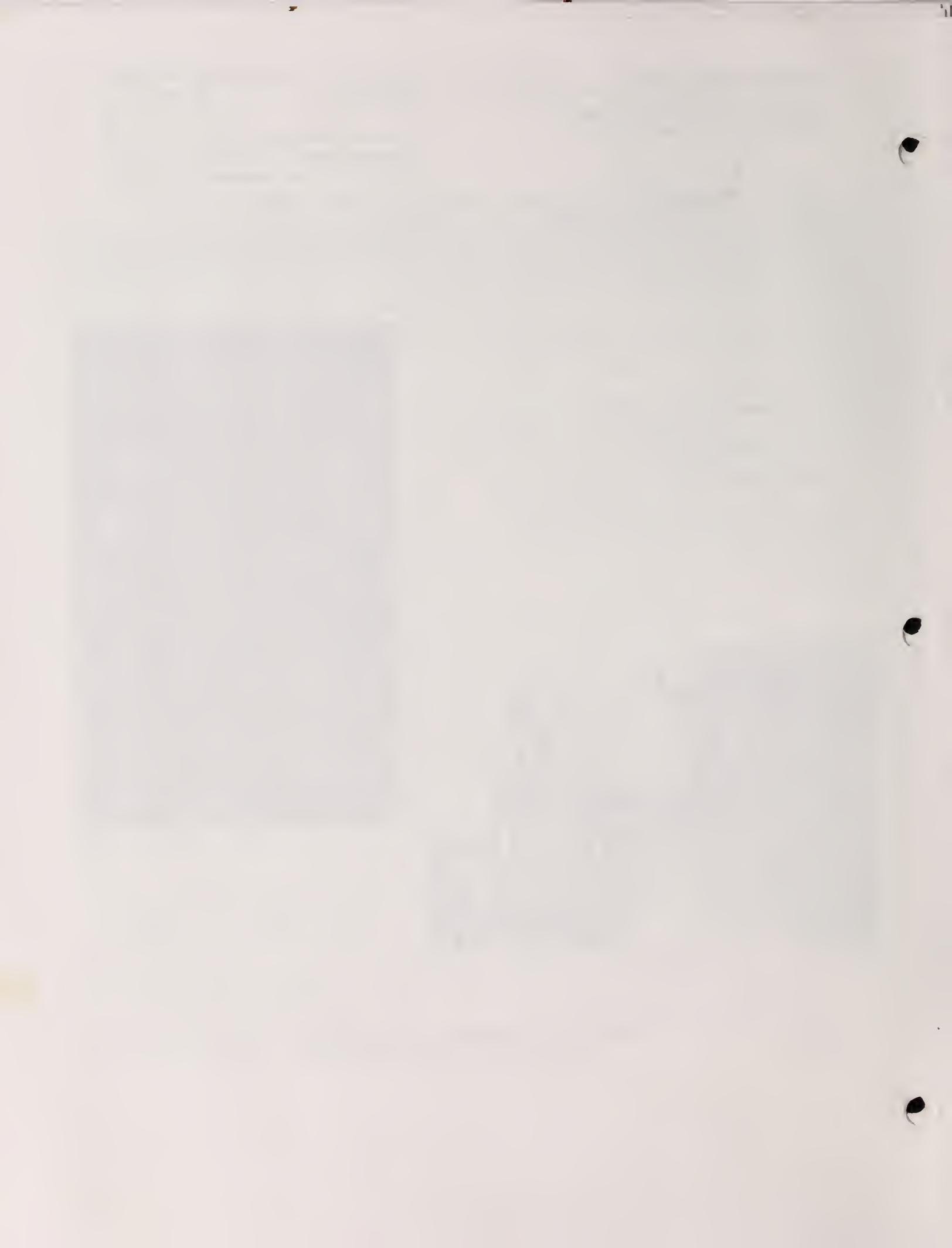
ASPARAGUS, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES

AT THE SIGN OF THE COCKEREL
CASTLE ROAD - TRURO, MASS.

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY"



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



Area	Form no.
L	186

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Truro, Ma.
 Address Castle Rd.
 Historic Name _____
 Original _____
 Present summer residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner _____

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date _____

Source Ann Carr

Style classic example of a 3/4 cape

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage -studio

Major alterations (with dates) 1958-
heat added; modern paneling in new
kitchen but some panels came from old
salt works. Orig. kitchen is now
living room. another fireplace added in
kitchen.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 4 ac.

Setting back of house overlooks the
Pamet marsh; lots of trees.



Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira

Organization Truro Historical Comm.

Date Oct. 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

3/4 cape. originally 3 fireplaces. Each room has a corner post. Old beams are original. Round dirt cellar. Garage was a barn and a chicken coop. Studio added after 1900.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Present owner, Ann Carr) late husband was a White House assistant, serving under John F. Kennedy, Roosevelt and Truman. Also, was a writer of Political Science.

Ozzie Ball's daughter and husband sold the house to Carrs. The Ball's built the studio now rented to Jerry Robinson, cartoonist.

(
(

) BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
)

Area L	Form no. 187
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



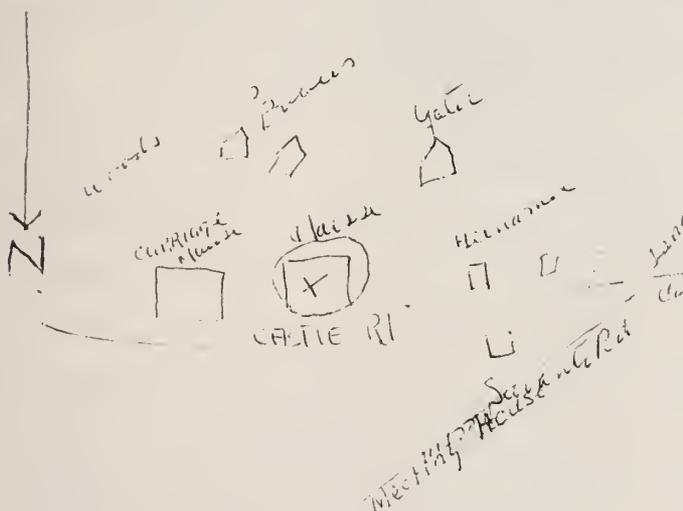
Truro
ess Castle Rd.
 oric Name Sandridge
 Original house and barn
 Present house and garage
 rship: Private individual
 Private organization _____

 Public _____
 Original owner George Fuller

location in relation to nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
 Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1790 and 1810
 Source present owner
 Style 3/4 cape with a large ell
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric battenboard
 Outbuildings garage and two tool sheds



Major alterations (with dates) _____
ell added, date unknown. porch added
on the west 1924
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1/2 a.
 Settings small wooded lot adjacent to
Castle Rd.

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date October 13, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house has no significant architecture but its out-buildings are quite interesting. Roof has wooden shingles of red cedar and the interior walls are lime plaster with horse hair. The beams were all pegged. The old interior doors, sometimes called cathedral doors, have a cross on them. Has wide pine floor boards and typical brick, round cellar.

Garage was a barn, work shop. One of the owners was the manufacturer of horse and tackle. It was used as a carriage house and harness hooks are still there. Two well maintained privy buildings are used as tool sheds.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The ownership of the house appears to have passed from George W. Fuller to Charles Hardey, then to Weldon H. Reynolds and to the present owner, Gordon Reynolds. Records indicate that 1865 the house was sold for \$400.00.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

interview with present owner.
Barnstable County registry of deeds- bk.88, pg 483
bk. 1110, pg.579



187
67

Truro
 Address Castle St.
Sandridge
 Use Residence
 Use Residence
 Owner Water (?) Reynolds
 public No

Art/sculpture Travel/communication Date 1850 Style Greek Revival
 Education Military affairs Source of date Observation
 Government Religion/philosophy Architect _____
 Literature Indians
 Music Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood Clapbd. + parallel to horizontal siding Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Center Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed Carriage porch

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 Added onto front PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

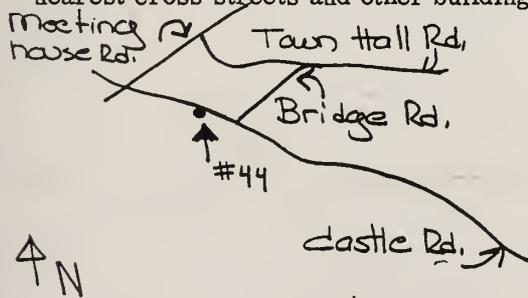
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing Regular Irregular Identical Varied 6/6 2/2 large 2/2 large

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

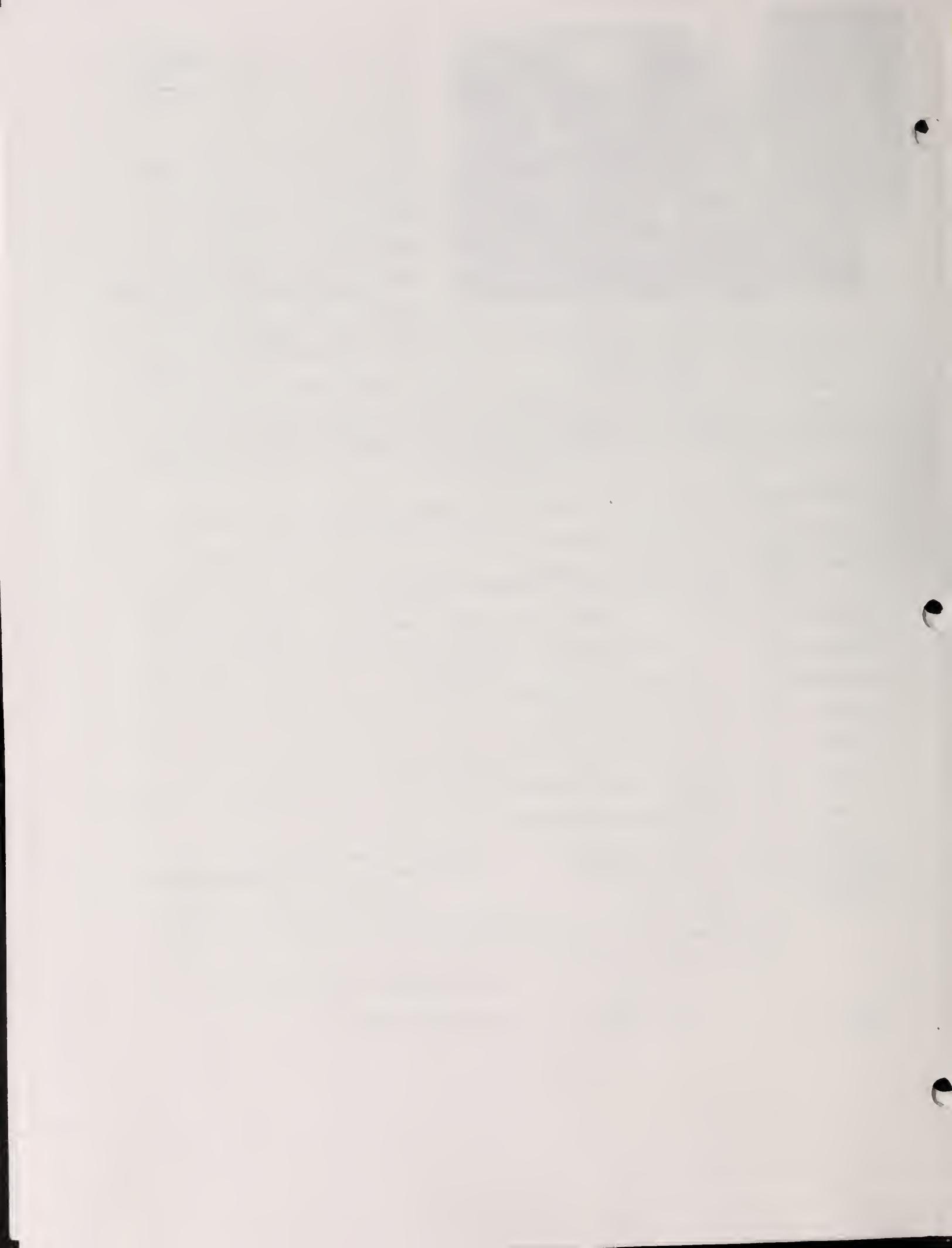
5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69-575-576
 Recorder MMS
 For MUC
 Photo #19A, 20A Date 5 Aug.

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

L

188

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
30 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Town Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Gross Homestead

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

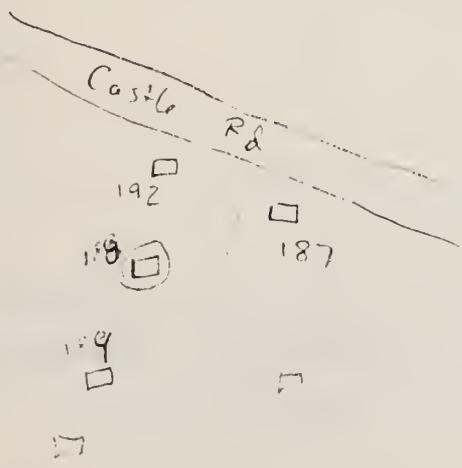
Date c.1820-30

Source visual inspection

Style Federal full cape

Architect _____

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage/studio

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed

porch, 20thC; 2/2 sash, late 19thC

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting Wooded lot, set back from road.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

It appears that this was a Federal full cape similar in massing and details to many others in the area. However, it underwent extensive alteration in the late 19th century, or early in this century, which have greatly changed its appearance. 2/2 windows were installed, the cornice moldings and eaves were altered and a one story ell was built off the main house. The larger, rear ell, is reportedly the work of the original owners, the Gross family. A glass enclosed south porch was placed in front of the main facade in the early-mid 20th century. The numerous ells and porches have obscured the original house to the point where only a small part is visible. It is now (on the exterior) more of a Victorian house in scale and details than a Federal one.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the Orin R. Gross homestead. The son of Hinks Gross (born in 1781) a farmer who had his homestead in the area, Orin (born 1818) was a mariner, as was his brother Frederick who also lived nearby. He married Jane Knowles in 1835. The house sold in 1864 to Lillian Phaneuf, of whom little is known. Later, Norman and Elizabeth Snow owned it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

189



Truro

Castle Rd (Sladeville)

Name

Present residence

Original sail loft

FUNCTION

c.1890-1915

visual inspection, maps

vernacular Victorian

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) Converted to residence; windows, dormer, etc; mid 20thC

Condition good

Moved possibly Date c.1930-40

Acreage 1.58

Setting Within area of other

summer cottages just north of Pamet

River

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000



NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a very simple, unadorned vernacular cottage dating from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. It was originally built as a sail loft, according to one source, which probably accounts for its lack of architectural detailing. When it was moved and converted into a cottage the doorway and windows were probably added or altered, as was the shed dormer. More recent changes have taken place at the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

According to the owner, this was originally a sail loft. If so, it was one of several in town during a period when the maritime industries were still important to Truro's economy. Throughout the 19th century whaling, trading, and, later, mackerel fishing were the most important sources of income to the town's economy and many auxiliary industries, such as sail making, sprang up. By the first or second decade of this century, though, these industries had all but died and tourism replaced them as the focal point of the local economy.

This particular sailloft may have been moved from the Pilgrim Lake area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

Area	Form no.
L	190



Location Truro, Ma.
 Address Castle Rd. off dirt Rd.
 Historic Name The Methodist Episcopal Church
 Original place of worship
 Present year round residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Methodist Episcopal Church of Truro

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1826

Source Shebna Rich P.317
 Early Greek Revival with high
 Style barn like-40 sq.ft.ceilings

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingles-clapboards

Outbuildings none

removed in 1845 and again in 1880
 Major alterations (with dates) _____

removed from its site and remodeled
into a studio in 1925

from M.E. Cemetery located corner of
Meeting House Rd & Date 1925
Bridge Road
 Approx. acreage 1.6 acres

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 (and Barbara Meade, 15 Nov 1985)
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.

Setting on the peak of a hill known as
"Savage Point"
Overlooks Pamet River

Date Oct. 27, 1983

(tape additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Looks like an old barn, because of the high ceilings. It was about 40 sq.ft. with two tiers of windows like the portholes of a ship of a line, stiff galleries on 3 sides and a two-story pulpit with red doors. "A plain barn-like building, the rule for Methodist meeting-houses of that time, about forty feet square, with two tier of windows like the port-holes of a ship of the line, stiff galleries on three sides, and a two-story pulpit with red doors, ..Unfortunately for architecture, this house was entirely remodeled in about 1845; a few years ago was again modernized, and is now a neat and quite tasty little chapel."* The exterior appears little changed from its early configuration. Low dormers jut from its roof and additional windows give light to the artist who lives and works within. The pulpit is used as a model

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history stand.

and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In the late 18th century Methodism arrived on Cape Cod. Preachers were converted laymen licensed to "exhort". Because of strong opposition the first Methodist meeting house on the lower Cape was built in (South) Truro by people from Wellfleet, Provincetown and Truro probably in 1794 and is reported to have been the first such meeting house on the Cape and the second in all New England. Parishioners came from as far as Eastham. As time went on Methodist chapels were constructed in the other towns. In 1822 a first parish society was organized at Truro Center. They voted to build their own meeting-house on January 25, 1826 with Captain Michael Collins and Ebenezer L. Davis the Building Committee. It was completed within the year. The church prospered, was remodeled in 1845, had carriage sheds, held two services on Sunday. By 1912 the Congregation had dwindled and accordingly united with the parishioners of the First Congregational Church nearby. In 1916 the entire congregation was federated into the Congregational Church under a Methodist minister. The church remained closed for nine years when it was sold to C. Arnold Slade, local landowner and painter. He had it flaked and moved to a section of town then called Sladeville, about a mile away. Slade used it for a studio and gallery. He raised the roof slightly and installed the dormers. He kept the gallery open for visitors in the summer. He died in 1961. Peter Hooven, teacher of painting and printmaking at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore rented it for two summers at \$200 per season. In 1963 he knew he wanted to buy it. Because of its prime location on the Pamet River there were other potential buyers, but Mrs Slade preferred to sell to an artist. Mr Hooven made the former meeting house into his home and studio and moved in permanently in 1971. The attic studio remains unchanged. The building looks very much like it did when first built.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- * Rich, Shebnah. Truro --- Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. D. Lothrop, 1883
- Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974/
- Cape Cod Times, December 18, 1983, pages 53 and 54. Studio at home in Truro, by Tim Wood

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

L

191



Town Truro

Address Castle Rd (Sladeville)

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence (summer)

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1910-20,rebuilt 1925-35

Source Marshall,visual inspection, maps

Style cottage vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

additions ,mid 20th C

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 1.7

Setting Set within a wooded lot

just north of Pamet

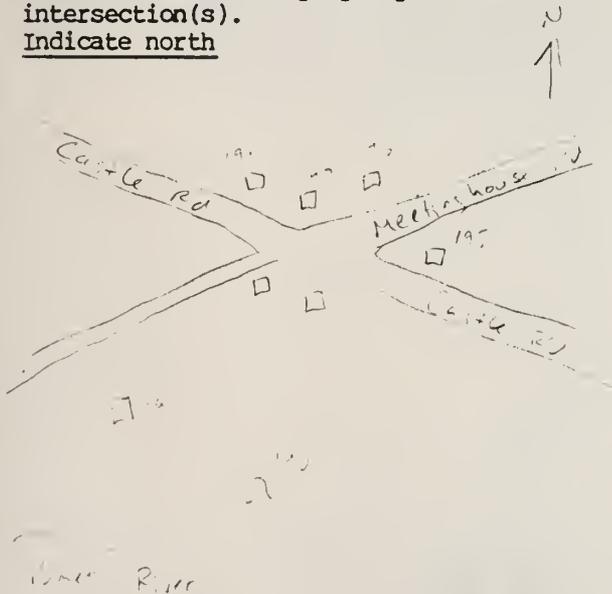
River

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical early 20th century summer cottage. Originally built c. 1910-20, it was rebuilt c. 1925-35 after a fire. The low pitched hipped roof and wide overhangs are typical of the period, while the simple door and window trim are typical of the informality of a cottage. The original mass is surrounded by later porches and additions.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was one of the houses built and owned by local painter Arnold Slade, in an area that came to be called Sladeville. Slade was a painter who supported himself partially on the rent from these cottages. He sold most of them in the years shortly before his death in the 1950's. Most of the surviving cottages are still just summer homes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

Area	Form no.
L	192

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro, Ma.
 Address Castle Rd.
 Historic Name _____
 Original year round residence
 Present year round residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Snow

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1840-1850

Source Mike Howard - Mary Heinamen

Style full cape with ell. 2 over 2
 windows
 Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboards

Outbuildings none

1981 a studio built adjacent to
house.

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

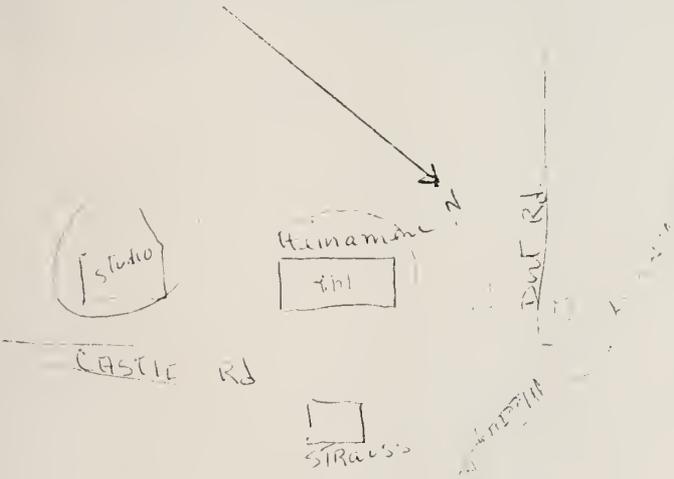
Approx. acreage 1 ac.

Setting close to other homes on
Castle Rd. Trees and a dirt land
on right side of house.

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira

Organization Truro Historical Comm.

Date Oct. 26, 1983



(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The house is similar to others in the area. At one time it was used as a barber shop (see Mike Howards' letter) Has limestone for walls, original central chimney. Floors are original pine board. Has a root cellar which now has an oil burner. Orig. there was a barn, but gone now.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This was part of the Snows who were farmers and road constructors. This house shared the water from the windmill, constructed in the early 1900's

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(

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(BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

193

Town Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Methodist Parsonage

Use: Present residence

Original parsonage

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1845

Source town histories
visual inspection, maps

Style Greek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric _____

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting _____

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

owner will not allow site visit

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The history of this house is closely associated with the Center Methodist Church, of which this was the parsonage. For more information about the church see L-190.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

194



Truro

Castle Rd

Local Name

Present residence

Original same

Construction

c. 1840 (rebuilt c. 1933)

owner

vernacular cottage (as rebuilt)

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) moved; re-

built, c.1933, roof rebuilt, windows

Condition doors, etc, c. 1985

good

Moved yes Date c. 1933

Acreage

Setting Sits on wooded hilltop to

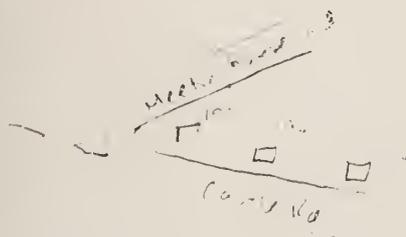
north of road; driveway to south

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

According to the owner, this house was once a part of Isaiah Snow's house. "It was cut off the back of Isaiah's in 1933 or '34 and hauled to its present site. Pop Snow said he thought parts of it were from 1840- the wall around the fireplace and the original floor beams. The roof and attic is of 1930's vintage."¹ The house was built, then, in the early '30's partly from the earlier ell and partly from new material. The result was a typical vacation cabin with a long screened porch on one side, simple trim, and 2/2 sash. Renovations in the 1980's have changed the roof line among other changes and have given the house a very modern appearance which bears little in common with the 1930's house, much less the 1840's ell.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

As related above, this house was moved in the 1930's and rebuilt as a cottage. It was moved by Pop Snow for Nan Howard, whom Pop and his wife had given a half acre of land for this purpose.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

Area	Form no.
L	195

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro
ess Castle Rd.
 oric Name _____
 Original residence
 Present year round residence
 rship: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner S.T. Hatch

location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date C 1820
 Source Toni Strauss

Style full cape
 Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard and shingles. Portico
 Outbuildings garage, converted into studio.

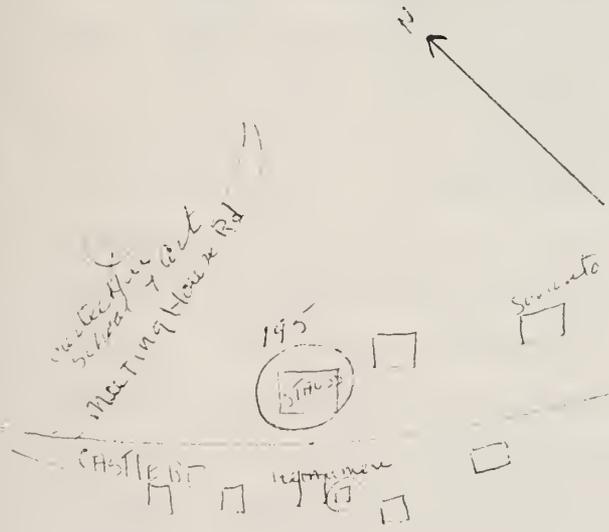
Major alterations (with dates) 1972,
bathroom added, chimney upstairs
taken out & closet put in. Opened
wall to walk into next bedrooms.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage .01

Setting Triangular lot where Meet-
ington House Rd. & Castle join.

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date Oct. 20, 1983



(Staple additional sheets here)

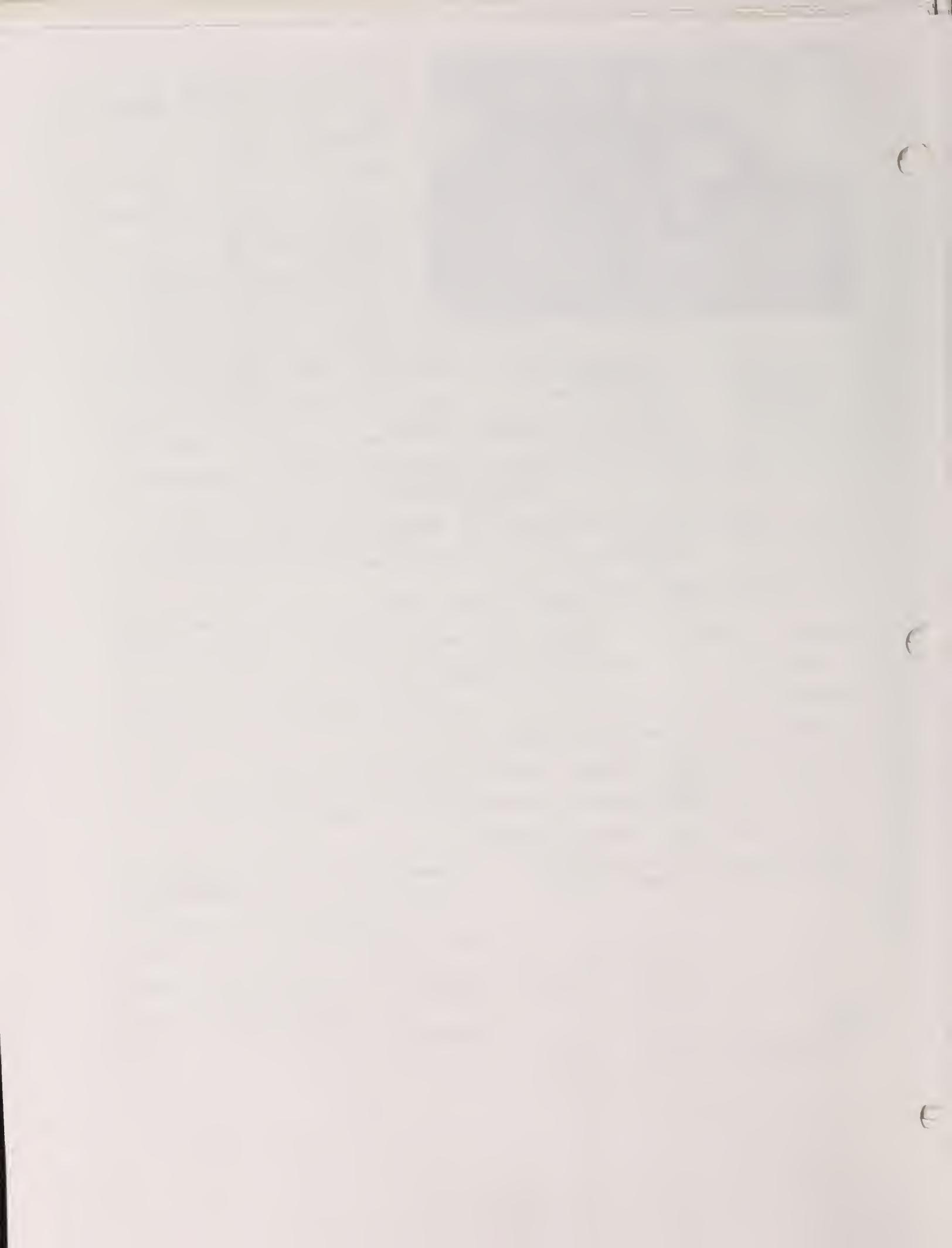
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is one of best preserved double capes which are found throughout this area. Windows are 6 over 6. Doorway has 5 lights on each side. Greek revival was constructed at the front door. Window placement on the ends are unbalanced, indicating one of the older houses. White stripe around the central chimney, maybe purely decorative. Other exterior alterations are in the process now. Interior has original wide-board floors, diamond pegged stairs, Bedroom ceilings are original with triangular supports. Round root cellar with a shed entrance.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house being in the area of all the Snows and having use of the water from the windmill, never was originall owned by a Snow. Horace Snow, Sr. wife owned this house. Her name was Martin and came from Montano, and until she died the house was in her name. Pop Snow, as he was known to many, did road work and in later life did repairs and house painting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



Area	Form no.
L	196 supplement

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street Boston MA 02108



Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

Handwritten notes:
 1882
 1894
 1904
 1914
 1924
 1934
 1944
 1954
 1964
 1974
 1984
 1994
 2004
 2014
 2024
 2034
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 2904
 2914
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 2984
 2994
 3004

Truro

Address Castle Hill Road

Historic Name Snow Stables

Original Stable

Present Center for the Arts

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill

Public _____

Original owner Charles W. Snow

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1882

Source Archives of the Center

Style Victorian -- Queen Anne

Architect C. W. Snow

Exterior wall fabric Shingles

Outbuildings Ceramic building with kiln, small office building and windmill*

Major alterations (with dates) Ells on north, east and west. A basement of concrete was installed under the buildg

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 1.08 acres

Setting Sits behind a house which is

Recorded by Barbara A. Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission at intersection of Castle Hill and

Date 13 November 1986

Meetinghouse Rds surrounded by parking areas

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)
This is one of many outbuildings of the old Snow farm. The basic 2½ story structure has a Federal appearance in its square, balanced facade topped by a central cupola. Its exterior is varied with clapboards, concrete, and shingles which dominate. The shingles are variously painted, weathered, in straight rows, and in patterns of the Queen Anne era. Sash windows are 6/6 with plain architraves. A barn door with diagonal boards slides open on an overhead rail. On either side matching 1½ story ells with peaked roofs have been added. Each has a small diamond shaped Queen Anne window in the gable. There are concrete basement rooms under these ells. One has a hinged double solid door of diagonal boards. The other a cutaway corner housing steps down to an entrance with double arched doors with 6 lights of decreasing size in

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Snow family trace their lineage directly back to the founding days of Truro. Their family is large and in the latter half of the 19th century so many Snow families lived in this area that it was dubbed "Snow village". Most of them got their water from the water mill and tank now converted into administrative offices of the Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill. Charles W. Grey Snow, son of Ephraim and Jemima (Knowles) Snow was born in 1855 probably at the Snow homestead. He was described as a farmer when he married Abbie S. Hughes about 1880. The barn was built in 1882. He was listed in the 1901 Truro directory as "carpenter and builder, pumps, windmills." There are eight other Snow heads of households in this directory, five living on Castle Road. He and later his son "Pop" Snow were into many things -- the barn became a stable as they emphasized the livery business. They maintained the town roads and Pop was thoroughly involved in most activities in the town. When he built a building he usually placed a board somewhere with his name and date of construction carved into it. C.W. and Pop Snow built and moved buildings, raised hens and livestock, sold paint, and experimented with early motorized vehicles. The stables were rented by Joyce Johnson who with other local artists envisioned it as a creative art center. In 1976 a major fund drive was initiated and the Center purchased the stable from the Snow heirs. Many additions and changes were done to create space for artists to work, but great care has been taken to preserve the original facade. The center is open for ten weeks in the summer and attracts teaching artists and artisans and students from many parts of the country. In 1984 through a grant it was able to extend its program to provide creative art programs in the local schools during the school year. In 1986 a fund raising campaign was launched to add more space, insulate and heat existing space, and allow use of the facility year around. At the moment the expansion is delayed while hearings are held on the impact to the residential neighborhood where it is located. Many Snows are buried in Snow Cemetery, Truro's only non-affiliated cemetery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- { Clipping from the Cape Codder, 1976
- { Vital records of Truro
- { Clipping, Provincetown Advocate April 18, 1985
- { Fund raising brochure, 1976
- { Barnstable County Registry of Deeds

Area	Form no.
L	196

TRURO HISTORICAL COMMISSION
02108



Town Truro, Ma.
 Address Castle Rd. and Meetinghouse Rd.
 Historic Name The Windmill
 Use: Original pumped water
 Present office for Castle Hill
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization X
Castle Hill School of Arts
 Public
 Original owner Snow

DESCRIPTION:

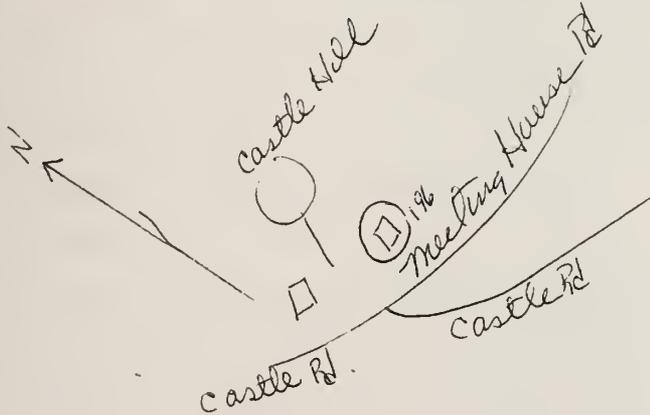
Date 1901
 Source Snow family
 Style bastardized Frenchsecond empire
 Architect originally Snow, alterations by Peter Brown
 Exterior wall fabric shingles
 Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) Built as a functioning windmill, later abandoned
Restyled and altered in mid-1970's to make administrative office

Moved Probably Date _____

Approx. acreage .5

Setting At the intersection of Castle Road and Meeting House Road at entrance of complex that makes up the Castle Hill Center for the Arts



Recorded by Marion Oliveira and Barbara Meade

Organization Truro Historical Commission

Date 10 November 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is the only intact surviving water mill structure in Truro. It retains little of its original facade or functional attributes. It is a landmark and of interest structurally in the area as it differs so drastically from the Cape houses which predominate. It now has French Second Empire characteristics with its Mansard concave sides at three levels, the suggestion of dormers topped with triangular pedimented window heads and 2/2 windows.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This windmill pumped water into a cistern on the hill behind the barn. The whole area was supplied with water by gravity from this source. The area where this structure stands was once called "Snow Village" because it was a conclave of members of the Snow family who lived in houses built by family members. The windmill provided water to the entire "village". Tracing history and people becomes very complicated. It now is the administrative office for a summer art school. Here people register for courses, are counseled as to which classes are suitable, brochures are mailed and distributed, etc.

{ BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

{ Interview with Mrs. Helen Snow (Marion Oliveira)

{ Personal knowledge



oto here)
 STRUCTURE
 BUILDING SURVEY

HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 ry, State House, Boston

Historically significant to:
 nonwealth Nation

Historical connection with the
 (see also reverse side):

- Architecture)
- Art/sculpture)
- Education)
- Government)
- Literature)
- Music)
- Commerce/industry)
- Science/invention)
- Travel/communication)
- Military affairs)
- Religion/philosophy)
- Indians)
- Development of town/city)

		69
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2. Town 1000

Street address 1000

Name _____

Original use _____

Present use Storage

Present owner 1000

Open to public _____

Date _____ Style Shingle

Source of date _____

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 _____ Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 _____ ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

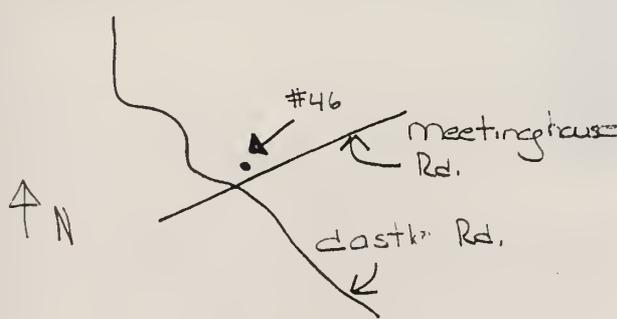
Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied _____

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street



69-620, -.621
 Recorder 1000

For _____

Photo _____ Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Truro	Form No: L-196 supplemen
Property Name: Snow Stables	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below. Architecture cont.
each door. These ells have cross gables facing east/west as well as the southern one. The back of the building has two double dormers at the upper (2½) level. A large dormer is at level two above a shallow shed roof to extend the first floor area dramatically. A small leanto is appened in back of all.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



70

Historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

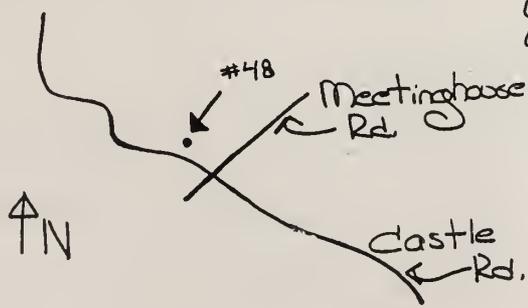
2. Town Taura
 Street address Meetinghouse
 Name Shaw's stable
 Original use Barn
 Present use Barn
 Present owner Shaw
 Open to public No
 Date 1880 Style Barn
 Source of date observation.
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick & concrete
 WALL COVER: Wood lapboard & shingles ^{discombie} Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridges Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 _____ Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony
 FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: _____
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 6/6 12/12 diamond shapes
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

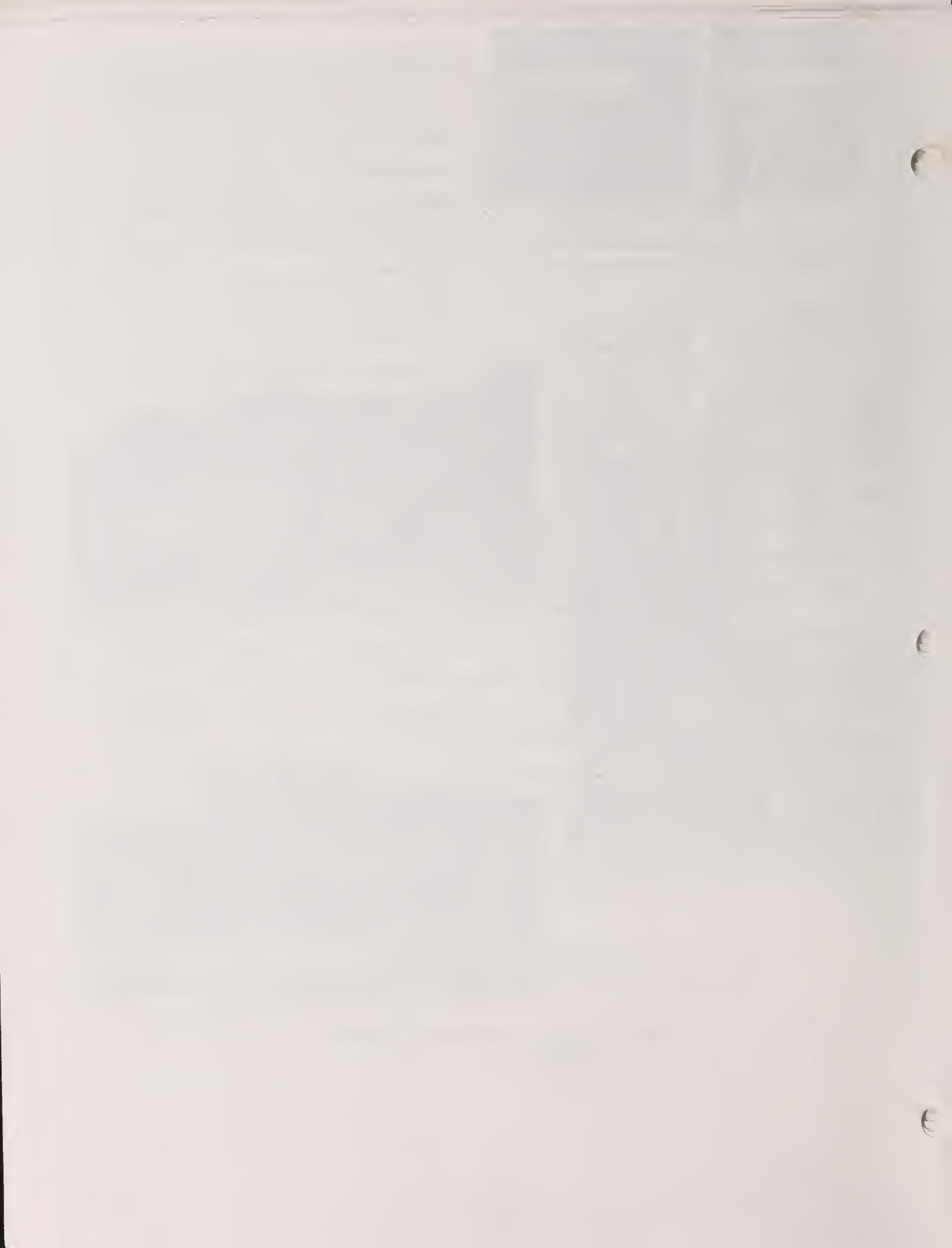
5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street 50'
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69-623
 69-625
 Recorder MMS
 For MTD
 Photo 4.6 Date 5 Aug.

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

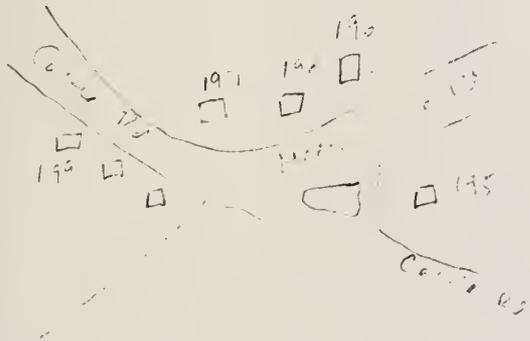
L

FORM NO.

197



Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____
 USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet
 SCALE 1:25000

Truro _____
 Castle Road _____
 Name Snow House _____
 Present residence _____
 Original same _____
 DESCRIPTION
 c. 1830-40 with modification _____
 visual inspection, maps _____
 Greek Revival with Eastlake alterations _____
 Architect _____
 Exterior Wall Fabric shingles _____
 Outbuildings garage _____
 Major Alterations (with dates) dormers, _____
and entrance (c.1890-1910), porch 20c _____
 Condition good _____
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Acreage .55 _____
 Setting Sits at intersection of two _____
roads, next to Arts Center. Exposed _____
lot on all sides. _____
 Recorded by M. Landry _____
 Organization for Truro Hist. Comm. _____
 Date Sept. 1989 _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house has undergone several major alterations. Originally a simple Greek Revival cape, as seen in old photographs, it had the wide cornice and pilasters typical of that period. A Victorian entrance was added c. 1900-10 followed by *30 huge dormers and a sleeping porch which flanked the entrance (since enclosed with modern windows). An ell to the west dates to the 1980's.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was part of the complex of houses belonging to the Snow family (see L-196 and L-198).

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

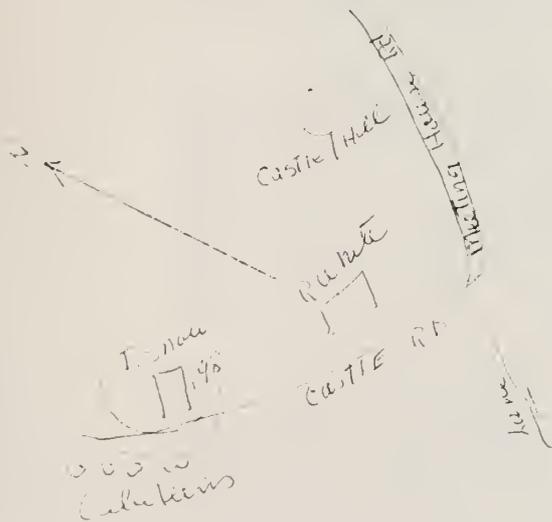
1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

Area L	Form no. 198
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
Organization Truro Historical Comm.
Date Oct, 20, 1983

Truro
Address Castle Rd.
Historic Name Old Snow Homestead
Original year round residence
Present year round residence
Ownership: Private individual
Private organization _____
Public _____
Original owner Shubael Snow

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1810
Source Helen Snow
Style modified full cape
Architect _____
Exterior wall fabric shingles & clapboard
Outbuildings 1 tool shed & garage
Bay window added in 1890
Major alterations (with dates) Garage built in 1939-
Moved _____ Date _____
Approx. acreage .92
Setting sets on a hill, on a curve.

(Staple additional sheets here)

COPY OVER

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This was a full cape similar to many others at that time. Farm house of many in village, made up primarily of the Snow family. Has a large central chimney (originally had a 6~~1~~-~~even~~-chimney) Dutch which was removed in 1918 and replaced by a conventional fireplace. It has had several renovations. An ell was added, later removed. A two story additon on the front

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Always housed a Snow. The outbuildings and barns housed animals, and they did farming, and road building. Also, had a paint shop.

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(

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Isaiah and Helen Snow
Castle Road, Truro #50

House built in 1810. The present house had one el and a two story shed attached. The present house had a tin roof over a porch on the west side, which has been removed and a bedroom added. This was done over 80 years ago. It originally had a 6 foot chimney with a dutch oven in the kitchen. This was taken out around 1918 and a fireplace was put in instead. The house is half clapboards and the rest shingles on the exterior. Interior walls are some plaster and some sheetrock.

The house has always been known as "The Old Snow Homestead" and only Snow's have lived in it. The first Snow to live there was Shubael b. 1775 and he was G. G. Grandfather to Isaiah. Then Ishriam b. 1810 was a G. Grandfather to Isaiah and then Isaiah B. 1842 was an Uncle to Isaiah. Isaiah the Uncle added the bay window. Upon viewing old pictures I noted many outbuildings along side the Snow Barn. The barn housed animals, and there was a building called the paint shop. Most of the Snows were farmers. C. W. Snow was also a contractor and built roads. During the war he planted the entire hill with crops right up to Snows Field which is now our ball park. All the rest of the land was rented to farmers who let their cattle graze during the summer.

Uncle Isaiah had a covered wagon and on the side of the wooden wagon was written, "Woods--Teas and Coffees. I saw a picture of the horse and wagon and the horse had a blanket on with the same written words. He would go up and down the cape taking orders for tea and coffee.

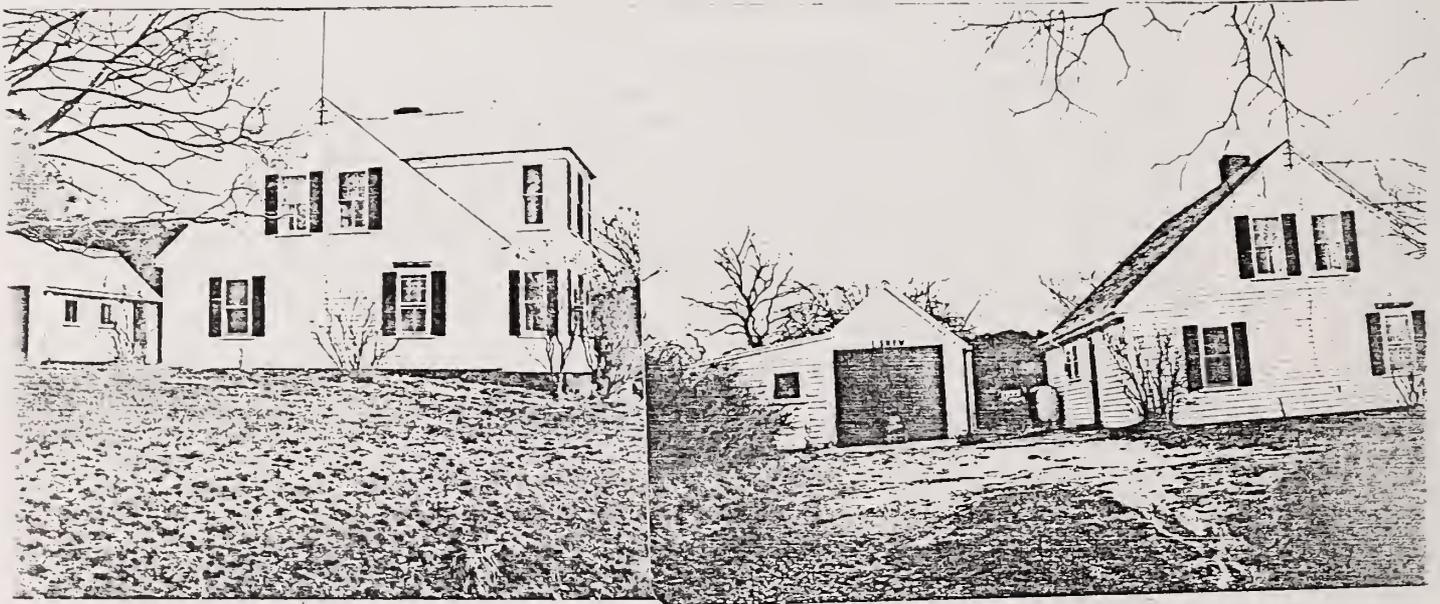
On top of the hill behind the Snow House, I saw a viewing stand with several steps to it. One could see for miles. there were also wooden benches one right behind the other. Maybe a dozen people could sit on these benches while meetings were held. I noted a large wooden platform where the speakers or entertainers must have stood. The Snows were noted for having picnics on the hill. They were avid church goers, all attending the Methodist Church up on the hill. They would all meet on a dirt path not far from Goldsmiths and take a right up a path known then as Gosple Lane.

When the el of the house was removed, it was put on the hill to the right of Horace Snow, Sr. house. The shed was destroyed. The old barn was shaken loose in the hurricane of 1938 and Isaiah saved some of the wood arter he demollisned it and built the garage which still stands now. The old barn use to house the old school bus.

LEGEND: Legend has it that a pirate came ashore, met a Snow girl and soon married. No one knew where he came from or what he did for a living. But, the story handed down over the years is this. One day he went out eeling, having seen others doing this. He came back to the Snow Homestead and had a large bag of eels. The fireplace was blazing, he opened the bag and threw all the eels in the fireplace; he said to "dry them off."



1880 photo



1982

Area L	Form no. 199
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

TRURO VILLAGE WEST



Town Truro

Address Castle Road

Historic Name "Rose Cottage" (from 1881)

Use: Original dwelling

Present dwelling

Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization

Public _____

Original owner Thomas H. Kenney

DESCRIPTION:

Date circa 1832

Source Land deeds Book 10 County Records

Style THREE-QUARTER CAPE

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric CLAPBOARD

Outbuildings 8 summer cottages,

2 garages

Major alterations (with dates) Windows replaced

by 2 owners; large front dormer

added as well as large glassed porch

Moved _____ Date _____

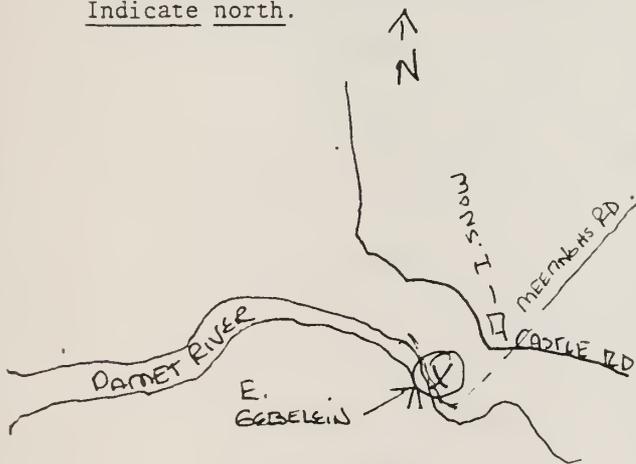
Approx. acreage 1 3/4

Setting on N. side of Parret River

near Soars or Lombards landing.

Surrounded by large locusts, roses, lilacs.

location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Mrs. Gale Beyea

Organization Truro Historical Soc.

Date July 1981 - July 1982

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Rose Cottage or "Pink House" is a typical 3/4 Cape. It has a brick foundation. There is a large 1 story ell to the right rear. Interior is mostly original, though the keeping room floors have been covered with narrow newer flooring. No fireplace in small front room to ~~left~~ left of front door. Keeping room fireplace is smaller than parlor fireplace; it appears to be original but no signs of cooking crane. Remains of round brick root cellar under rear of keeping room.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

From at least 1881 when Frank Rose bought the property, a grocery business was operating out of the right rear ell. It was supposed to have served the whaling community of Parnet Harbor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Two Grand Lists
Barnstable County Grantee & Grantor Records
Barnstable Land Deeds.

July 1901 02
"Pink House" or "Rose Cottage"
"SLADEVILLE", CASTLE ROAD, TRURO

Ernest Gebelain land & buildings from Irene Slade
on March 17, 1965

C. ARNOLD SLADE, husband of Irene, bought property from
Priscilla K. ("Tillie") Rose on Oct. 5, 1921

Tillie Rose, widow of Frank Rose, bought the
property from Abbott Rose et al for \$1.00 on
July 1, 1908. Book 307 P. 85

Frank Rose, grocer, died March 1, 1908.

Frank Rose won Truro District 3 Grand List

May 1, 1894 - listing Dwelling house, barn,
hen house, house lot & cottage. 6 wagons,
1 grocery cart, 30 hens, 3 horses. 1 3/4 acres land
Total value - \$485.00

Frank Rose on 1883 & 1882 list - Dwelling house
and wood house, 1 3/4 acres - value \$190.00

Frank Rose purchased house & land for \$100.00
on Nov. 21, 1881 from Mary Kenney Book 140. p. 479

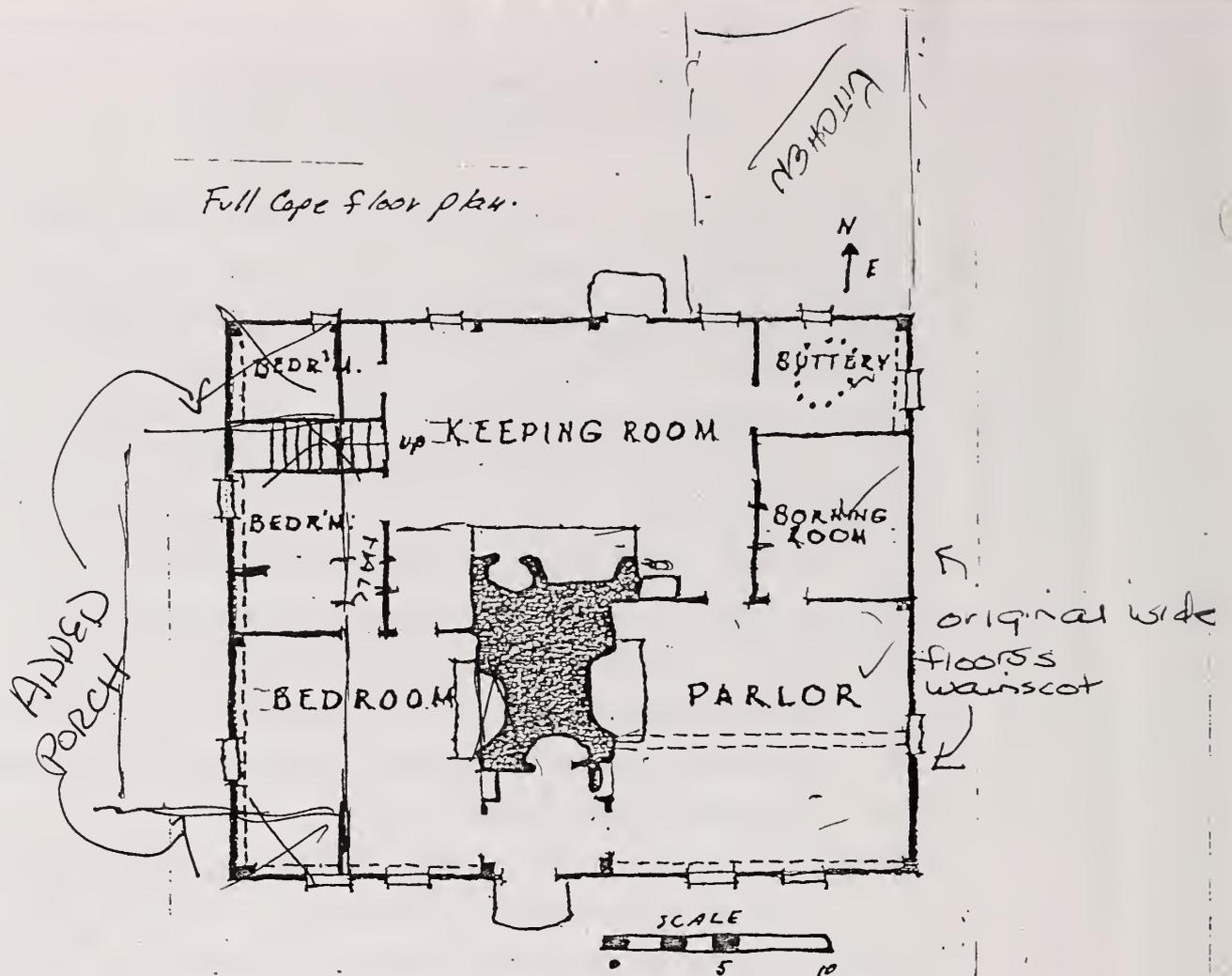
Mary Kenney purchased same and more land on
South side of river from Thos. A. Kenney & wife in 1865
See attached copy of deed. Book 93 p. 254

Thomas H. Kenney bought the property, described
as clear land, for \$64.50 from John and Betsey
Peterson in 1832. Book 10.

The Petersons were the family who owned the
land to the west (on the then harbor) called
Cat Island.

It would appear that the Gebelain house known
as "Rose Cottage" was built by Thomas Kenney
sometime shortly after he purchased the land
in 1832.

Jule Baya, researcher



no ridge pole
new one added

To the northeast and east were two final but important rooms known as the buttery ("butt tree") or pantry and the borning room. The buttery was often the coldest area of the house due to its northeast exposure. It thus served the purposes of a chillroom and held food, utensils and other pantry supplies. It was also the area where dinners were prepared. Below the buttery floor would often be a "beanpot" cellar. It was small and circular to prevent sand from caving in the walls and was the place where vegetables and other perishables were kept during the warmer months.

And the borning room, of course, was where babies were born. It was small, windowless and, therefore, quite warm. It was near the keeping room for closeness to boiling water, supplies and the action of the family.

The half story above was a storage attic and when the time came, could be converted into additional bedroom space.

4 rooms + 10 sets

Know all Men by these Presents,

That ^{of} Thomas H. Kenney of Turo in the County of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts etc.

IN CONSIDERATION OF Four hundred and fifty Dollars paid by Mary Kenney of Turo in the County and State aforesaid

the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby _____ give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said

50
Mary Kenney
of Turo
County of Barnstable
Mass.
50

Mary Kenney and her heirs and assigns forever, All of my Real Estate that I own in the Town of Turo consisting of my homestead, with the buildings thereon, my salt meadow lying on the North side of Parrot River, with that on the South side of said River, all of my woods & brushland on both sides of said Parrot River.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above-granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances ^{hereto} belonging to the said Mary Kenney her Heirs and Assigns, to ~~their~~ ^{me} use and behoof forever. And I the said ^{grantor} ~~grantor~~ and my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do covenant with the said Mary Kenney for my self and her Heirs and Assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the afore-granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances

That I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Mary Kenney her heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid; and that I will, and my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators shall, WARRANT AND DEFEND the same to the said Mary Kenney

Heirs and Assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I the said Thomas H. Kenney, together with Sally L. Kenney the wife of said Thomas, in token of her release of all right and title of both dower and homestead in the granted premises have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Seven.

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of
Daniel Paine
Elizabeth P. Newcomb

Thomas H. Kenney
Sally L. Kenney

Barnstable, ss. August 16th 1867

Then personally appeared the above named Thomas H. Kenney and acknowledged the above Instrument to be his free act and deed; before me,

Daniel Paine JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

BARNSTABLE, ss. Received August 16th 1867, and is recorded and compared ATTEST, John H. [unclear] REGISTRAR



Area L	Form no. 200
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro
 Address Castle Rd.
 Historic Name Cove Cottage
 Original residence
 Present Residence (year round)
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Rich family

Location in Truro or nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
 Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:
 Date 1798 and 1802
 Source present owner
 Style full cape
 Architect _____
 white battenboards on front-back
 Exterior wall fabric shingles on ends
 Outbuildings shed, privy, cottage
 and 2 car garage
 Major alterations (with dates) 1970
kitchen added
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 3.2
 Setting overlooking Pamet marsh



Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date October 13, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Location Truro, Ma.
 Address Toms Hill Road
 Historic Name "Indian Neck"
 Original summer residence
 Present year round residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____

Original owner Barnabas Paine
 owned the land, sold to Thomas
 Dyer

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1843

Source Deeds from Mrs. Newton

Style full cape

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings 1 garage converted into a studio

Major alterations (with dates) in 1969
circular stairs added; house insulated
heat put in; remodeled bath and
kitchen, converted garage to studio

Moved _____ Date _____

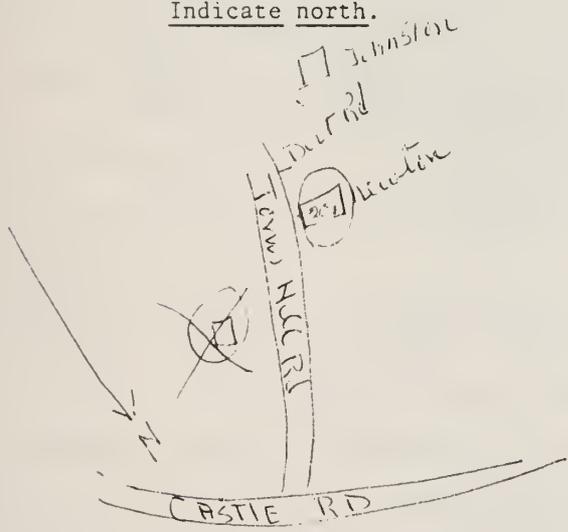
Approx. acreage 2

Setting on a hill overlooking Pamet Harbor

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira

Organization Truro Historical Comm.

Date July 1981



Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The front of the house was discovered recently to be an "Envelope" front. Therefore adding to the warmth of the house. The house has a breadoven. Walls in the interior made from plaster and horsehair.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

in 1843, Thomas Dyer bought the land for \$8.25 from Barnabas Paine. Upland was known as "Indian Neck". The house was built and in 1915 Josiah T. Dyer, son of Thomas Dyer, Jr. sold the house and land to Denis J. Creeden for \$1.00.

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(BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
(



(photo here)

- BUILDING SURVEY

MASS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Secretary, State House, Boston

Structure historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

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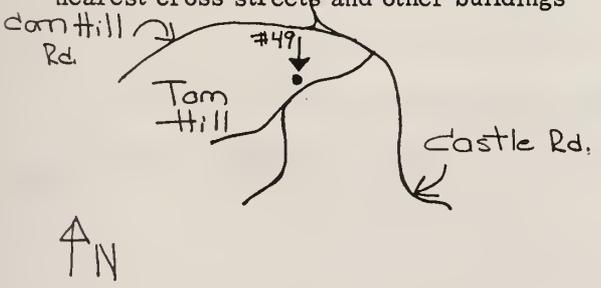
2. Town Truro
 Street address Toms Hill Rd. (off Castle Rd.)
 Name _____
 Original use Residence
 Present use Residence
 Present owner _____
 Open to public No
 Date 1870 Style Greek Revival
 Source of date documentary
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick
 WALL COVER: Wood shingle Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____
 FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: 5 light door case, fluted pilasters
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

~~626~~ 69-626

Recorder BNS

For 124 C

Photo 7 Date 5 Aug

SEE REVERSE SIDE



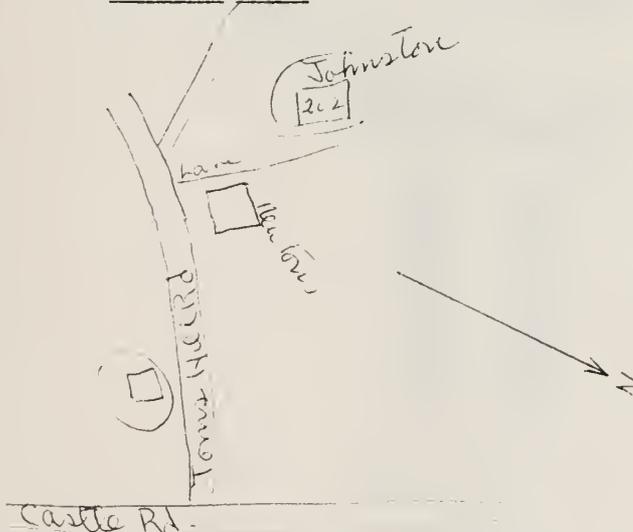
Area	Form no.
L	202

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Truro, Ma.
 Address Toms Hill Rd.
 Historic Name Journey's End
 Original year round residence
 Present summer residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Joseph Atwood

location in relation to nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1886
 Source Registry of deeds
Bk.195 pg.410 and Bk.224 pg. 177
 Style full cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric singles
 Outbuildings one cottage and one
garage
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage .79 a.
 Setting _____

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date Oct. 27, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

46/102

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a full cape set in a wooded area, although at the time this area, known as, "Indian Neck" didn't have any trees at all. All the windows are 2 over 2.

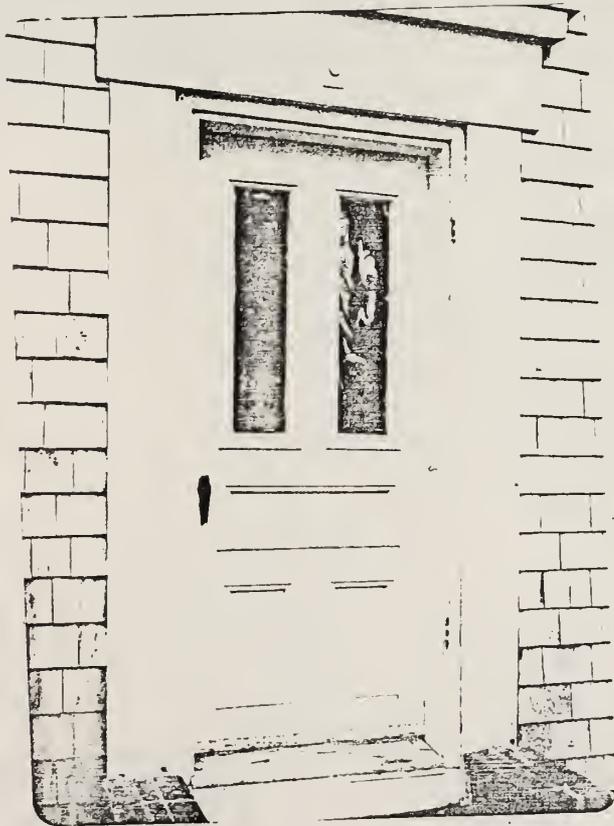
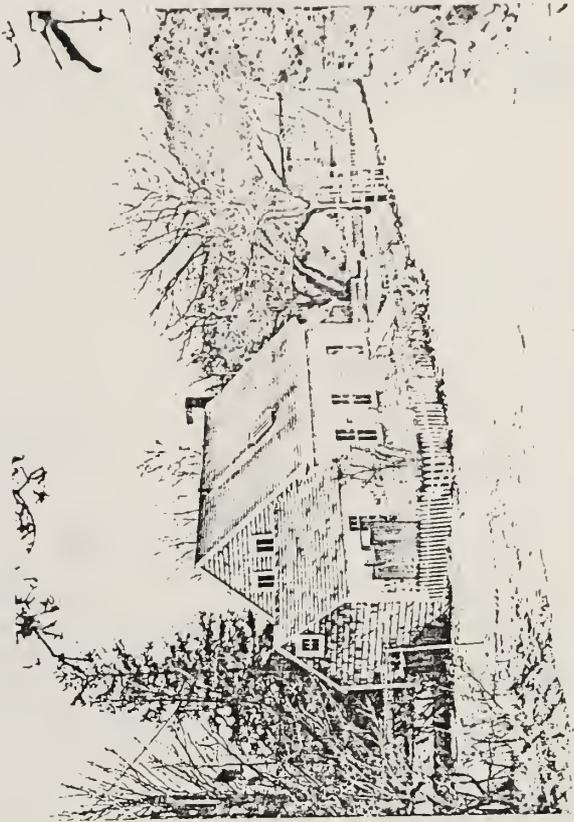
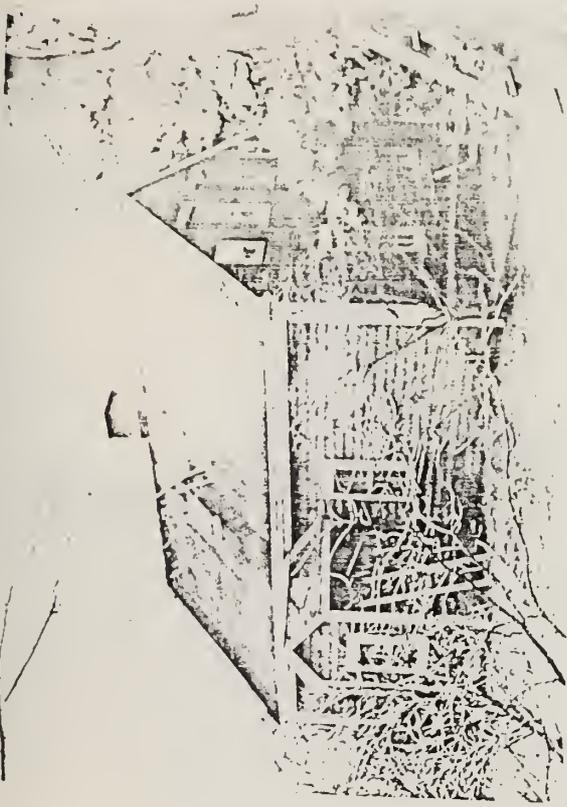
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

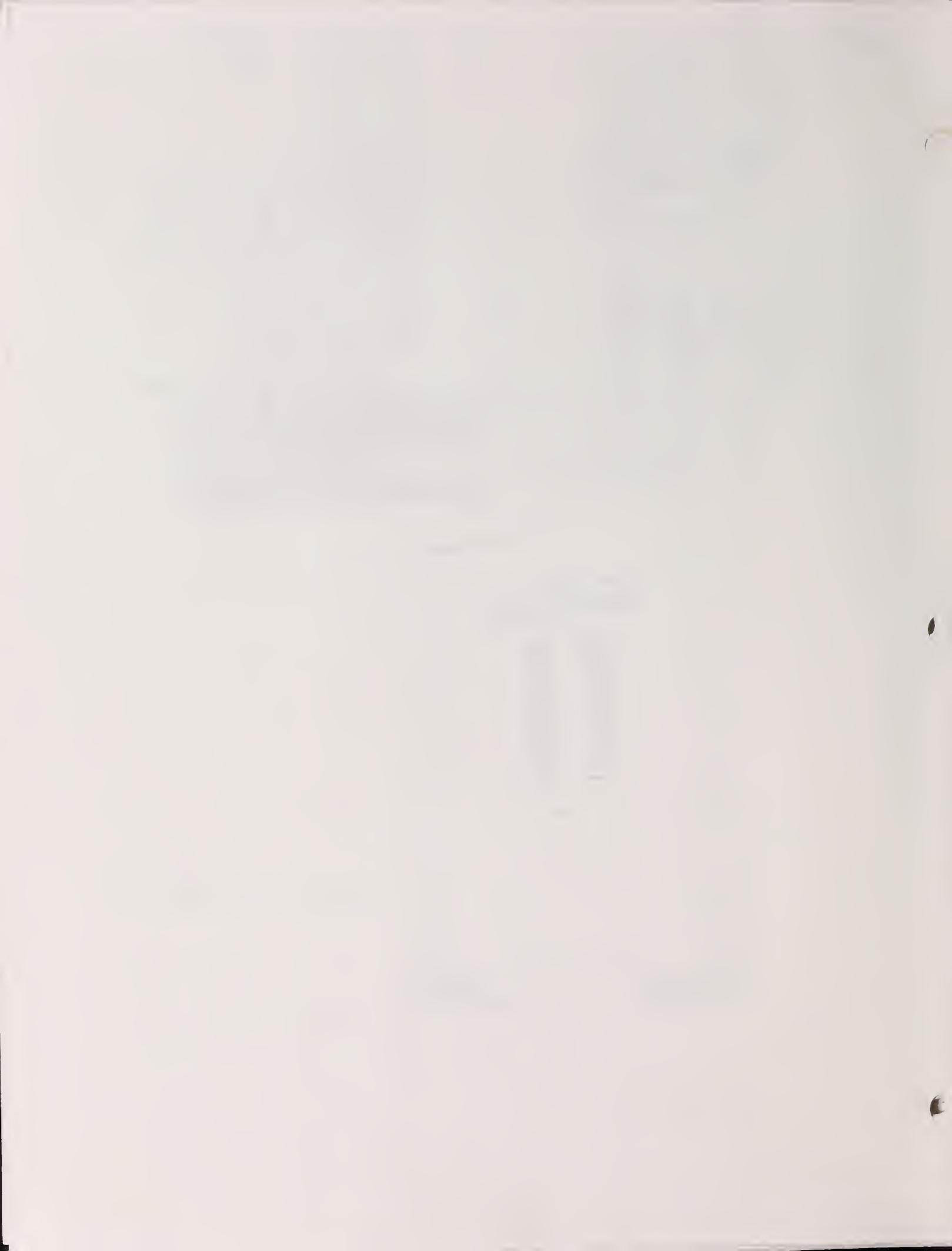
Joseph Atwood had the land conveyed to him by public auction by the Inhabitants of the Town of Truro; John B. Dyer, Treas. of Town of Truro. The property was advertised and sold for \$1.50. No one appeared after the advertising to pay taxes; no house on it then, but soon after a house was built so we assume 1886.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES





FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

L

203

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 10 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

Truro

Tom's Hill Road

Local Name

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

c. 1800-20

visual inspection, maps

Federal cape

Object

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards/shingles

Outbuildings privy, barn, shed

Major Alterations (with dates) Major additions and remodeling

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 2.3

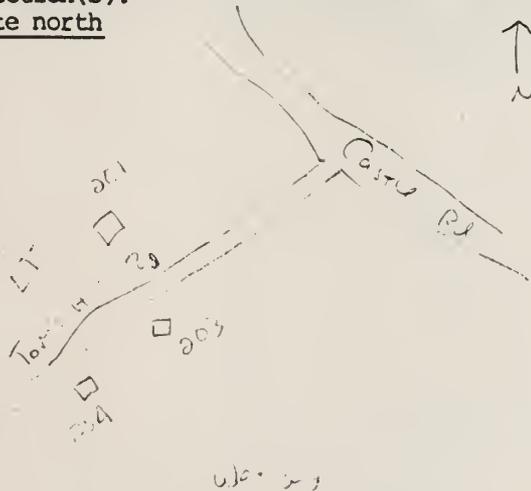
Setting Right on marsh, faces south.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a Federal cape that has undergone major alterations. While some exterior original details remain- the box cornice, some protruding window frames, etc.-most date from either the late 19th century or the past decade. Several ells date from the turn of the century, as may some of the outbuildings- a privy, a shed, and a barn. Recently a bay window and new windows and other changes have altered its appearance and somewhat lessened its character. It has a modern appearance, overall, although the basic mass and form remain.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

The original owner is reportedly Lewis Lombard, a mariner who at one point owned another nearby house (L-241). Then for many years it was owned by one of Truro's many maritime families, the Atwoods, first Joshua, born c.1774, and then Richard, born c. 1800.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census

A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

1858 map
1880 map
1907 map

FORM B - BUILDING

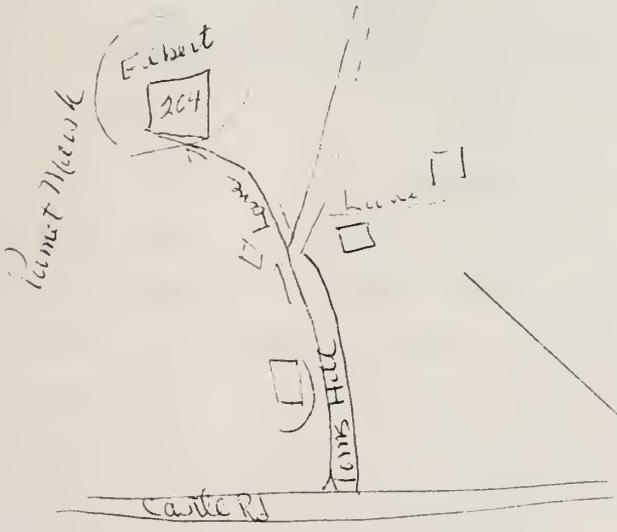
Area	Form no.
L	204

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Location Truro
 Address Toms Hill Rd.
 Historic Name The Peterson House
 Original year round residence
 Present summer residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner John Peterson

location in relation to nearest
 cross streets and other buildings
 or geographical features.
 Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1840-1845
 Source Helen Rule-Registry of deeds
 Style full cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric front clapboards
 rest shingles
 Outbuildings 2-story outbuilding
 used as a tool shed
 Major alterations (with dates) in 1937
 porch roof changed. L-shaped wing
 room fixed over and partition put
 into upstairs bedrooms. Added 4
 rooms and a bath.
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.1 ac.
 Setting overlooking Panet marsh and
 Harbor, with hog cranberry abound-
 ing in the pines.

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date October 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is another typical home of cape cod structure. Originally had 3 fireplaces; chimney was central. Only one in use now.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In the old deeds it shows John Peterson deeding this land and home to Tom Peterson (Commander Thomas L. Peterson). Tom was the keeper of the Pamet Harbor Lighthouse for 4 years. Lighthouse was built in 1849 and discontinued in 1853. Tom then was made Commander of the U.S. Gunboat, Diana, and in an encounter with the rebels, he was killed going up the Mississippi River. There is a marker in Snows Cemetery. Born 1822 and died in 1863. See pg.481, S. Rich's book.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



photo here)

- BUILDING SURVEY
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Secretary, State House, Boston

Structure historically significant to:
Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry _____ |
| Architecture | Science/invention _____ |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication _____ |
| Education | Military affairs _____ |
| Government | Religion/philosophy _____ |
| Literature | Indians _____ |
| Music | Development of town/city _____ |

L 204 75

2. Town Drum

Street address Tom Hill Rd.

Name _____

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner _____

Open to public No

Date 1840 Style Cape Cod style house

Source of date observation

Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingle Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 added at rear PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end Front/Side Ornament: tower front door

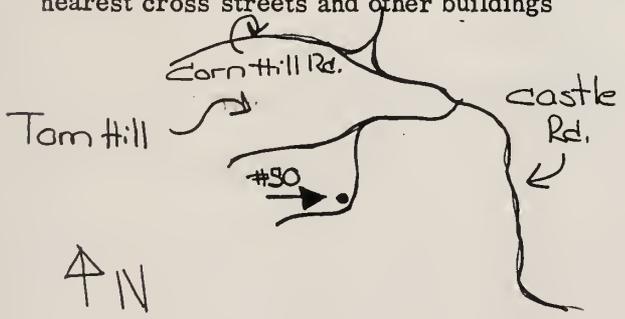
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: ↗

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6 2/2 small pane

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder MMS 69.627

For MHC

Photo 8 Date 5 Aug.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

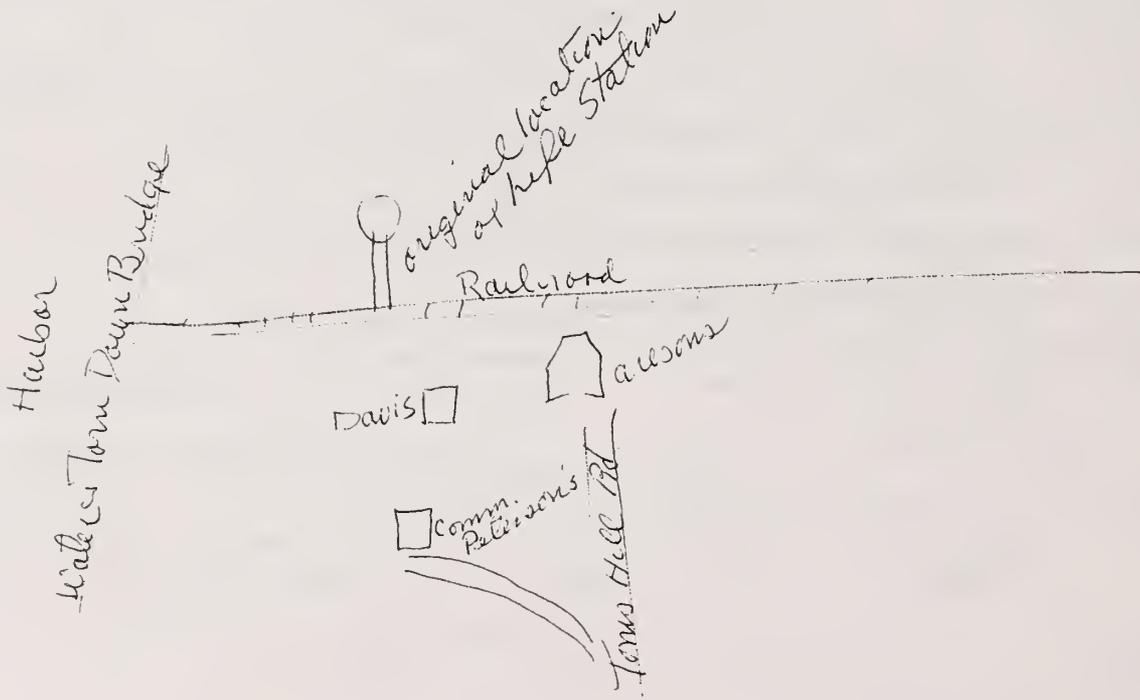
This is a copy taken from Helen Rule's
Home, given and written to her, by Horace
Snow, Sr.

The Pamet Harbor Lighthouse was built in 1849
discontinued in 1853 after only 4 years of service.
The keeper for the whole 4 years was Thomas Peterson.

He was married to Ruth Hughes (sister of Horace Hughes)
and they lived in the house now owned by the Rules on
Toms Hill Rd. After the discontinuous of the light
Thomas Peterson was made commander of the U.S. Gunboat
(Diana) and in an encounter with the rebels, he was
killed as he was going up the Mississippi River.
He is buried here in Truro in the Snows Cemetery.
Born 1822, and died in 1863

Horace H. Snow, Sr.

Above was buried at sea, but there is a marker at the
cemetery. See pg.481, Rich's book.



Area West Truro	Form no. 205
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Truro

Address Toms Hill Road

Historic Name Bay View Inn

Original _____

Present summer residence

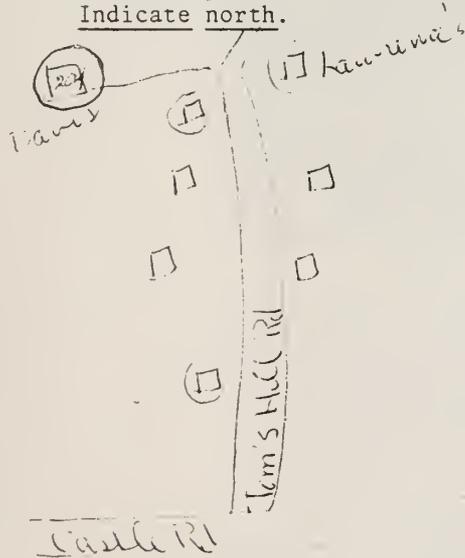
Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____

Public _____

Original owner Snow

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1760

Source Ferdinand Davis

Style _____

Architect Snow

Exterior wall fabric clapboards and singles

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

David Snow put in electricity and repaired chimney in 1944. It now has 14 rooms

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 16

Setting Pamet marsh setting

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira

Organization Truro Historical Comm.

Date July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This isn't like other homes in Truro, as the entire house was raised in the middle to add a 3rd floor, for use as an Inn. This was done in 1895. The Inn ran successfully under the 1929 crash and then the house went downhill. Davis bought it in 1944 and had it all restored to its original style. See his letter attached.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The house was originally owned by a Snow family. In 1895 the then present owners, The Corlew Family, had renovations done and it was used as an Inn. They sold to the Brennan's and the panic of 1929 put them out of the Inn business. It went down hill for years, until Ferdinand Davis bought it in 1944. He then put in electricity, running water.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

30 East Seventy-second Street
New York 10021

April 9, 1980

Truro Historical Society
Dear Mr. Wright:

My property off Tom's Hill Road was originally Snow family property. The house was built by a Snow about 1760. It is of interest that a Danish shilling of 1717 was found in the woodwork when we altered it. It was altered for us by a descendant, David Snow, of the builder, who extended woodwork moldings-rustic triglyphs and metopes and star patterns, which were in the house, to fit our re-arrangement of rooms.

We were not the first to alter the house. The original building had been enlarged to serve as an Inn by raising the roof and inserting another floor under it. This was done in 1895 by a member of the Corlew family who had married a Miss Snow to whom the property had descended. Thus, the house has 18th century panelling and woodwork on the ground floor, Victorian on the 2nd floor and 18th century on the top floor. The Corlews sold the Inn to Brennans but the panic of 1929 put them out of the Inn business. We bought it from them in 1944. It had neither electricity, running water nor indoor plumbing. These we installed.

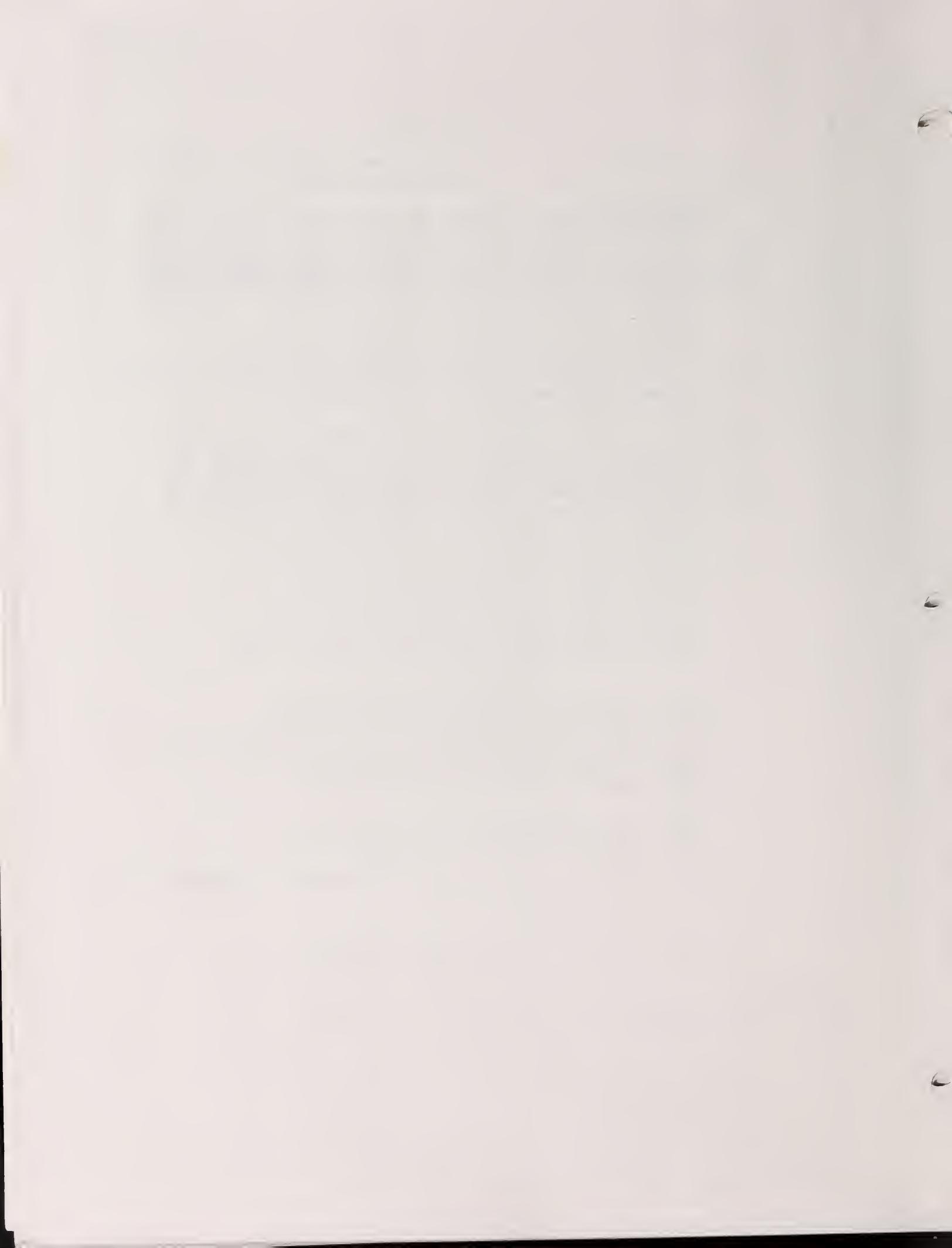
Some years ago we had a visit from a Mrs. Corlew who said she was born in the house and described the land as covered with houses and the harbor as a "forest of masts" (in the 90's). There must have been several houses on the property as hog-cranberry outlines of cellars still show.

We expect to be in Truro in June. Our telephone is 349-3919, and we would be delighted to show you the house.

Sincerely,

Ferdinand H. Davis
Ferdinand H. Davis

Known as
"The Bayview Inn"



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

241



Truro

off Castle Rd

c Name Lombard-Rich House

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

c.1795-1805

visual inspection

Federal cape

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage, 1926; well, 19th C

Major Alterations (with dates) porches, c.

1910; kitchen ell, c. 1933

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 13 ac

Setting Faces south on point jutting

into Pamet River; marsh to south,

garage to NE, circular driveway

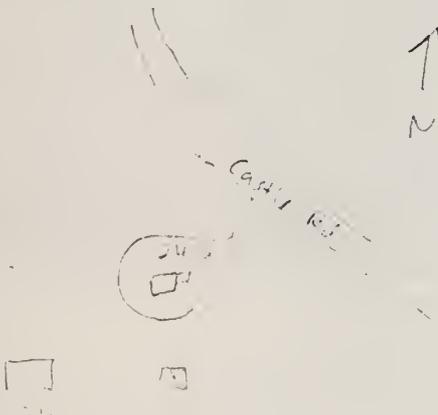
runs several hundred feet from road.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a well maintained, well preserved Federal full cape. Built c. 1795-1805 (1805 is scratched in the plaster on the second floor; that floor may have been finished some years after the house was built) the main house has undergone relatively few alterations. The steep roof has a large (original) central chimney, the windows (9/6) are in the original heavy frames, the simple box cornice starts just above these frames, and the entry to the cellar still sits on the east wall. Some windows (e.g. in the pantry) have wide muntins typical of the Georgian period, while those in the main rooms have the more slender muntins typical of Federal houses. The porches on the south (now partially removed) and west were added c. 1910 while the rear kitchen ell was added c. 1933. The well still sits to the northwest. ^(see Howard)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was built for Lewis Lombard, a mariner who married in 1796. His son, Lewis, Jr., was born in 1802 and was active in the saltworks on the Pamet River. In 1856 Mathias Rich, Jr., bought the house. His father, Mathias Rich Sr. was a mariner known as the "Blind Captain" after an accident on a vessel. Mathias, Jr., was also a mariner in his early years. He captained one of the only vessels to survive the great gale of October, 1841. He moved to Boston in 1849 to open a chandlery and used this house as a summer house only, surely one of the earliest "summer homes" in Truro. Rich served for many years on the Boston School Committee. His life at sea is documented through diaries that he kept. Some years after he bought this house he also bought the adjacent one (G-89a) and the two have remained in one family ever since and form a relatively isolated vacation spot.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

Truro

Form No:

L-241

Property Name:

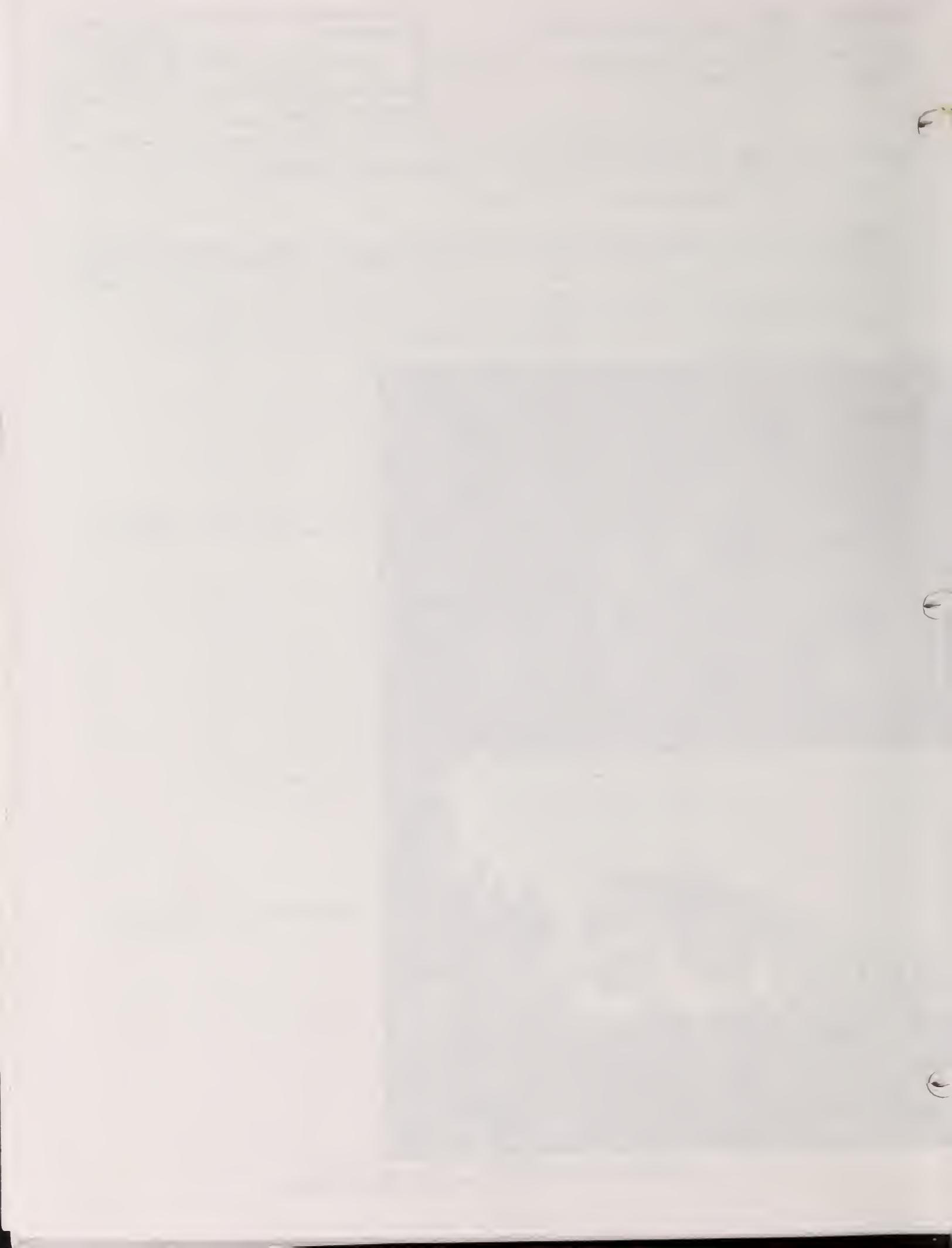
Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

Architectural description (continued):

The interior is an interesting mix of Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival details, with the overall feeling tending towards the Federal. The rear room has an oven set at the back of a Rumford fireplace (as seen elsewhere in Truro) and the front two mantles are marbleized. The floor plan- 4 very small rooms off the larger rear room, and a steep central staircase between the east and west rooms- is typical of the Cape.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

G

241a



Truro

off Castle Rd

Name Richard Rich House

Present residence

Original same

DATE

c.1815-30

visual inspection

Federal 3/4 care

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) solar

addition, 1982

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 13 ac (with G-241)

Setting Overlooks Pamet, north of

other house (G-89); sits within

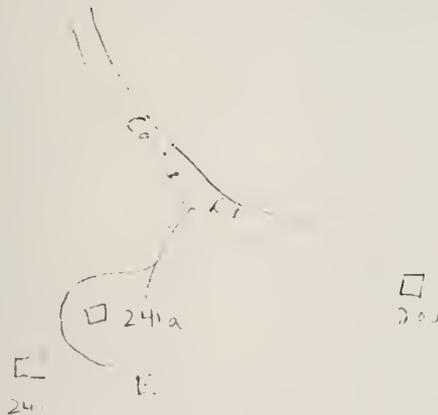
large circular driveway; faces south

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date August 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house was originally a 3/4 cape as indicated by cut lines in the floor boards and other clues. The house was enlarged c. 1840 as indicated by the Greek Revival features of the enlarged left room. The rest of the house is Federal in style. The rooms have very delicate Federal casings and paneling. The rear kitchen has a Rumford fireplace with a side oven. A small area of possibly original beaded clapboards survive within the later rear storage ell. With the exception of the left (Greek Revival) room, the house retains most of its original Federal detailing. A modern addition has recently been added to the east, but is set back and does not interfere with the main facade.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This house was built by Jesse Collins according to local sources, and was occupied for many years by the Richard Rich family. Rich was a mariner, born in 1814, who married Sally Atwood in the 1830's. Their son, Richard A. Rich, born 1845, was a prominent Truro businessman (see G-104). Mathias Rich Jr. (no relation to Richard Rich) bought the property in the late 19th C (see G-89).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

242



Town Truro

Address Corn Hill Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present residence

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Year c. 1849

Source deeds; bk118/pg194

Style Crrek Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings garage; well; 2 sheds

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 3.3

Setting Set in a low area once

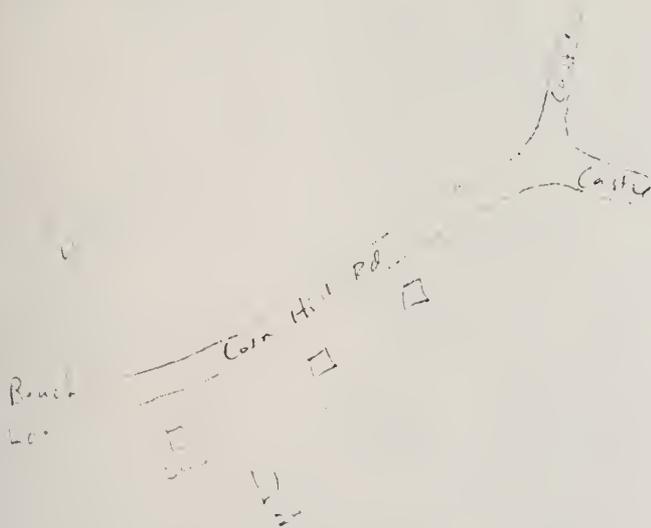
called Union Wharf

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is an exceptionally intact mid- 19th century house featuring a Greek Revival gable entrance with transom lights and sidelights on the main mass, and a lateral ell. The main house has a steep roof, central chimney, 6/6 sash, and a late 19th century, bracketed porch between it and the ell. It has a largely intact collection of late 19th-early 20th century outbuildings including a well, two sheds, and a garage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This was the house of the Collins family, specifically Tamsin Collins during the mid 19th century. A widow, she had a son, Isaac who was a carpenter. It went through many owners throughout that century, and this and was owned by the Bambergers for almost half of this century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

TRURO

Form No:

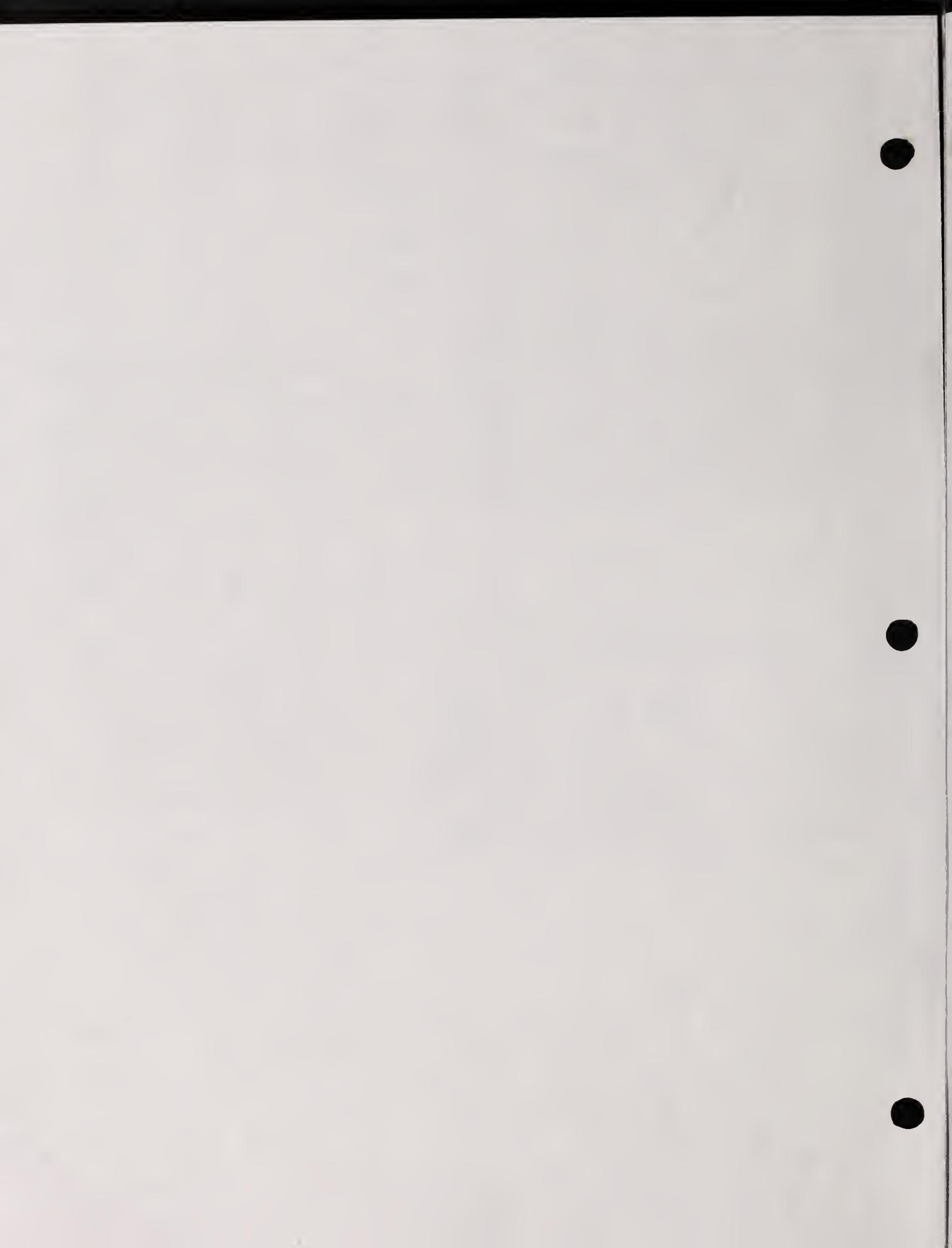
L-242

Property Name:

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.



Staple to Inventory form at bottom



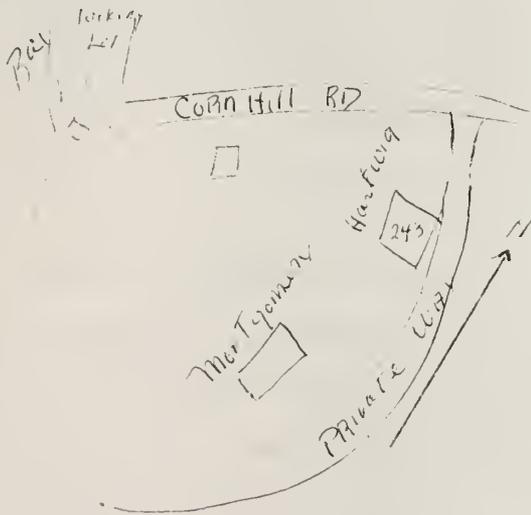
Area	Form no.
L	243



Location Truro
 Address Corn Hill Rd.
 Historic Name The Old House
 Original year round residence
 Present summer residence
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Capt. Hatch

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1820
 Source Hartwig
 Style full cape
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric Shingles, west side
 the rest clapboards
 Outbuildings 1 garage
 Major alterations (with dates) _____
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 1.51 ac.
 Setting on a hill, overlooking meadow. Apples and quince trees.

Recorded by Marion A. Oliveira
 Organization Truro Historical Comm.
 Date Oct. 26, 1983

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Hardware is dated before 1840. 8 rooms; wall part plaster and part sheet rock. Exposed timbers put together with wooden pegs. 3 fireplaces; floors, wooden planks. Old cape cod stairs. Round cellar.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Captain Hatch, who was a whaler, originally owner the house but rented it. Carolyn Houghton owned it in 1923. Then the Clark Heaths owned it in 1944. Then Hartwigs bought in 1969. There is an ~~1801~~¹⁸⁰¹ map in Chatham, New Jersey that shows 3 homes on a Truro map for this area.

(BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES
(

#51

	L	243 ² 76
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oto here)

BUILDING SURVEY
 HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 ary, State House, Boston

Historically significant to:
 Town _____ Commonwealth _____ Nation _____

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| Architecture | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

2. Town Truro
 Street address Tom Hill Rd
 Name _____
 Original use Residence
 Present use Residence
 Present owner _____
 Open to public no
 Date 1880 Style Federal
 Source of date observation
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: brick

WALL COVER: Wood clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

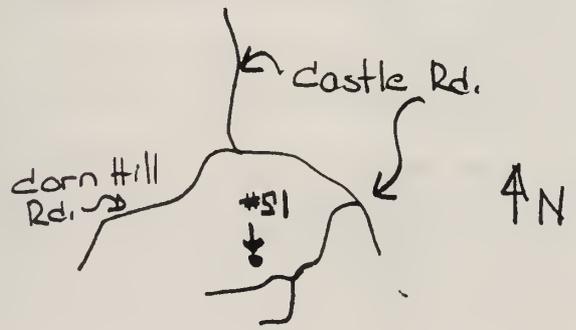
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: pilasters slight transom 1/2 side lights

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/16, 3/2 small pane

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 500 ft.
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street
69-620



Recorder Melissa Snem

For MHC

Photo 9 Date 5 August 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RALPH E. HARTWIG
APARTMENT 804
480 SOUTH MARION
DENVER, COLORADO 80209

April 8, 1980

Mr. Milton Wright
Chairman
Truro Historical Commission
Truro, Mass. 02666

Dear Mr. Wright---

Mrs. Hartwig and I will be delighted to cooperate with your commission in your efforts to compile an inventory of Truro's historic assets.

When we purchased the house in August 1969, Dr. Clark W. Heath gave us notes concerning its history. We would be glad to have you read these notes when we are in Truro next month. Our plan is to arrive there sometime during the week of May 11th.

According to Dr. Heath, "The farmer across the marsh, Frank Joseph, and his wife, Caroline, used to call it 'The Old House'." His notes also tell us "The three houses were said to have been built by the Provincetown (or Truro) Fishing Industry, for employees--and our house was called 'Captain Hatch House'". (By the three houses, Dr. Heath referred to Philip Bunker's, the former Bamburger house--now owned by the Montgomery family--and ours.) Mr. Bunker, and others, have told us that ours was the first of the three to be built--possibly as early as 1804, but not later than 1820.

The late George Dutra lived in the house as a small child. We have regretted that his illness, our procrastination, and other things got in the way, preventing our having him in to visit the house and tell us more about our house.

To the best of our knowledge, the house has had only four owners of record, the Hatch family until 1929, when Miss Caroline Houghton bought it. She sold it to Dr. Heath in 1944 and we took title in 1969.

Dr. Heath's daughter, Martha, got her start in archeology digging in the area where we now have a vegetable garden. The notes are quite specific about things her digs found.

A fine photo of the front hall, as seen from our Living Room, appears as the first plate in "Cape Light", color photos by Joel Meyerowitz, published by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

We look forward to meeting you or one of your associates next month.

Sincerely, *Ralph E. Hartwig*

L

244

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Corn Hill Road

Name

Present residence

Original same

PERIOD

c. 1800-20

visual inspection, maps

Federal

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric clapboards

Outbuildings shed

Major Alterations (with dates) side ell

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 4.27

Setting Large secluded lot

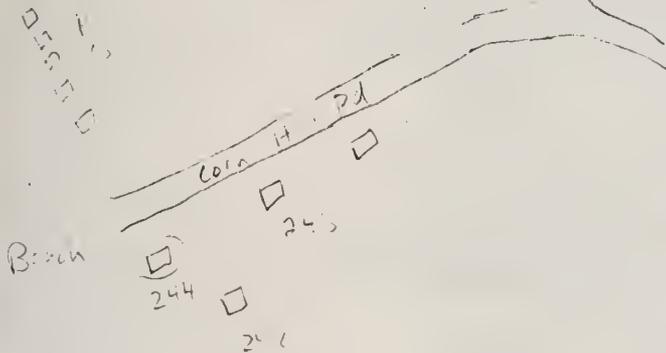
set in the woods.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

This property meets criterion A for eligibility to the National Register as a physical link to the prosperous period of Truro's development as an important New England maritime center during the 19th century, and criterion C, as a relatively intact example of early 19th century housing embodying the distinctive characteristics of housing as built in Truro during this period.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a typical Truro cape, but a very well preserved one. It is a 3/4 cape with a lateral ell and has not undergone any major exterior changes. The box cornice has a typical Federal beaded cove molding, the protruding window frames have beaded ovolo moldings, the doorways have wide pilasters and four-light transoms, and the sash are 9/6. This fine house sits on a secluded lot, tucked away from any modern development.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

According to a former owner, this house was built in the early 1800's (c.1804-20) by the Truro fishing industry, for its employees. If so, this would be an extremely early example of this practice. It is true that its early occupants were mostly mariners, but almost all men in town were mariners at that time. The 1880 map suggests that this house was in the Hatch family, they of the Hatch Road farm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory	1858 map
1860 census	1880 map
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."	1907 map

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community:

TRURO

Form No:

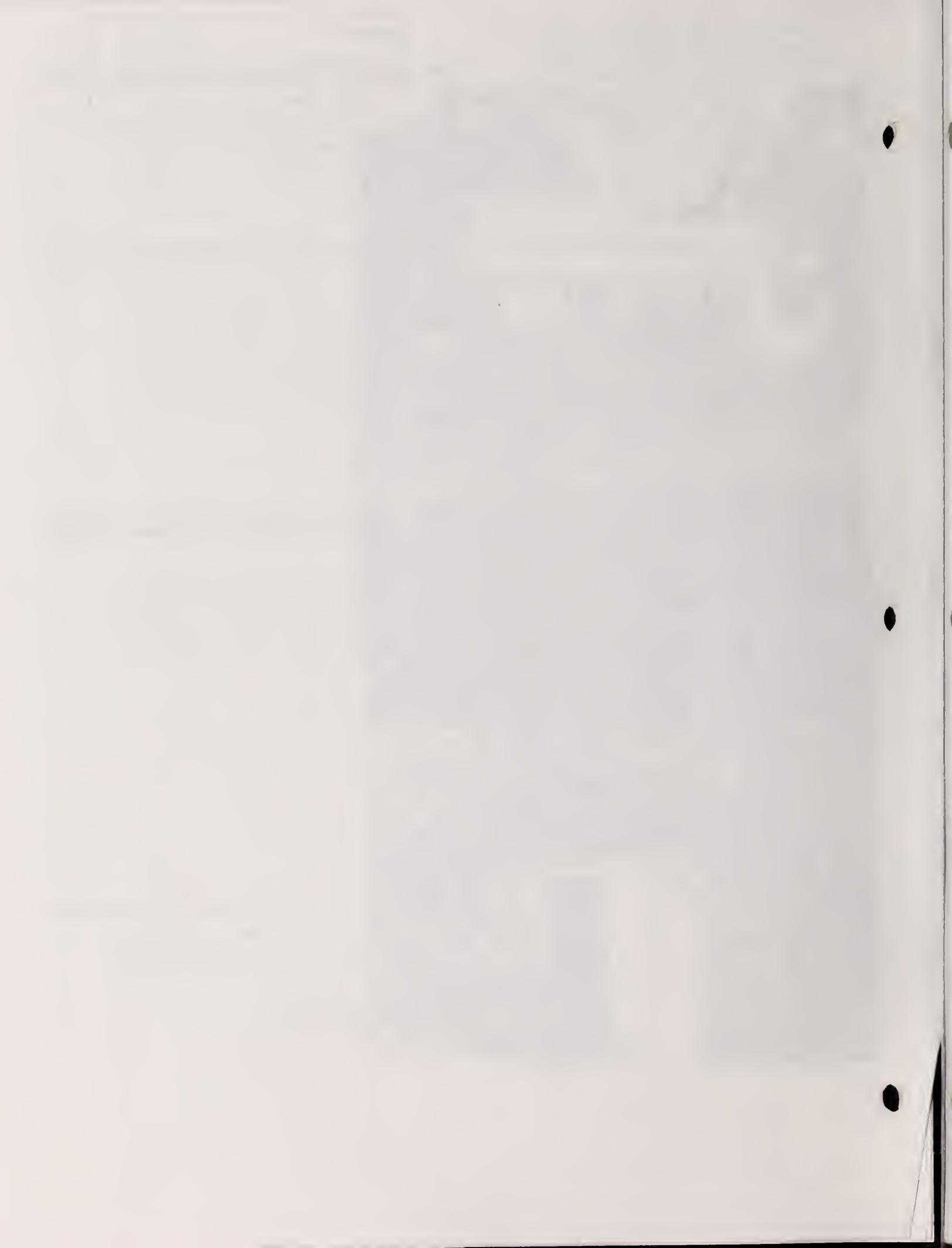
L-244

erty Name:

tinued below.



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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: TRURO	Form No: L-245
Property Name:	

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Second large block of faint text, possibly a paragraph or section header.

Third large block of faint text, possibly a paragraph or section header.

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Small mark or character on the right margin.

Small mark or character on the right margin.

#52



2 245 78

Turo

Street address Castle Road

Windy Willows

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner

Open to public No

Date 8/10 Style Cape double house

Source of date Observation

Architect



Government Literature Music

Religion/philosophy Indians Development of town/city

3. CONDITION: Excellent (Good) Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular (Low) Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood Shingle Brick Stone Other

ROOF: (Ridge) Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork

CHIMNEYS: 1 (2) 3 4 (Center) End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: (1 1/2) 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: (Wings) Ell (Shed)

PORCHES: (1) 2 3 4 coded to side PORTICO Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front (Side) Ornament:

Entrance: Side (Front) (Center) Side Details: 4 light, 4 columns + pilasters

Windows: Spacing: (Regular) Irregular Identical (Varied) 9/6 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins (Cornerboards)

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 25' - 30' Property has feet frontage on street

69-629-633

Recorder MMS

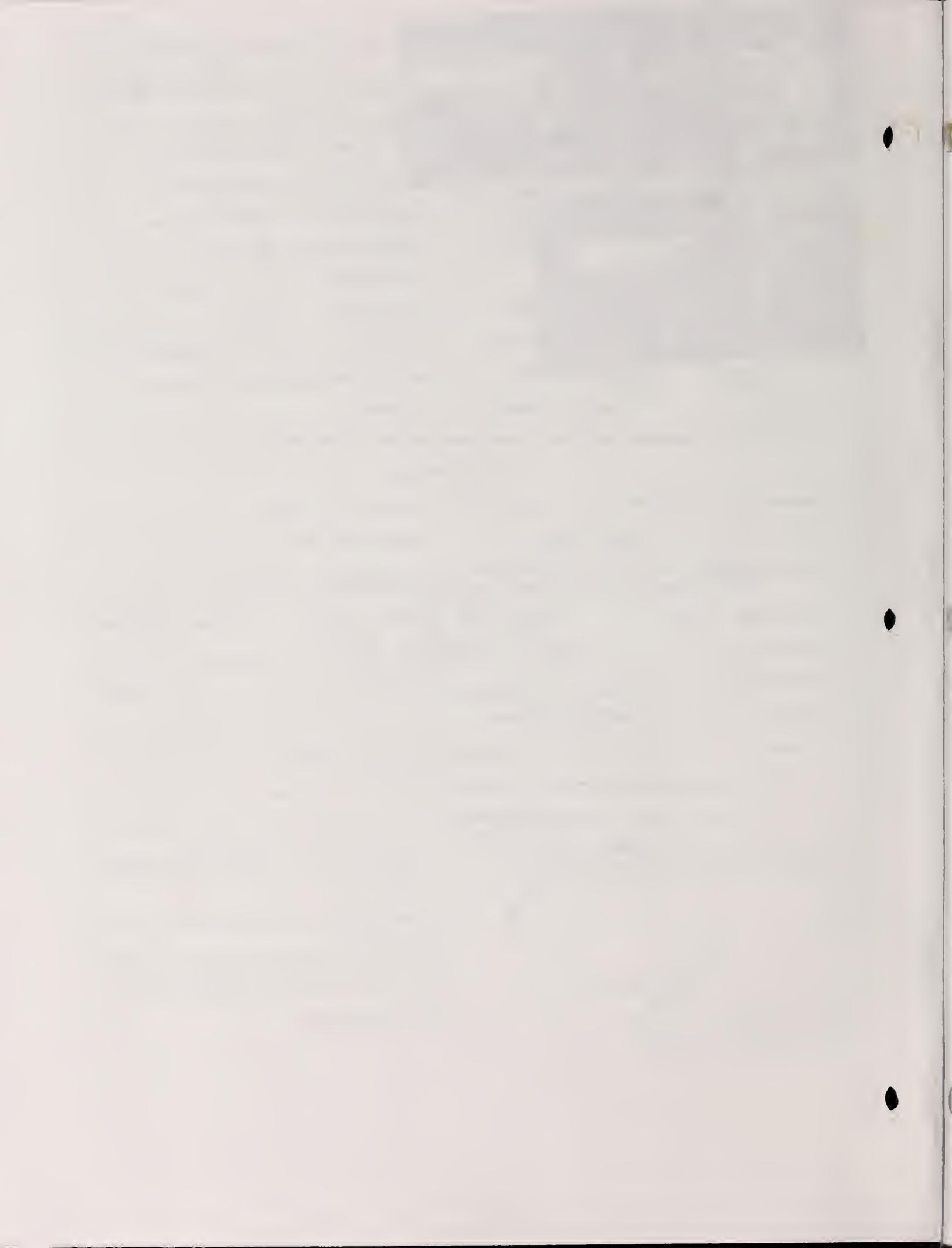
For MHC

Photo 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Date 6 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE



↑ N



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

246



Town Truro

Address Castle Rd

Historic Name Pamet Life Saving Station

Use: Present residence

Original Life saving station

DESCRIPTION

Date c.1872

Source U.S. Life Saving records

Style Queen Anne/shingle

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric decorative shingles

Outbuildings large shed/cottage,

garage

Major Alterations (with dates) converted

to residence, new windows, eels, etc.

c.1940

Condition good

Moved yes Date late 1930's

Acreage 4.73

Setting Long drive leads to a clearing

in the woods; house to left (north),

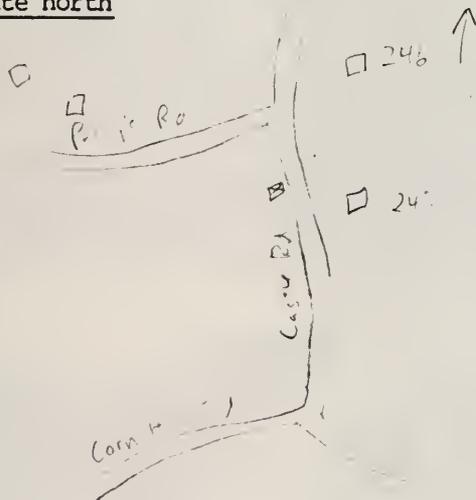
garage and cottage to east

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Originally built as a Life Saving Station in 1872, this house retains its basic form as well as a great deal of the exterior decorative details. It is one of several maritime related buildings in Truro that have been converted into residences. The major alteration was the removal of the large doors used to move equipment in and out, and the addition of a small ell, a dormer, a larger northeast ell, and several windows. It is possible that the larger ell, and the cottage, were out-buildings of the Life Saving Station and moved at the same time. This station was identical to eight other stations built at the same time along the Cape coast. They all had large, broad roofs, gable overhangs, and decorative shingles, as well as observation towers (also removed from this house). This is the only to survive in Truro.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

In 1872 the U.S. government authorized the U.S. Life Saving Service and ordered the construction of nine stations along the Cape Cod coastline. These were built that year and manned by the winter of '72. Located approximately five miles apart, they had small halfway huts in between. The beaches were patrolled from August 1st to June 1st by a crew that lived in the station. The stations also held equipment and usually had several outbuildings for horses, boats, etc. The Life Saving Service joined the Coast Guard in 1915. This was the Pamet Life Saving Station, located on Ballston Beach, and was moved in the 1930's after this service was terminated. It was converted into the summer residence of V. Henry Rothchild of New York City.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1901 Truro Directory | 1858 map |
| 1860 census | 1880 map |
| A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..." | 1907 map |
| National Park Service, "The Lifesavers of Cape Cod", pamphlet | |
| Edward Lenik, "The Truro Halfway House," in <u>Hist. Archeology</u> , 1972 | |

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

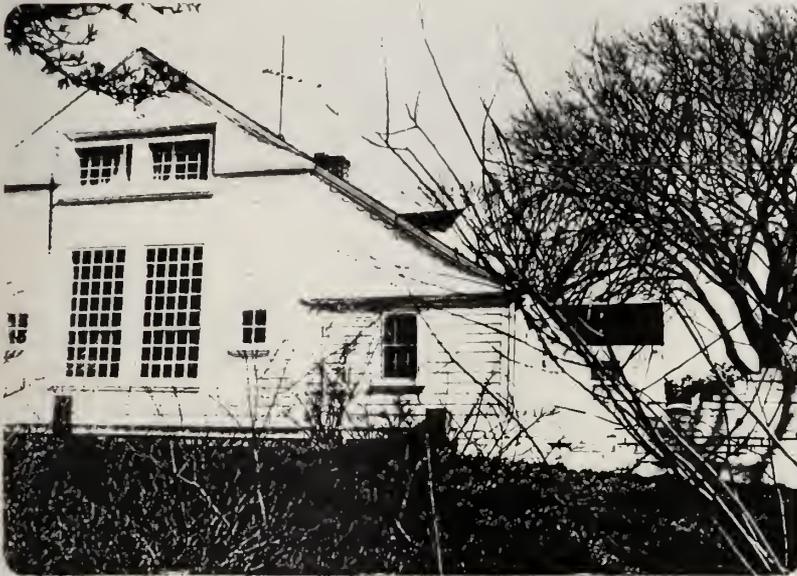
Community:

Truro

Form No:

L-246

Property Name:



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(C)



#1

	L	248 247 #
--	---	-------------------------

Town Truro
 Street address Perry St.
 Name _____
 Original use Residence
 Present use Residence

Following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

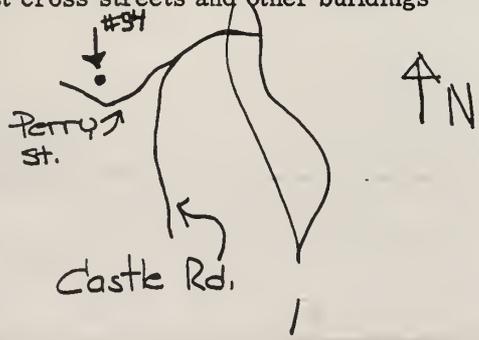
Present owner _____
 Open to public No
 Date c. 1840 Style Cape house and 1/2
 Source of date observation
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick
 WALL COVER: Wood Shingle Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 1/2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Sheds Outside cellar door in ground
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____
 FACADE: Gable end: Front Side Ornament: slight overhang
 Entrance: Side Front Center off Side Details: Pilasters, large oval glass piece in door
 Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 9/6 2/2 6/6
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

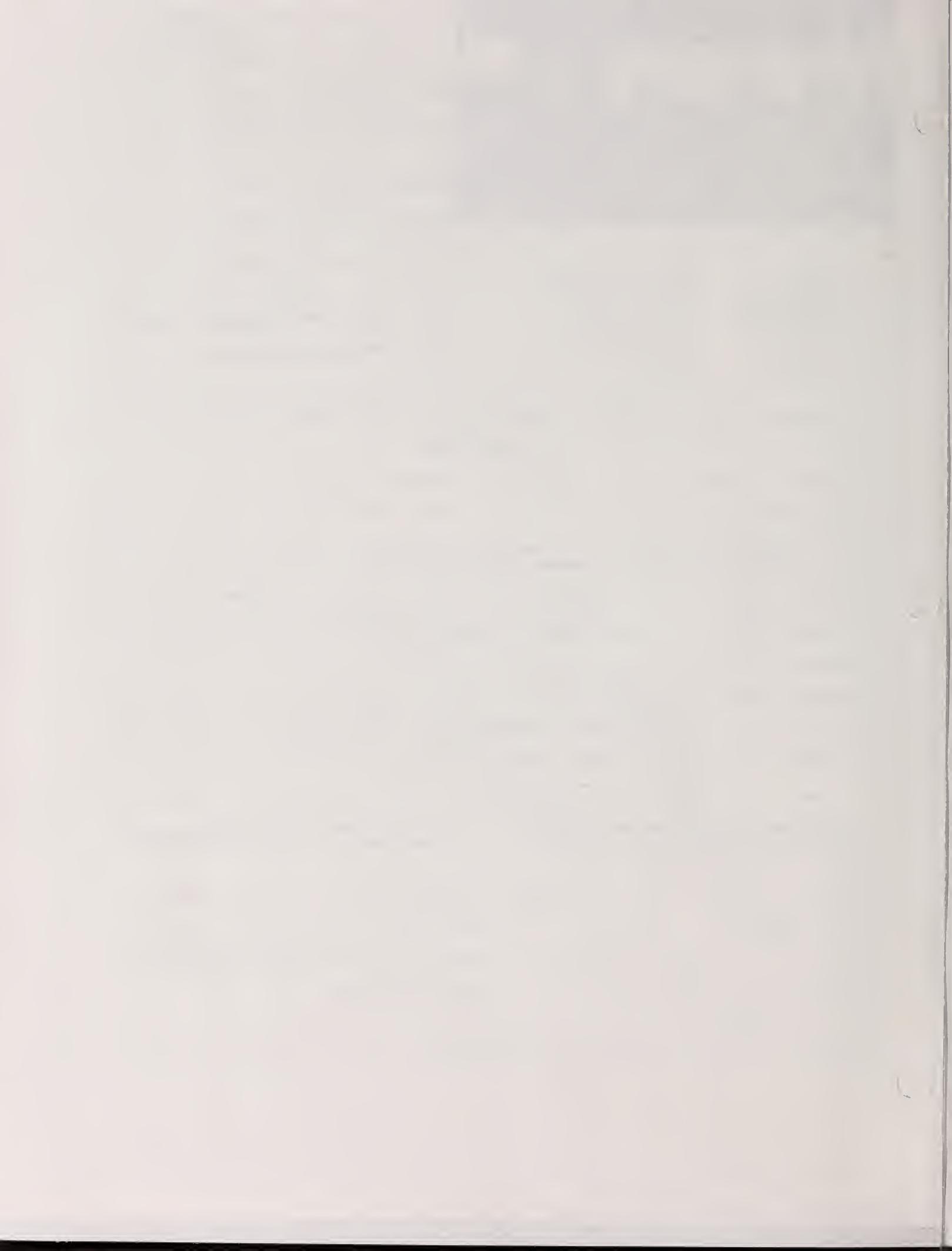
5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street
69-636 - .638

Recorder MMS
 For MFC
 Photo 18, 19, 20 Date 6 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE



FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

* 248

Town Truro

Address Perry Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present farmhouse

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1800-20

Source visual inspection

Style Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition fair

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting Overlooks large farm.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a typical 3/4 Federal cape with gable overhangs, and some original frames and sash. There is a large central chimney and a pilastered doorway with a Victorian door, and concrete steps leading up the steep front lawn.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This is part of the Perry farm, and has been through most of this century. It was a dairy farm in the 19th century owned by the Harding family and then the Silva's. The Perry family inherited it through marriage and converted it to a dairy farm in the 1920's or thirties. The other house on the farm is L-xx (temporary number).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

L

xx 249

Town Truro

Address Perry Rd

Historic Name _____

Use: Present farmhouse

Original same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1810-15

Source owner, visual inspection

Style Federal cape

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings farm buildings

Major Alterations (with dates) west doorway
porch,, windows

Condition fair

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage _____

Setting Occupies a corner of a large
farm with numerous farm buildings
and croplands

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist Comm

Date Sept 1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE _____

SCALE _____

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a fairly typical, though somewhat altered, Federal cape. Original details include a dentiled molding under the box cornice, a pilastered doorway inside a later porch, and the brick foundation. A doorway was added to the west facade in the early part of this century. It sits on one of the few remaining farms in Truro. Many farm buildings and remains of farm buildings are nearby, including a large chicken house.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This is the Ferry farm and has been for most of this century. It was a dairy farm in the 19th century run by the Harding family and then the Silva family. The Ferry's inherited it by marriage and converted it to a chicken farm.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES



Historically significant to:
Town Commonwealth Nation

Structure has historical connection with the following themes (see also reverse side):

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Scholar | Other |
| Agriculture | <u>Commerce/industry</u> |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | <u>Development of town/city</u> |

2 71

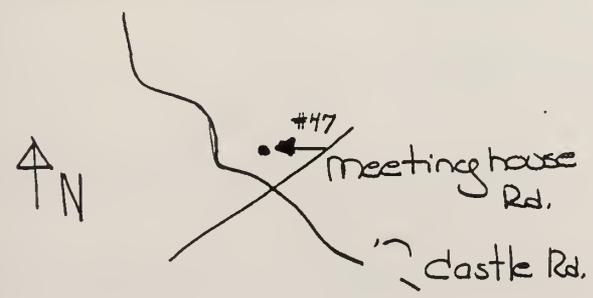
2. Town Truro
 Street address Meetinghouse Rd
 Name _____
 Original use Barn
 Present use Barn
 Present owner Lower Cape Construction Co.
 Open to public No
 Date 1880 Style Barn
 Source of date observation.
 Architect _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____
 WALL COVER: Wood clapboard + shingle Brick Stone Other _____
 ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____
 CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate
 STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____
 PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony
 FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____
 Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: 7 light transoms 7/8 normal
 Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied 6/6 6 pane 7/6 casement
 Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

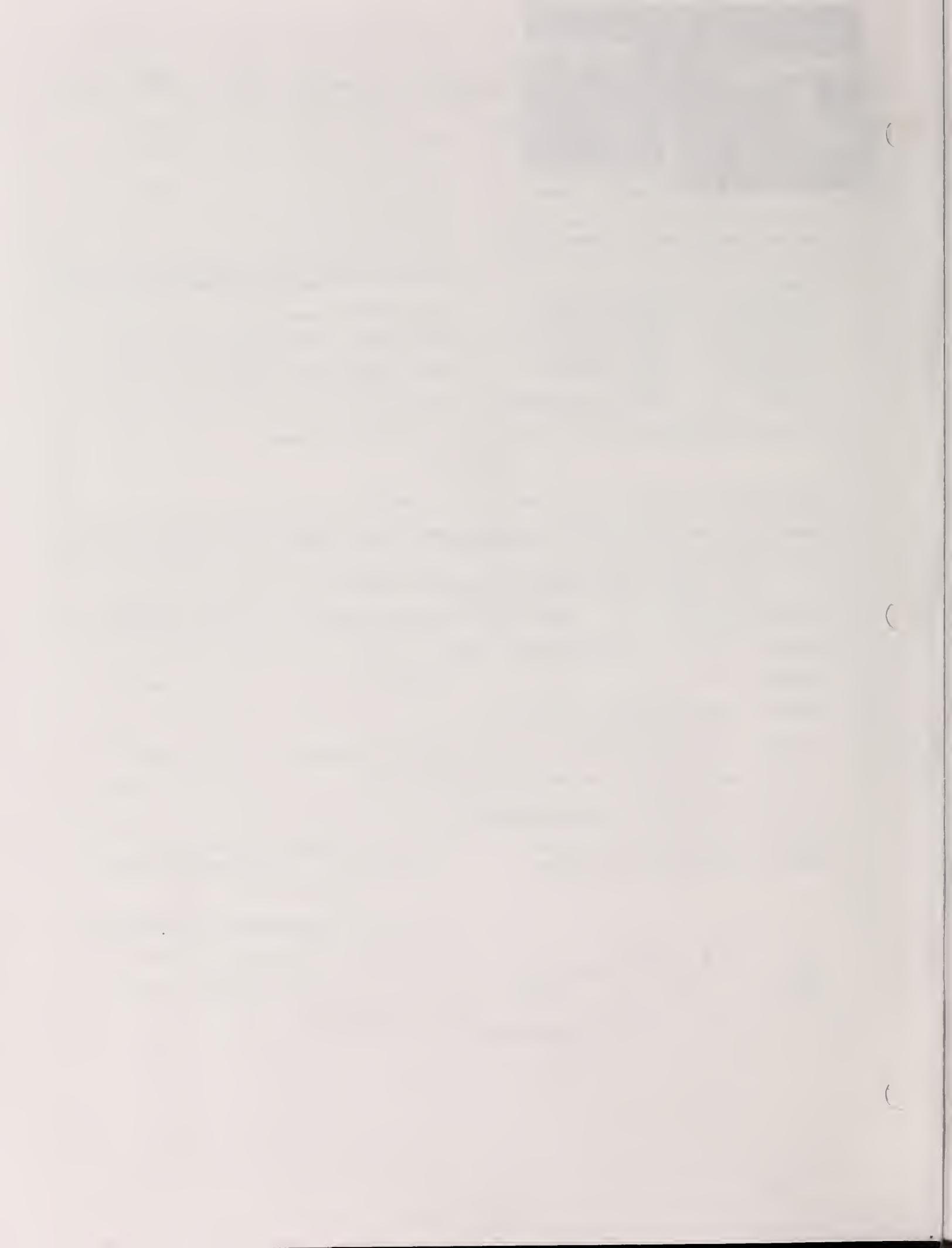
5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street 30'
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

Recorder ANN S
 For MHC
 Photo 3, 5 Date 5 Aug.

SEE REVERSE SIDE



1153
L 246-79 279



2. Town Toro

Street address Castle Road

Name _____

Original use Residence

Present use Residence

Present owner _____

Open to public No

Date 1830(?) Style Cape double house

Source of date observation

Architect _____

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Scholar | Other _____ |
| Agriculture | Commerce/industry |
| <u>Architecture</u> | Science/invention |
| Art/sculpture | Travel/communication |
| Education | Military affairs |
| Government | Religion/philosophy |
| Literature | Indians |
| Music | Development of town/city |

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: Brick

WALL COVER: Wood shingle Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end Front Side Ornament: _____

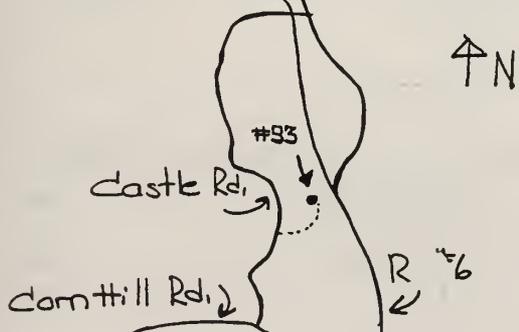
Entrance Side Front Center Side Details: 5 light transoms, pilasters (plain)

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied Casement 2/2 9/6

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street
Property has _____ feet frontage on street



Recorder 69-634-635
MMS

For MHC

Photo 6/17 Date 6 August

SEE REVERSE SIDE



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(

(

FORM B - BUILDING

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
10 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

L

284



Truro

Castle Road

Name

Lema

Present

residence

Original

same

DATE

c.1840-60

visual inspection, maps

Greek Revival

Architect

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings cottage

Major Alterations (with dates) enclosed

rear porch, 2/2 sash, rear deck

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .52

Setting Large odd-shaped lot

in area of summer cottages north of
the Pamet River

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Wellfleet

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

284-

50/63
~~45/9~~

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a greatly altered early cape with few remaining original details. It has full length additions on both sides, with the rear one dating to c. 1900 judging by its 2/2 sash, and the front one dating to the latter half of this century. A new deck has been added to the back. The house is a good example of Victorian remodelling with its larger 2/2 sash replacing the probable 6/6, and its wide overhanging eaves.

An old barn has been converted to a cottage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

Sitting directly across the road from the complex of houses built by the Snow family, this, too, may have been part of the complex. Early maps are unclear as to the owners, however. It is one of the only early houses on this particular section of the riverbank, being more or less surrounded by the early 20th century summer cottages of "Sladeville."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1901 Truro Directory
1860 census
A. Marshall "Truro, Cape Cod..."

Peaked Hill Bar

TRIUR O

PILGRIM SPRING STATE PARK

STATE RESERVATION

Pilgrim Lake

Pilgrim Lake

Pilgrim Lake

PILGRIM STATE

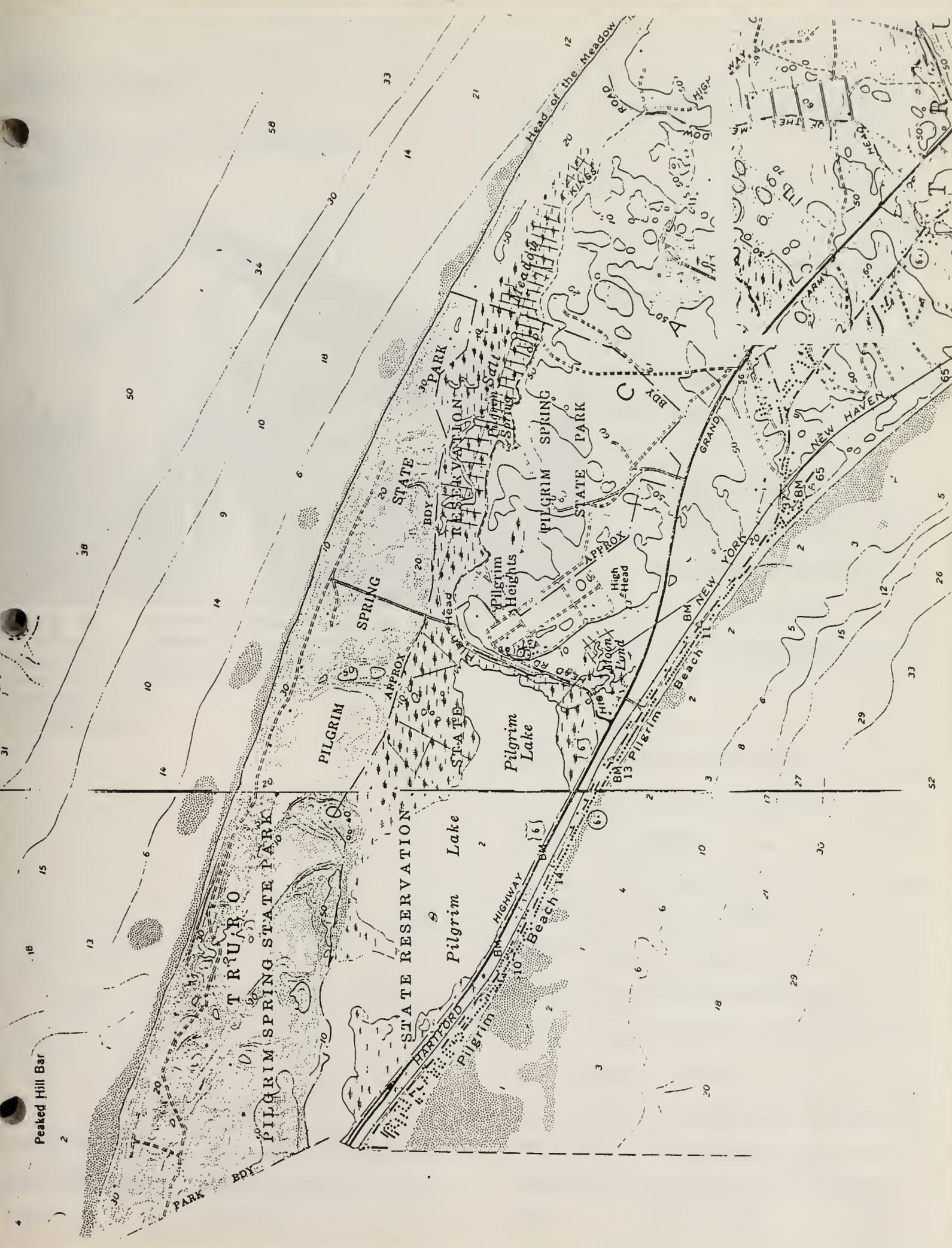
SPRING

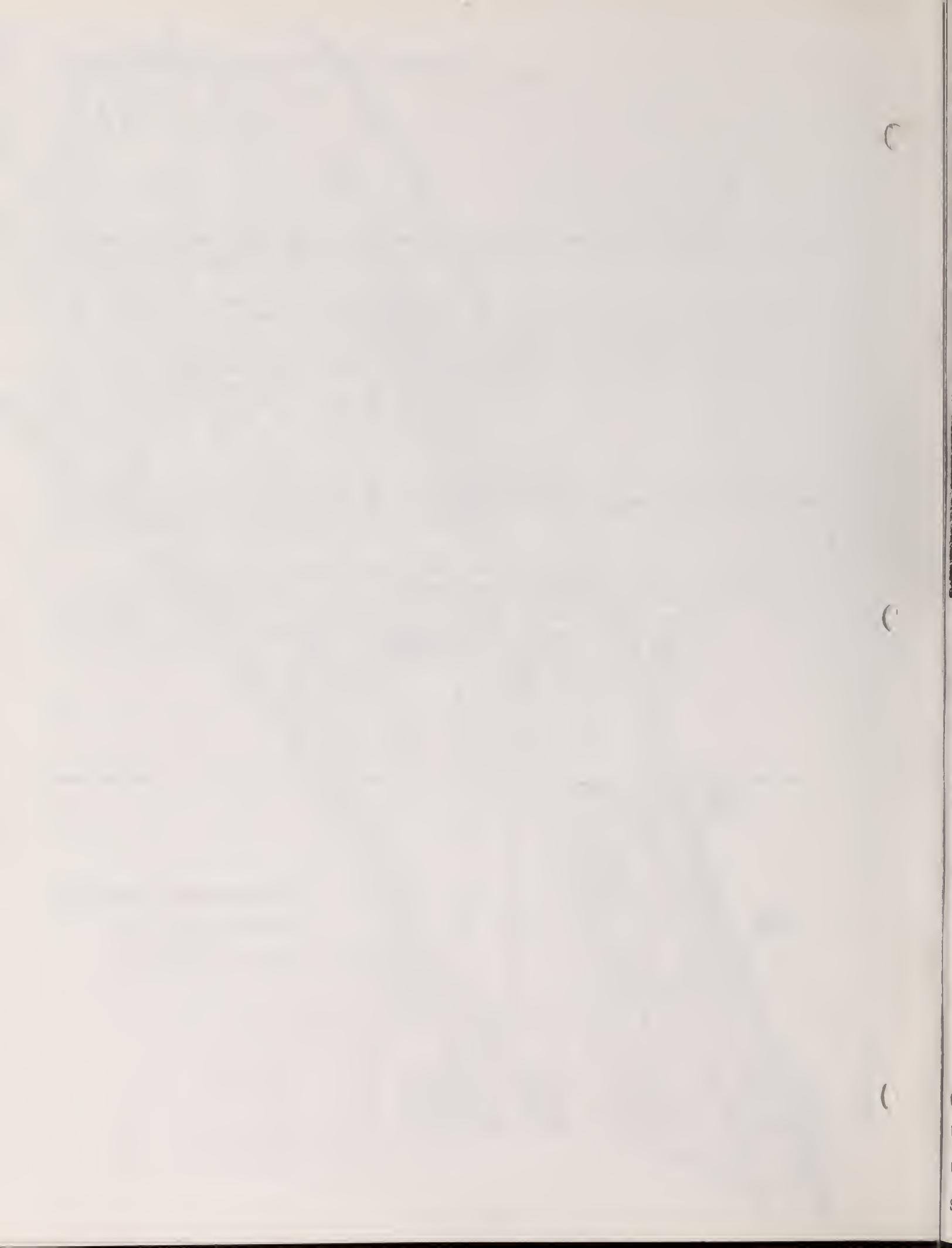
Pilgrim Heights

Pilgrim Spring

Pilgrim Lake

Pilgrim State Park





FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

255



Truro

Route 6A (corner Highland)

Common Name

Present cottage

Original same

PERIOD

c. 1890-1910

Method visual inspection, maps

Style vernacular Victorian

Location Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .32

Setting Small corner lot in

developed area; driveway to east.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000



NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a simple, vernacular turn of the century house with little architectural significance apart from being representative of many built in the area, though not necessarily in Truro. A gable front, side entry house it has typical 6/1 sash, large eaves, and returns, and fairly large cornices.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

256



Truro

Route 6A

c Name

resent cottage (Summer)

riginal same

TION

c. 1910-15
 (owner)

visual inspection, maps

craftsman

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.12.

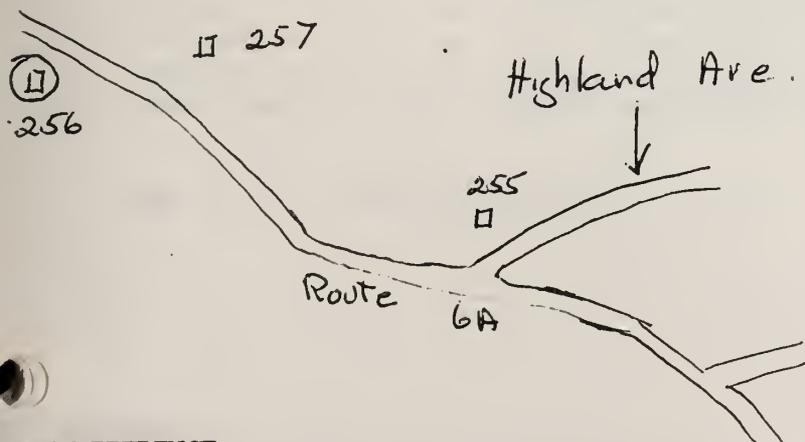
Setting Cottages close to and
 parallel to route 6A.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
 in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
 geographical features. Indicate all buildings
 between inventoried property and nearest
 intersection(s).
 Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

These cottages appear to be among the oldest built for rental in the area, dating from c. 1910-15. They are Craftsman in style, with exposed rafters, low pitched roofs, and hipped roof porches. They are simple and utilitarian structures.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

(
(This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

)
) The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

)
) This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

257



Truro

Route 6A

ic Name Magna View

Present cottage

Original same

PTION

c.1910-20

(owner)

visual inspection, maps

craftsman bungalow

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .48

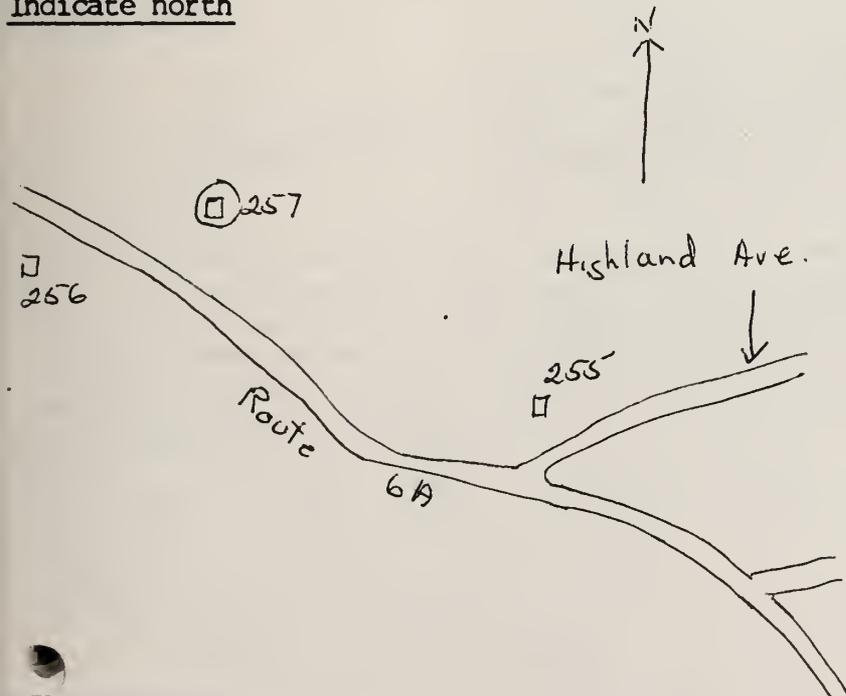
Setting Nicely landscaped lot;
 house faces the bay.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

atch Map: Draw map showing property's location
 in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
 geographical features. Indicate all buildings
 between inventoried property and nearest
 intersection(s).
 Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is, along with the cottages across the street (M-256), one of the few Craftsman houses in this part of Truro, though a fair number were built throughout the town. It is basically a one story bungalow with a low pitched roof, an overhanging porch supported by four columns, and a side bay with exposed rafters and brackets.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

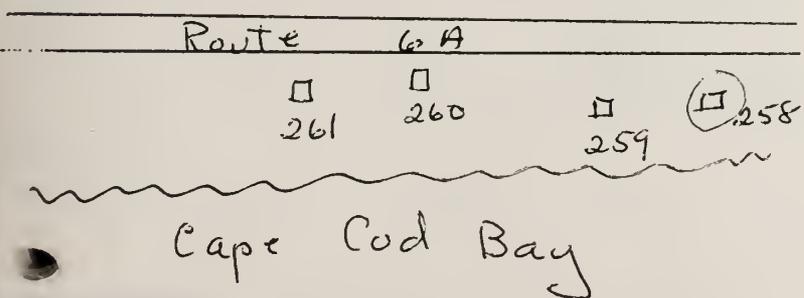
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA M FORM NO. 258



Truro
Route 6A
 c Name _____
 Present cottage
 Original same
 CONSTRUCTION
 c. 1930-40
visual inspection, maps
vernacular

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Architect _____
 Exterior Wall Fabric shingles
 Outbuildings _____
 Major Alterations (with dates) _____
 Condition good
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Acreage .12
 Setting Close to road; lot next to beach.
 Recorded by M. Landry
 Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.
 Date Sept. 1989

UTM REFERENCE _____
 USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro
 SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a very plain, unpretentious summer cottage representative of many of the more modest cottages of the area. It has no architectural adornment to speak of, and is simply a gable front house, with a catslide roof to one side.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

259



Truro

Route 6A

c Name

resent cottage

iginal same

TION

c. 1930-40

visual inspection, maps

vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .26

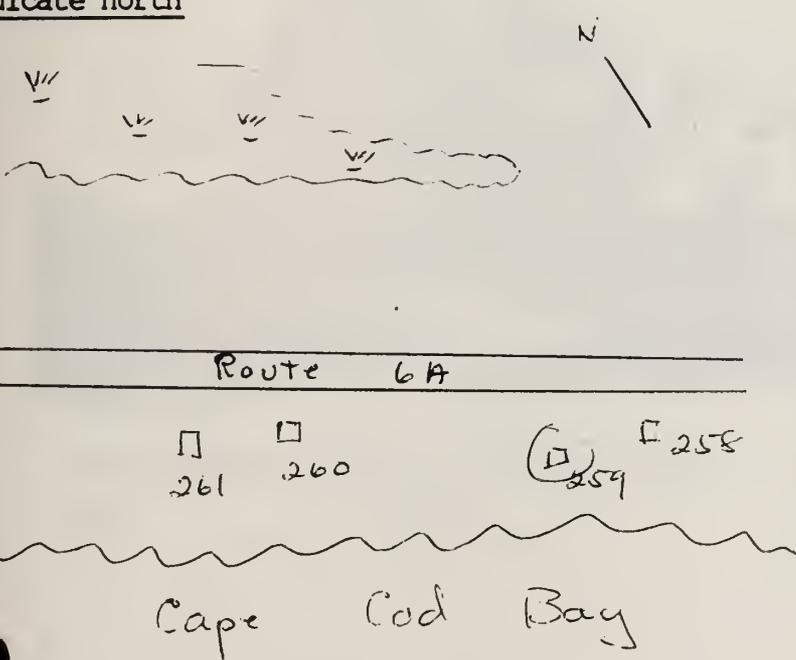
Setting Close to road, adjacent to beach.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This house like its neighbor, M-258, is a very plain structure, built at little expence for use as a summer cottage. Like the other houses in the area, its appeal lies more in its bayside setting than in architectural merit.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the intial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

260,261



Truro

Route 6A

c Name

resent cottage

riginal same

TION

c. 1900-1910

visual inspection, maps

Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
geographical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north

Alterations (with dates)

ion good

Date

.56

Close to road, garage

in between houses; adjacent

to beach.



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

These gambrels were built in the first phase of summer cottage construction in Truro. At least a dozen were built in Beach Point and North Truro. While they vary somewhat in detail the basic gambrel form, with shed dormers does not. They have 6/1 and 2/1 windows, with some small diamond-paned windows. These two examples are relatively intact and maintain the character of traditional New England beachfront cottages.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

AREA

17

FORM N°

260, 261



6



111

6

AREA

FORM NO.

M

262

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Local Name Day Cottages

Present cottage

Original same

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

c. 1930's

(owner)
visual inspection, maps

cottage vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric aluminum

Outbuildings

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

Alterations (with dates) siding

Condition on good

Date

1.61.

22 cottages lined up

parking along the street

beach along west side of lot



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

Prepared by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Architecturally, Day's Cottages are very simple cottages and gain their significance from the fact they are among the oldest resort cottages in this area of resort cottages. Mostly built in the 1930's they are simple gable-roofed houses with small windows, side entries, parking to one side, and the beach to the other. All the cottages in the group are essentially identical, and have been given names from the names of flowers. They are still maintained by the Day family.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

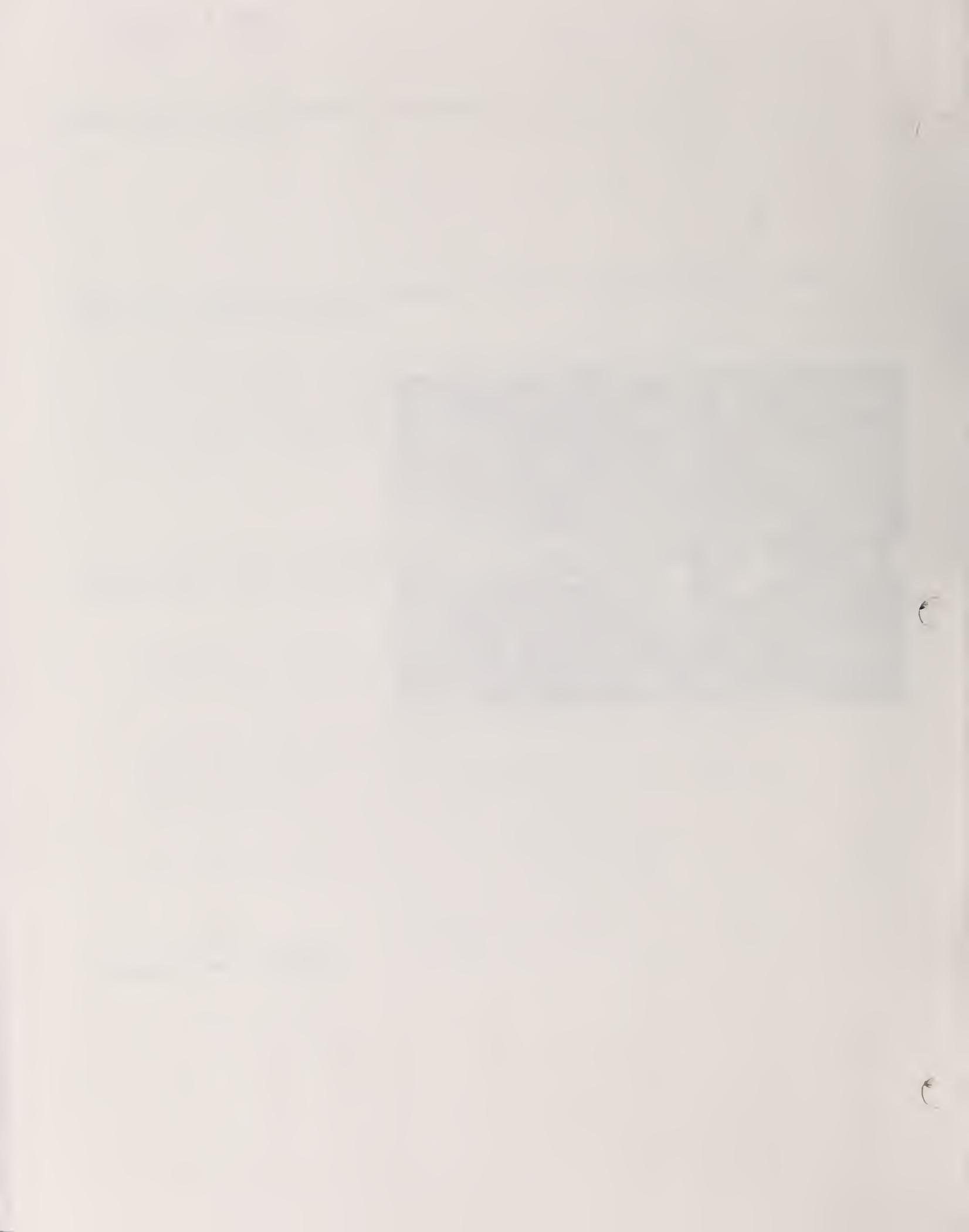
MREA

FORM N

11

262





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

263



Truro

Route 6A

Common Name White Village Cottages

Present cottage

Original same

PERIOD

c. 1940's and 1950's

Visual inspection, maps

cottage vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric vinyl

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .79

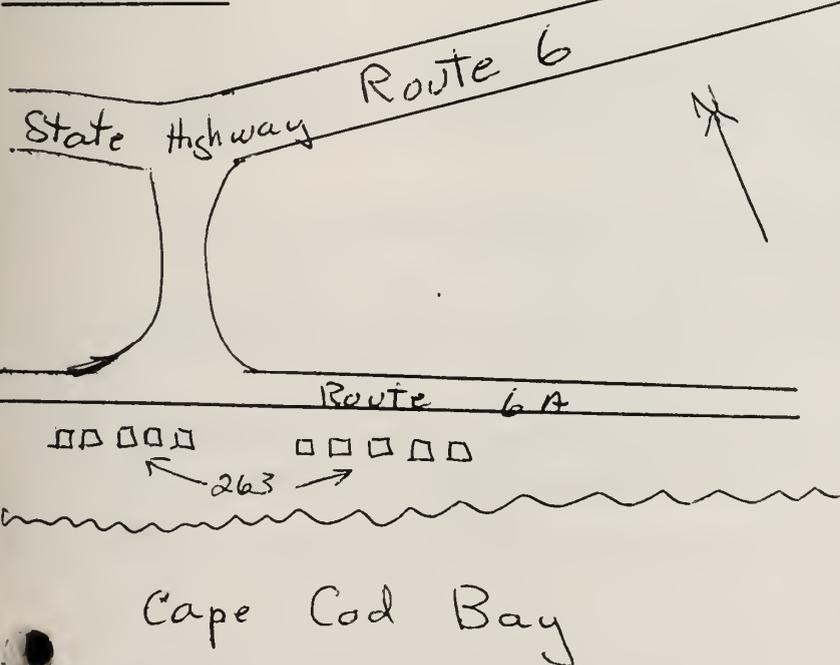
Setting 13 cottages lined up on long, narrow lot with parking along east and beach along west.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

These cottages are among the simplest in an area of simple cottages. Built at low cost, and for low maintenance, they are covered with vinyl siding, have but two windows per facade, and have no architectural detail. Like many others on Beach Point, parking is directly outside each cottage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

264



Truro

Route 6A

Local Name White Village Cottages

Present cottage

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1940-50

visual inspection, maps

cottage vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .98

Setting Cottages lined up on long,

narrow lot with parking along east

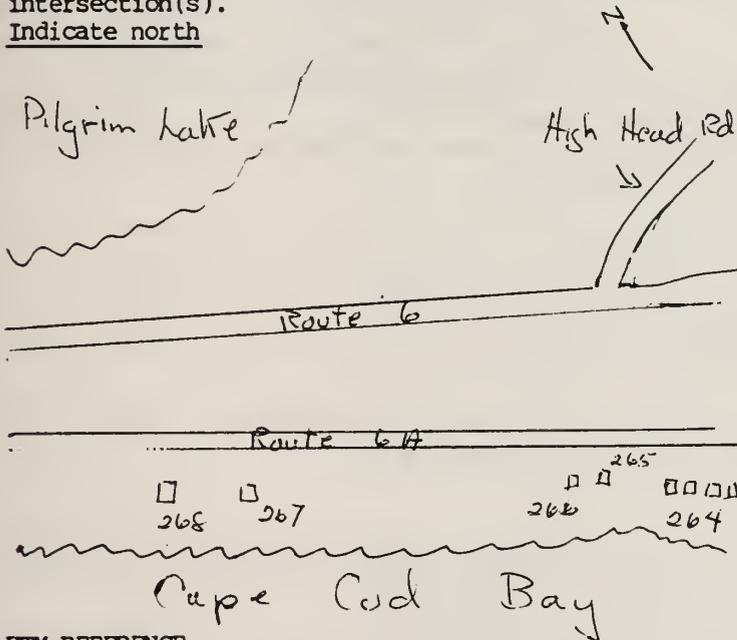
and beach along west.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE North Truro

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

Part of the same resort as the cottages of M-263, these cottages are very similar, but have their gables to the street, for the most part. The lack of detail and the use of low maintenance material prevails, although these cottages have slightly more character than their neighbors.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

(
(
This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

)
)
The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

)
)
This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

265



Truro

Route 6A

ic Name

Present cottage

Original same

PTION

c. 1910-30

visual inspection, map
vernacular cottage

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) garage

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .11

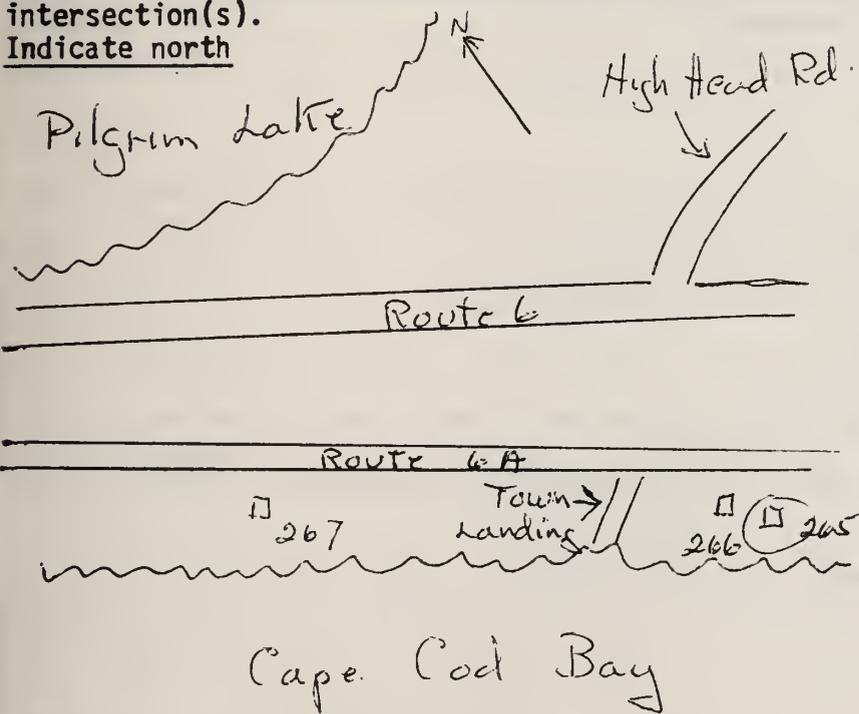
Setting Small cleared lot
adjacent to beach.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This shingled cottage is similar to many of the others in the area built by, and for, individuals (i.e. not resorts). It is a large, two story house, with a steeply pitched roof, unlike the many gambrels in the area, and has porches almost all around it. The details are typical early 20th century, and the house is relatively intact.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

)
) This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

)
) This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
88 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

266



Truro
Route 6A
Present cottage
Original same
c. 1900-20
visual inspection, map
Queen Anne vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates) modern

north addition

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .22

Setting House sits in middle of

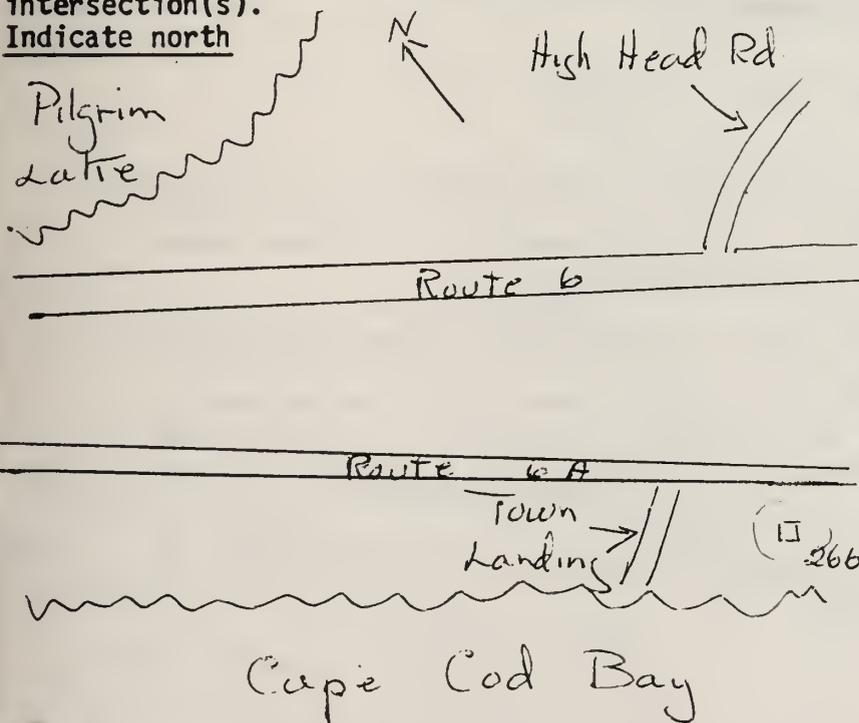
small, well-landscaped lot adjacent
to beach; stockade to fence and
driveway to north.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location
in relation to nearest cross streets and/or
graphical features. Indicate all buildings
between inventoried property and nearest
intersection(s).
Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

In form, this cottage is like many others in the area, such as M-265, but the level of applied detail here is much higher than average for Beach Point. The large, sawn brackets, the small, decorative-paned windows, and the porch railing all stand out as distinctive, while the two-story mass with attached porches is like the others. It has a modern addition to the north.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
22 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

267



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name

Present cottage

Original same

Construction

c. 1910-30

visual inspection, map

vernacular cottage

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .18

Setting Small beachside lot

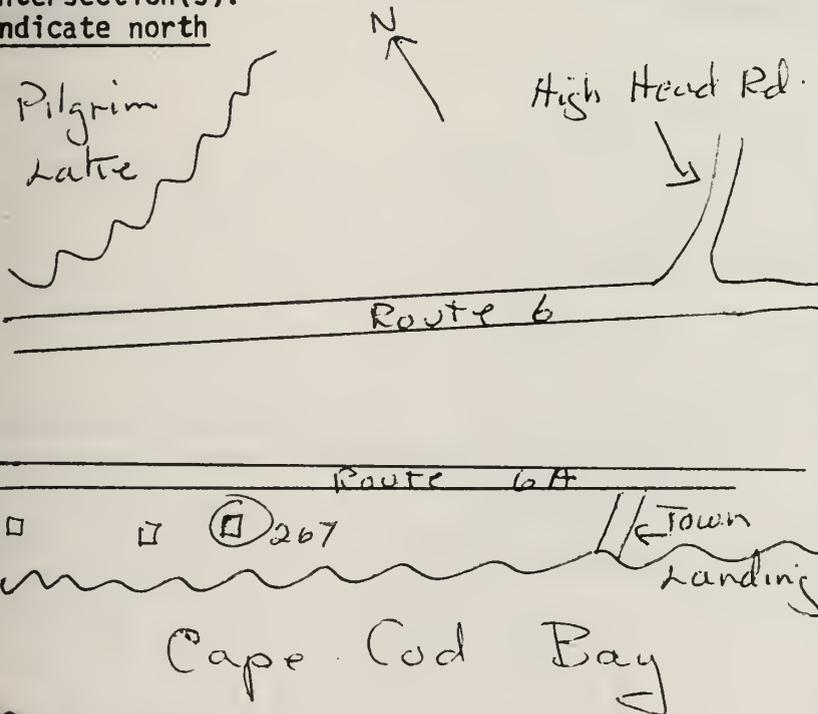
with parking area in front of house.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Map Reference

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This cottage is similar to many others in the area built for single families. It is a large, two story house, with integral front and rear porches, 2/2 sash, and a very low-hanging front roof edge. It and its site have changed very little.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

268



Truro

s Route 6A

ic Name

Present cottage

Original same

PTION

c. 1910-30

visual inspection, map

Colonial Revival/Queen Anne

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .38

Setting Large beachside lot

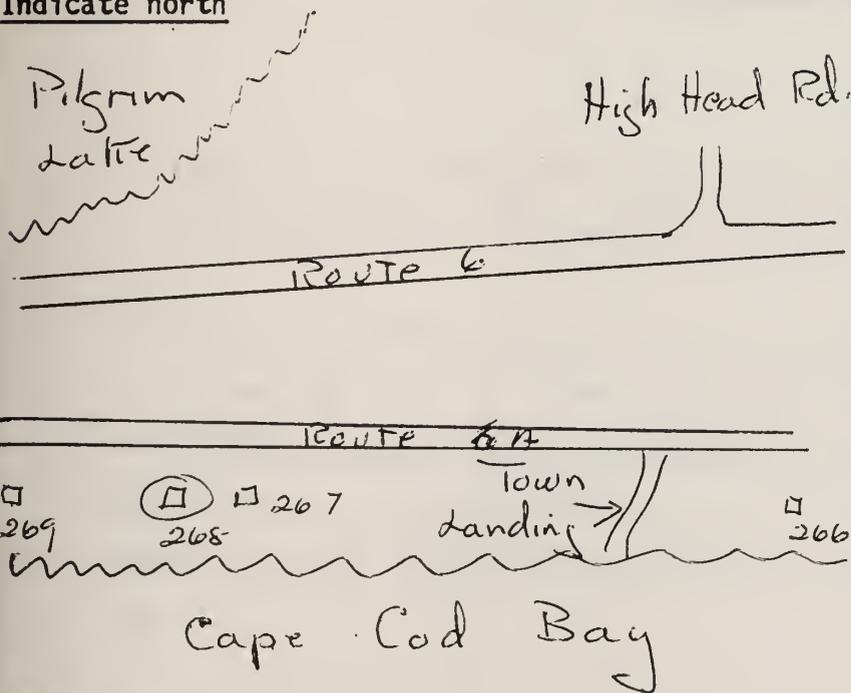
with garage to north.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This cottage is similar to many others in the area: two-story mass, catslide roofs, integral porches, shutters, 2/1 sash, and smaller diamond-paned windows.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A): In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

269

Town TruroAddress Route 6A

Historic Name _____

Use: Present cottageOriginal same

DESCRIPTION

Date c. 1930-50Source visual inspection, mapStyle cottage vernacular

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .61Setting 8 cottages in a row onlong narrow lot with parking alongeast and beach along west.Recorded by M. LandryOrganization for Truro Hist. Comm.Date Sept. 1989

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s).
Indicate north

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE ProvincetownSCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the resort cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

270-271



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name

Present cottage

Original same

Construction

c. 1915-30

visual inspection, map

Craftsman

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garages (two)

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .13 and .13

Setting Beachside cottages

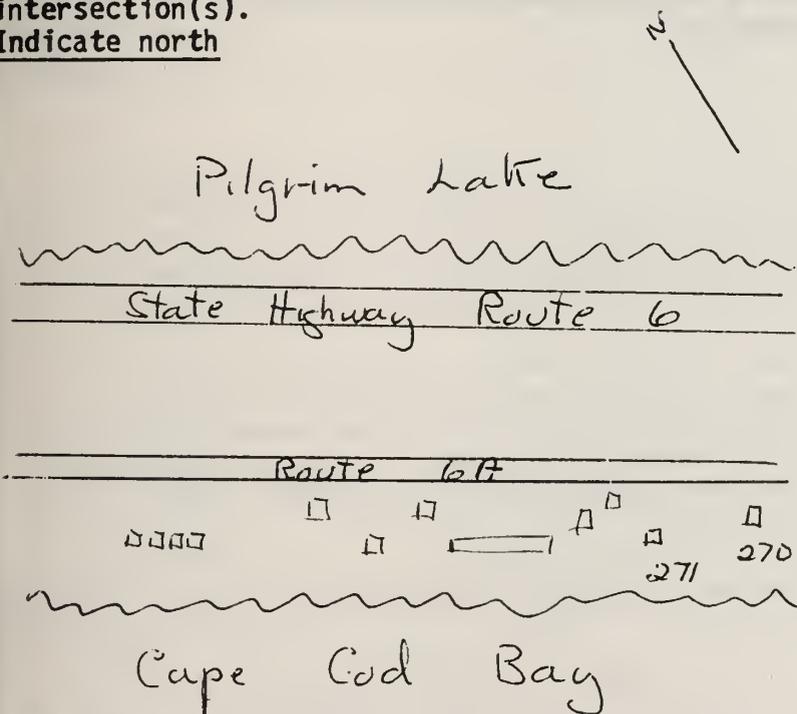
with garages to streetside.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

These are two Craftsman cottages, fairly typical of several built in the area. They are one-story, have low pitched roofs, clipped gables, and exposed rafters, and other details typical of the period. They have undergone moderate alterations, although the setting is unchanged.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
8 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

272-274



Truro

Route 6A

ic Name

Present cottage

Original same

PTION

c. 1925-35

visual inspection, map

cottage vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garages

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .15, .14, and .14

Setting Beachside lots separated

by stockade fences; parking to east, beach to west.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Pilgrim Lake

State Route 6

Route 6A

□□□□

□ □ □ □ □
274 273 272

Cape Cod Bay

U.S. REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

These three cottages are similar to many others in the area in terms of mass, form and details. They are simple gable roofed houses, with large shed dormers, integral porches, and central chimnies.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

) This property was built during the intial development of Truro as
) a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro
underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed
maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as
at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually
owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at
Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade
before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began
to be built in the area.

) This property is a relatively intact example of the individual
) cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

M

275

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name Sutton Place East

Cottages

Present cottage

Original same

LOCATION

c. 1920-35

visual inspection, map

cottage vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 1.97

Setting 8 cottages in a row

north of 3 associated houses and
several outbuildings.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north

Pilgrim Lake

State Route 6

Route 6A

□□□□□

275

□ □ # 272
274 273

Cape Cod Bay

LU REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a typical resort of very small cottages from the twenties or thirties. The hipped roof cottages have side entries, 2/1 sash, and small wings to the northeast. They are very close to one another, and to the street.

There is a large, hipped roof main building with a wrap around porch.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

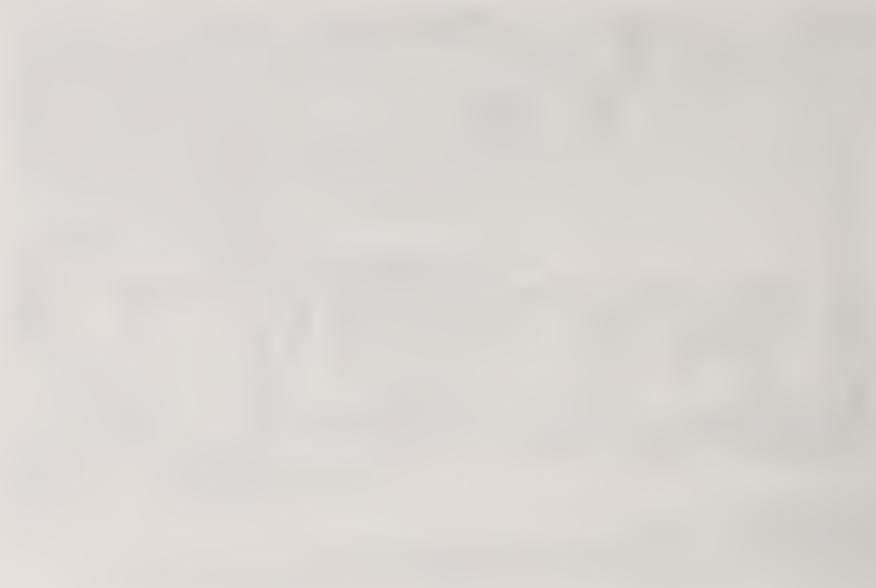
1971

10/15

11

15





AREA

FORM NO.

M

276

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Common Name

Present cottage

Original same

Construction

c. 1920-30

visual inspection, maps

cottage vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage .28

Setting Set near street on lot

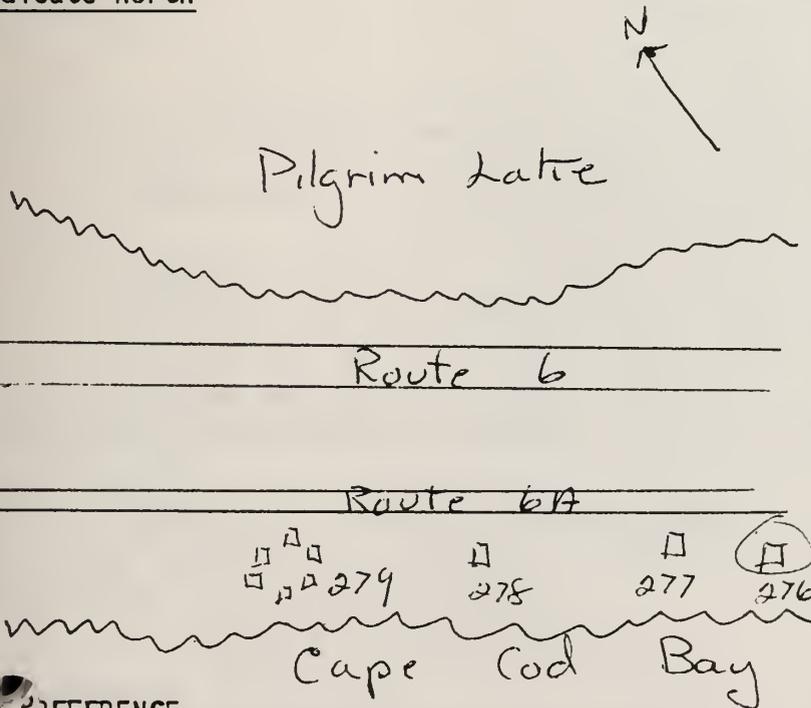
perpendicular to street.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



USGS REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This cottage is similar to many others in the area: catslide roof, shed dormers, integral porches, shutters, 6/1 sash, etc. It is a typical early twentieth century summer cottage.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

)
) This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1870 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

)
) This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

AREA

FORM NO.

M

277

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
8 ROYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Owner Name

Present cottage

Original same

Construction

c. 1900-1907

visual inspection, map

Eastlake

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage .31

Setting Sits on long narrow

lot that is perpendicular to road;

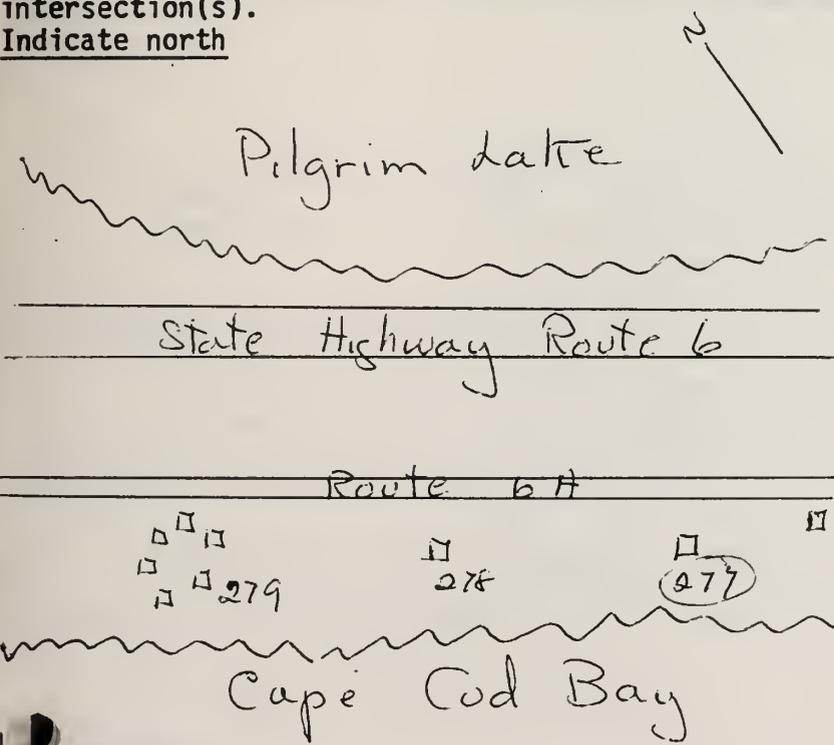
small frontage.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of the earliest cottages in Beach Point, perhaps the oldest (it appears to be the lone cottage on the 1907 map). It has a large two story mass, and a very intricate porch which dominates the facade. The rest of the details are vernacular, early 20th century such as the 6/1 sash and small corner boards.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925. It, in fact, may be one of the oldest, if not the oldest at Beach Point. It may be the lone house depicted on the 1907 map.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

M

278

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
70 WOLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Common Name

Present Use cottage

Original Use same

Construction

c. 1920-30

Visual Inspection visual inspection, map

Cottage vernacular

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acres 1.0

Setting House at street end

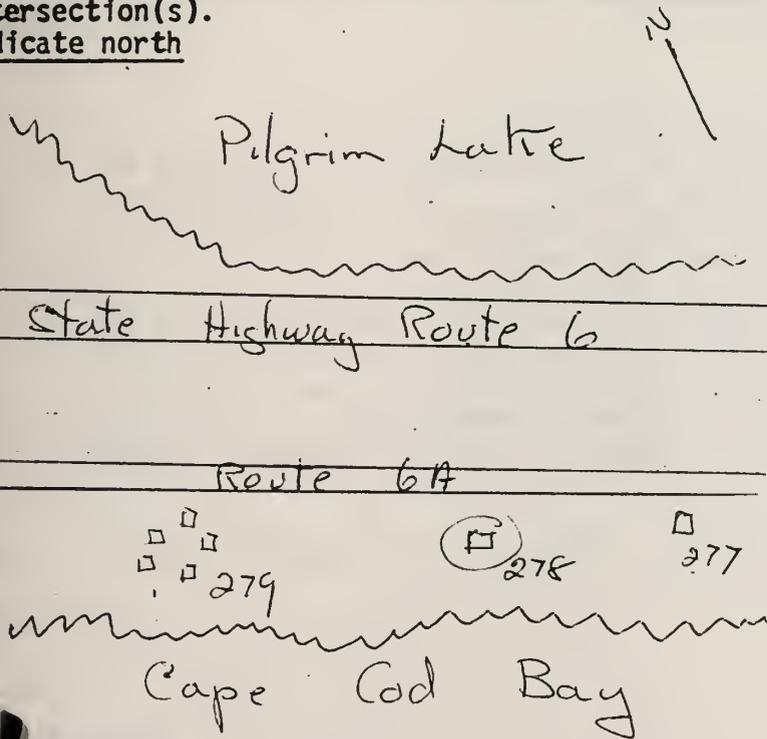
of large cleared lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Map Reference

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

Scale 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is a very simple, very typical vernacular summer cottage. It has an intersecting gables form with wrap around porches, 2/2 sash, and simple trim.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

This property is a relatively intact example of the individual cottages built from 1905-1925.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116

M

279



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name Colonial Village

Present cottage

Original same

CONSTRUCTION

c. 1930-50

visual inspection, map

Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 2.91

Setting 8 cottages arranged

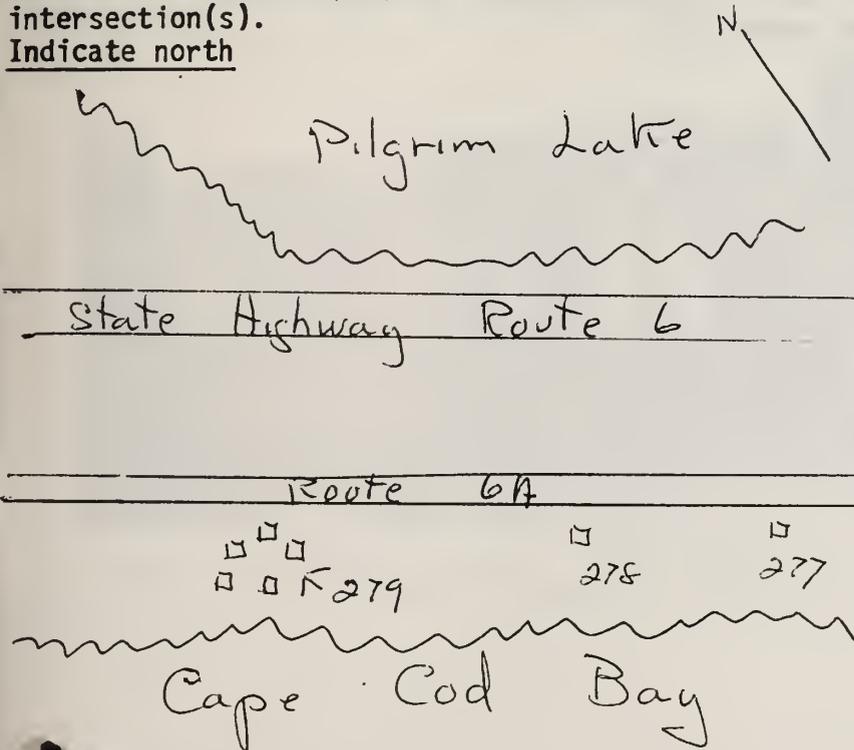
in a cluster on a large, open
beachside lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The resort cottages near the Provincetown line, such as this Colonial Village represent a departure from the rest of the area in that there is a very obvious reference in the architecture to the past, especially to Colonial architecture. These cottages are meant to suggest typical 18th century capes with their low walls, 6/6 sash, and other Colonial Revival details.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

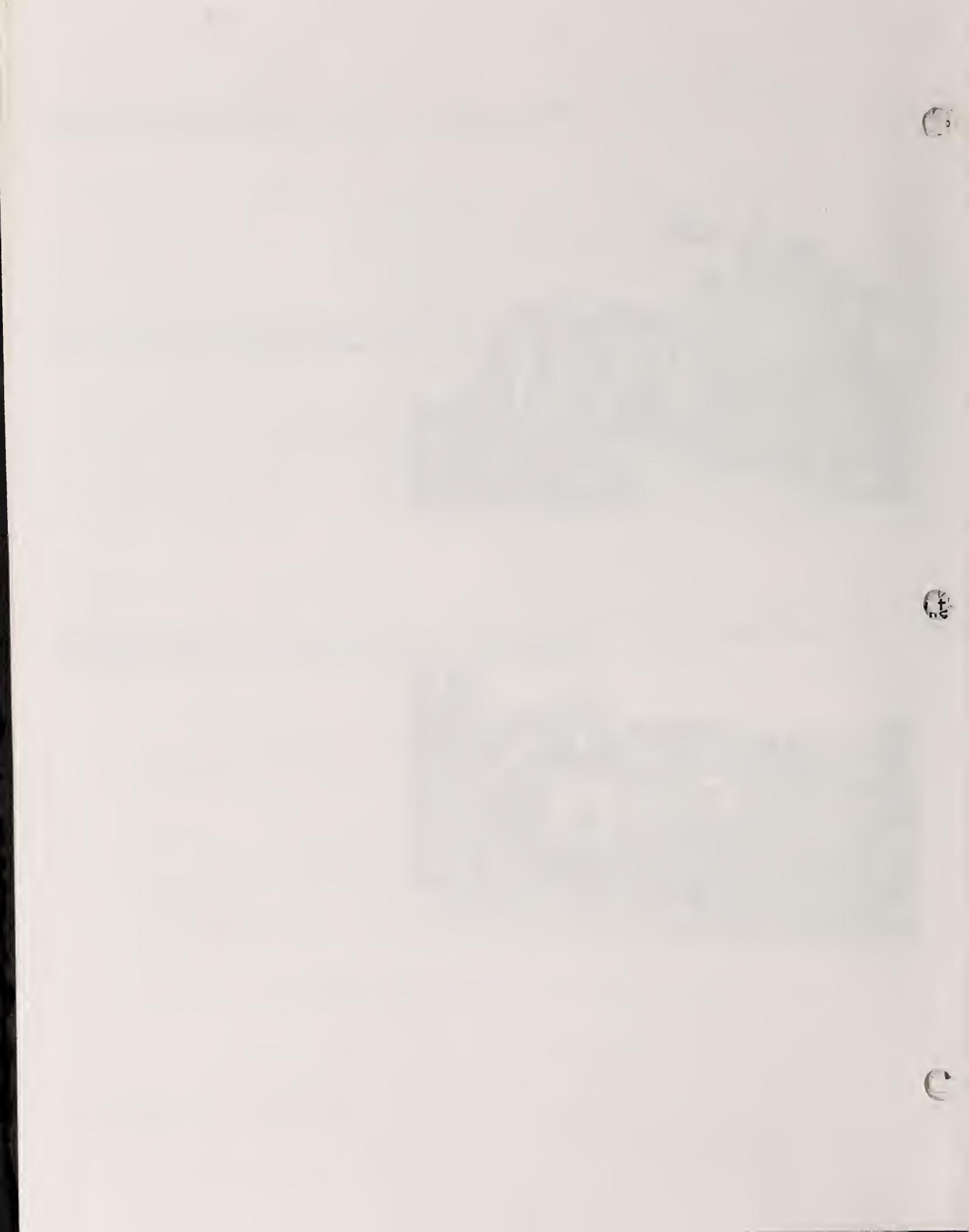
This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

FINCH

FORBEN
277





MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116

AREA

FORM NO.

M

280



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name Pilgrim Colony

Present cottage

Original same

Construction

c. 1938 (and later)

Method of Information visual inspection, map

Style Colonial Revival

Architect

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings

Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition good

Moved Date

Acreage 3.23

Setting Cottages arranged in

a horse-shoe on large, open

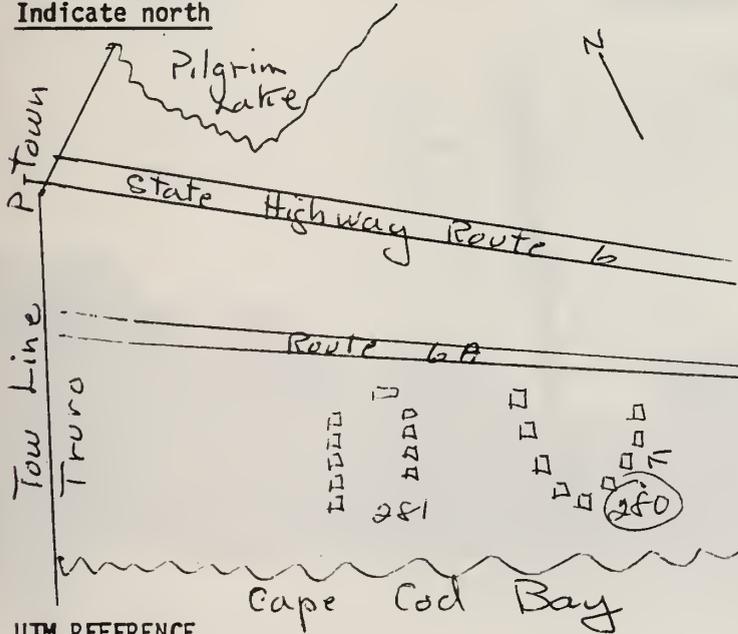
beachside lot.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The resort cottages near the Provincetown line, such as this Pilgrim Colony represent a departure from the rest of the area in that there is a very obvious reference, in the architecture, to the past, and especially to Colonial architecture. These cottages are meant to suggest typical 18th century capes with their low walls, 6/6 sash, gable overhangs, central chimnies, and other details. This resort is arranged in a horseshoe shape with a large lawn in the middle.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

(
(
This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town. to a once-again growing resort town.

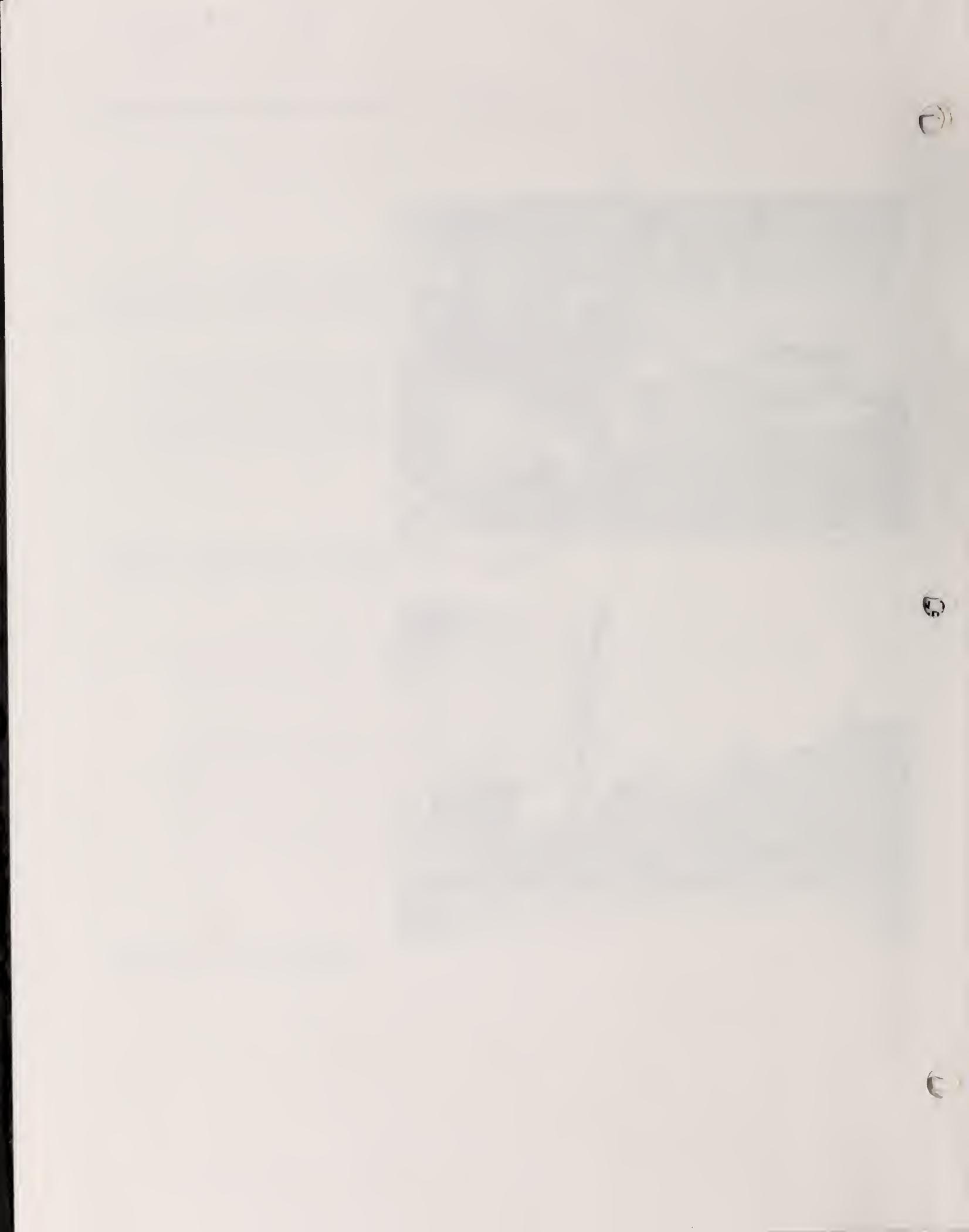
The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

)
)
This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

11
1-2-21 No
500





M

281

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 80 BOYLSTON STREET
 BOSTON, MA 02116



Truro

Route 6A

Historic Name Kalmer Village

Present cottage

Original same

DESCRIPTION

c. 1941 (and later)

owner, visual inspection, map

Colonial Revival

Architect _____

Exterior Wall Fabric shingles

Outbuildings _____

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition good

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 5.89

Setting Cottages are in 2

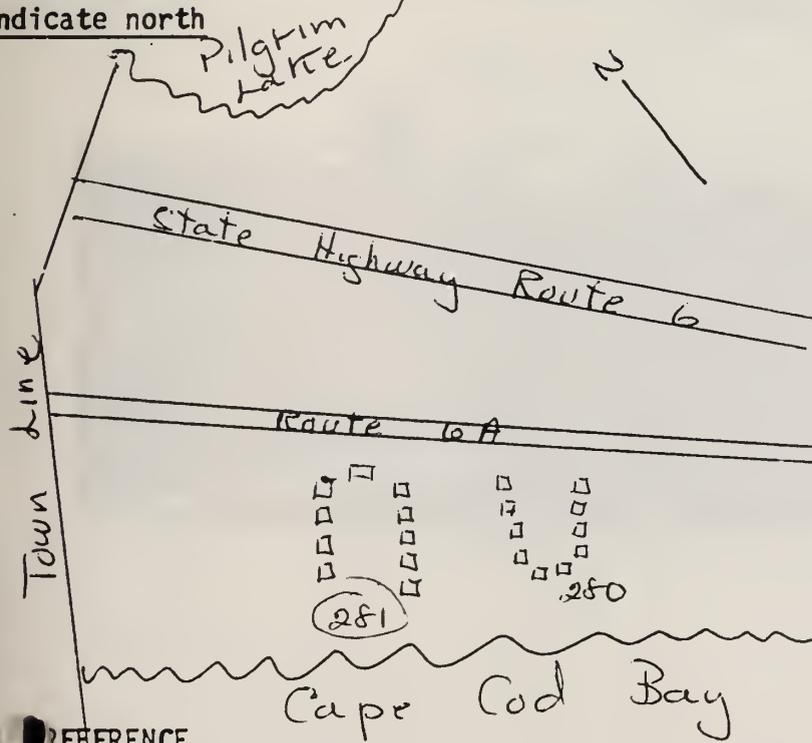
main groups on large, open beach-
side lots.

Recorded by M. Landry

Organization for Truro Hist. Comm.

Date Sept. 1989

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



USGS REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE Provincetown

SCALE 1:25000

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

The resort cottages near the Provincetown line, like this Kalmar Village, represent a departure from the rest of the area in that there are obvious references, in the architecture, to the Colonial architecture of the area. These cottages are meant to suggest typical 18th century capes with their low walls, 6/6 sash, large central chimnies, Colonial looking doorways, and other details.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

)
) This property was built during the initial development of Truro as a resort town. In the years from roughly 1890 to 1920 Truro underwent a transformation from a once prosperous, now depressed maritime town, to a once-again growing resort town.

The early years were characterized by a few small resorts such as at Highland Light and Ballston Beach, and by scattered individually owned resort houses. From 1900-1925 there were very few houses at Beach Point, spaced far apart along Route 6 (now 6A). In the decade before World War II large resorts containing 8-24 cottages began to be built in the area.

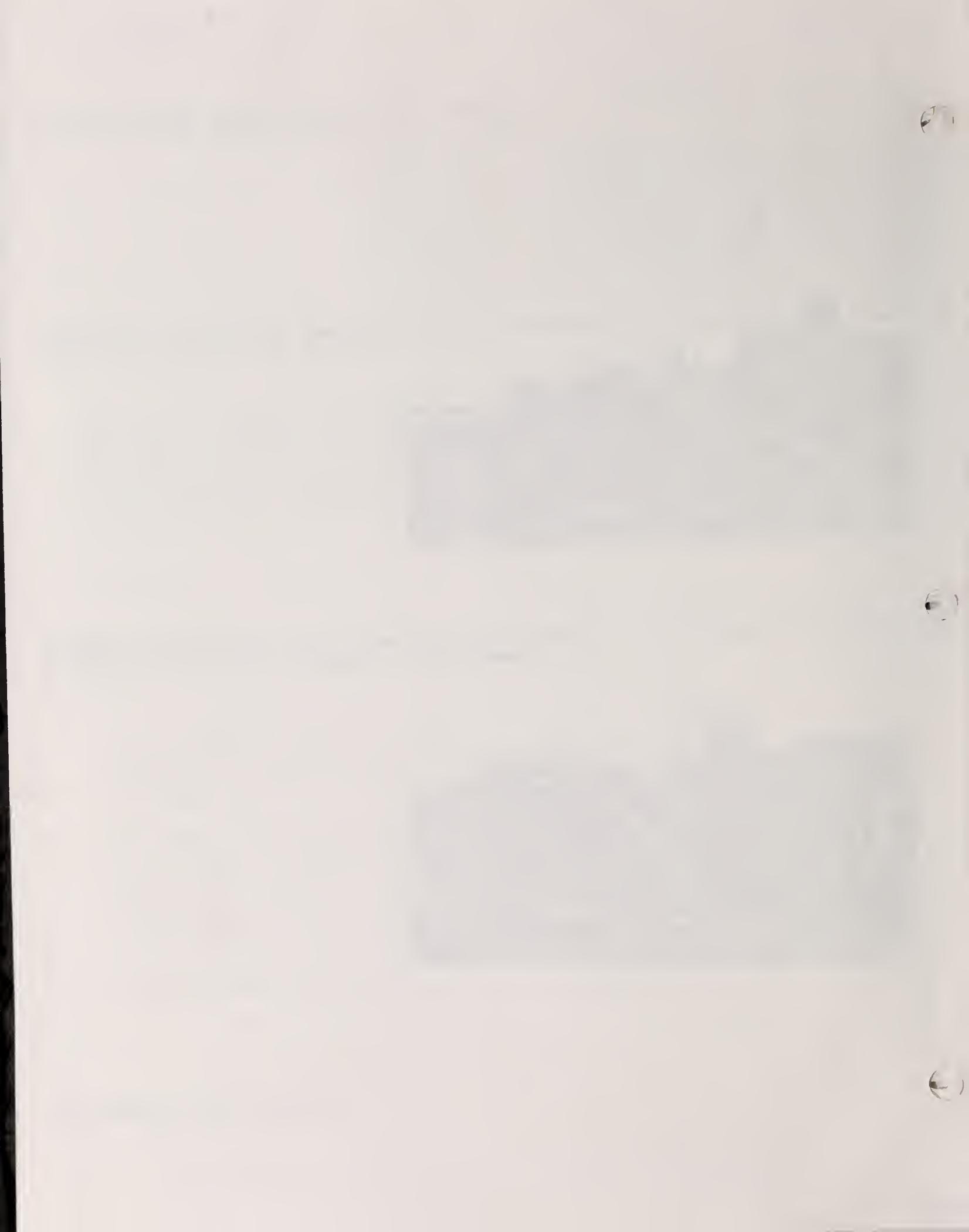
)
) This particular property is a relatively intact example of the resort communities built from 1930-45 at Beach Point.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1957
M

1957 N
241







#101

M	282 136 257
---	----------------

Use Residence

Use Residence

owner _____

public no

Education _____ Travel/communication _____ Date 1910 Style Victorian-Richardsonian
 Government _____ Military affairs _____ Source of date observation
 Literature _____ Religion/philosophy _____ Architect _____
 Music _____ Indians _____ Development of town/city _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: stone

WALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 screened across front PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

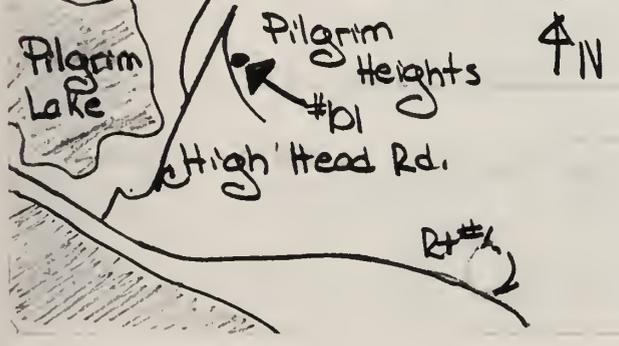
Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: Victorian and glass door ^{inset}

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 1/1, 6/1

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street _____
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street



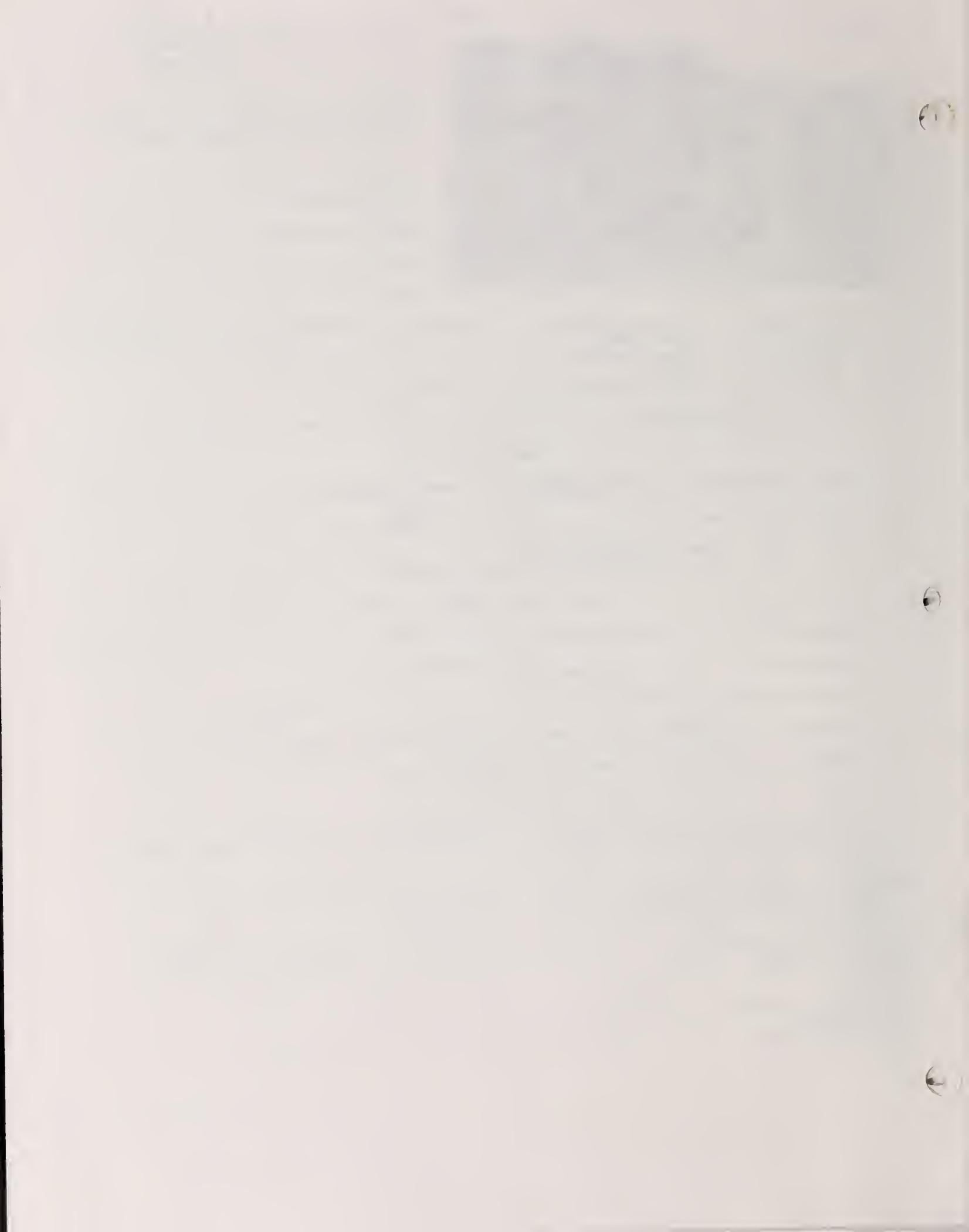
69.692-3

Recorder Melissa Smem

For MHC

Photo # 9, 10 Date 13 August, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE





253
1317 258

M	
---	--

Address Cliff Rd. off High Head Rd.

Use Residence
 Use Residence
 Owner _____
 Public no

Art/sculpture _____ Date 1920's Style Spanish
 Education _____ Military affairs _____
 Government _____ Religion/philosophy _____
 Literature _____ Indians _____
 Music _____ Development of town/city _____ Architect _____

3. CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material: _____

WALL COVER: Wood stucco ^{over} Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard _____
 Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork wrought iron on windows & outside stairs
with weather vane

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 1/2 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 _____ PORTICO _____ Balcony _____

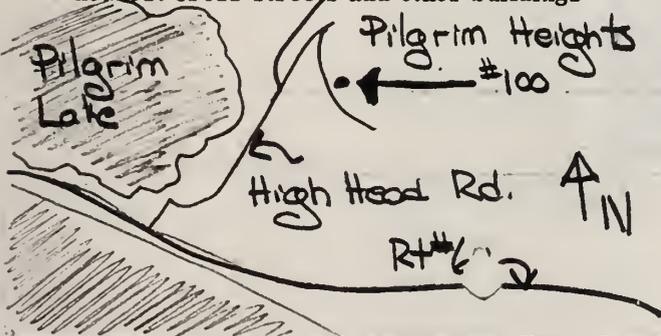
FACADE: Gable end: Front/Side Ornament: _____

Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: wrought iron stair

Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied 6/6, 2/2

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of structure in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street 25
 Property has _____ feet frontage on street

69.689 - 691
 Recorder Melissa Soem

For MHC

Photo # 678 Date August 13, 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

- 1. Outbuildings _____
- 2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
Landscape architect _____
- 3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern

Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

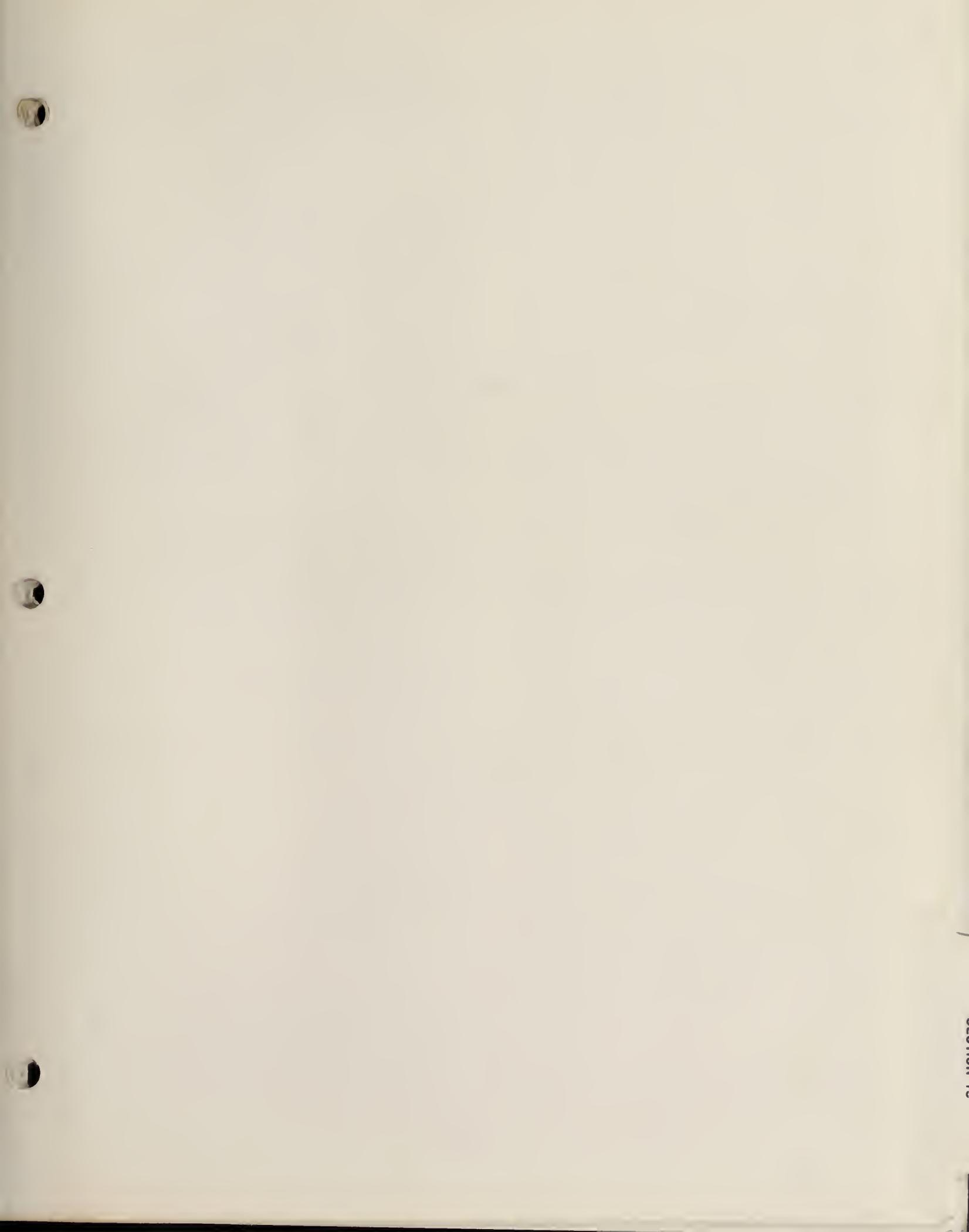
GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on
theme circled on front of form)



BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE



Registry of Deeds





BINDER & COVER
Vincent, AI 35178

TRURO HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: NARRATIVE HISTORY

Introduction

The town of Truro lies near the end of the Cape Cod peninsula, bordered by Provincetown to the north and Wellfleet to the south. The town is composed of the North Truro Plain and the Wellfleet Plain both characterized by rolling hills and depressions, sandy soils, and high elevations near both coastlines (those along the eastern coast are higher, an average of 170 feet above sea level). The Little Pamet and Pamet rivers run east to west and separate the two plains. The Pamet River forms a Harbor at the bay shoreline. There are several large lakes and ponds, the largest being Pilgrim Lake situated at the Provincetown end of Truro.

The original land purchases from the natives in the area took place in 1696. The area was granted municipal privileges in 1705 as Dangerfield, a plantation which incorporated all of present Truro, Provincetown, and Wellfleet. Four years later Truro was incorporated.

The Truro area was settled by Native Americans during the Contact Period (1500-1620). The Pamet Indians were a branch of the Wampanoags. Artifact evidence has located several Late Woodland sites, particularly in North Truro and along the bay shore. It is likely that the natives used the area as temporary hunting, fishing, and crop grounds at first and it is not known at what point in time permanent settlements were formed. Little direct evidence exists to indicate the locations of native trails although it is likely that they ran along both shorelines, with interior trails connecting the outer trails, and also leading to ponds, rivers, and crop land.

Early Settlement

The first European contact was of a transient nature as well. Explorers and fishermen probably anchored off the shores of Truro and may have set up temporary encampments. In 1696 the proprietors of Eastham, to the south, pur-

chased land in the Truro area from the natives. Shortly thereafter, ten house lots were divided along the Pamet River. There were permanent settlements in Truro in the years before 1700. By 1700 the area had its own government, under the name Dangerfield, and was incorporated in 1709, suggesting the possibility of an early meeting-house by this time.

While the Truro economy was, of course, diversified it relied heavily on fishing at a very early date. Cod and mackerel fisheries were developed soon after settlement in the East Harbor (Pilgrim Lake) and Pamet Harbor areas. Truro was one of the most important early 18th century whaling centers, as well as an important shipbuilding center.

Agriculture was also integral to the subsistence of the town. Among the early crops were corn, barley, rye, oats, and wheat. A gristmill was built as early as 1711, which was joined by at least three others. Salt marsh hay was another important facet of these farms, as was the raising of cattle, pigs, and sheep.

During the first part of the 18th century a network of transportation routes was established to facilitate travel and the transportation of goods from Eastham to Provincetown, and to and from the mills. By 1715 King's Highway was laid out in a north to south direction through Truro, as was Old County Road. Secondary roads led to the various settlements within town, to woodlands, crop lands, and wetlands. Along with the roads came taverns, none of which survive from the 18th century.

From the first group of proprietors the population quickly rose, to over 900 by 1765. By that year the town had built its first meetinghouse, replaced it with a second, and enlarged the second. The location of the meetinghouse was in North Truro, near the Old North Burial Grounds (B-801). While it is likely that some residential architecture remains from the first half of the 18th century (albeit hidden beneath a later exterior) this has not been substantiated.

Federal Period

Truro experienced tremendous growth during this period, although most of that growth oc-

curred between 1810 and 1830. The population grew from approximately 1200 people in 1776 to over 2000 by 1830. This growth was spurred by the success of the town's fishing and fishing-related industries which attracted people to Truro.

The bulk of the town's settlements continued to be along the bay shore, and in particular, Pond Village (North Truro), which was the largest village and the early center of town (it had 40 houses by 1794); East Harbor (Pilgrim Lake) an important early village that has no surviving structures; and Great Hollow and the Pamet area (Truro Center). By the early decades of the 19th century the focus of town shifted from Pond Village to the Pamet area. When the Methodist movement reached Truro a Methodist Episcopal Church (site D-904) was constructed north of the Pamet (1826) and was joined by the new Congregational Church (D-82) a year later which replaced the second meetinghouse.

Pond Village grew along an east-west road just north of what is now known as Pilgrim Pond which lead to the North Truro harbor and south along Old County Road (here known as Route 6A). Like the other densely populated areas of Truro at that time, Pond Village grew because of its proximity to the harbors. Fishermen, traders, shipbuilders, and other mariners were within a short walk of the bay. The village has several extant houses from the Federal period (e.g. B-61, B-210).

Roads also developed in an east-west direction on both sides of the Pamet (now Castle Road, to the north, and Depot Road to the south). Both of these areas have a wealth of Federal period architecture, much of it in an excellent state of preservation (including G-102, G-106, G-236, L-241, and L-245).

Further to the east, the same situation occurred with development situated along North and South Pamet roads, although being further from the bay, development was not as quick. This area has some very fine surviving examples of Truro Federal capes (I-221, I-222).

The remainder of Truro was characterized by dispersed houses at this time, with a few pockets of heavier development such as at South Truro and Longnook.

The typical Federal era cape was the same in all parts of town. This is the 3/4 (four bay) or full (five bay) 1 1/2 story cape with a steeply pitched roof, a large brick, central chimney situated directly behind the front door and adjacent to the stairs, low front and rear walls capped by a box cornice with a beaded cove molding (or sometimes dentils), a pilastered doorway with four-light transom, a six-panel door, and 9/6 window sash in heavy timber frames that protrude 3" from the siding (evidence that a building is plank-framed as opposed to stud-framed). The siding was often beaded or regular clapboards on the facade with shingles on the other sides. These early capes almost all face towards the south.

In plan these houses feature a steep staircase leading up from the small entry hall, square rooms to either side with fireplaces, a large rear room with four tiny rooms set in its corners for various purposes, and two chambers above. Almost all houses of this period had ells, most of which were built after the main house.

A small number of two story, five bay Federal houses were built (including I - 225 and B - 38).

The only surviving institutional building from this period is the Congregational Church of 1827 (D-82). This is in many ways a typical New England timber framed meetinghouse with its center three bay porch partially supporting the belfry.

Early Industrial Period

Truro continued to enjoy success and growth in the period from 1830-50. The maritime related industries continued to be the source of this growth, especially the mackerel fisheries. In 1836 some 63 local boats were involved in fishing cod and mackerel, bringing in more than any Cape town except Provincetown, which by that time had far surpassed Truro as a fishing town. Whaling and trading continued to be important, although they were declining. Shipbuilding, however, was still very strong, with local merchants producing a schooner or brig every year, on average.

During this period the population was increasing by some 30-50 persons per year. This resulted in the construction of the many Greek Revival houses seen throughout town, but especially in Pond Village and Truro Center.

The economy dropped off significantly after 1860 due to the silting of the harbor and the necessity of moving most of the fishing and ship-building industry elsewhere, such as Provincetown.

Another local industry, the salt works which at one time were lined up along the Pamet, faded out at about the same time for different reasons (including competition from elsewhere).

Truro has a wealth of relatively intact examples of Greek Revival architecture. Pond Village, especially, is graced with a large group of houses from this period. Most of the Greek Revival houses in Truro follow the same basic form. This is a gable front house with a lateral (usually integral) ell. They have wide cornices usually consisting of two plain boards of different widths, wide recessed pilasters for corner boards, pilastered doorways with large entablatures, transoms and, often sidelights, four-panel doors with the typical Greek Revival echinus moldings, and 6/6 sash. Representative examples include B-40 and G-99, although there are many.

A variation of this form has an ell (or ells) placed to the rear, instead of laterally. An intact example is B-29.

There were, of course, many Greek Revival houses built which maintained the typical cape form, but which had higher outside walls than Federal capes, and were adorned with the Greek Revival features described above. A good example is G - 230.

There are two important surviving examples of institutional architecture from this period. One is the Town Hall (D-83) which was built originally as a meeting hall for fraternal organizations, and is located in the present center of town. This is a fairly simple Greek Revival wood-framed, clapboard sheathed, gable front, center entry building, complete with wide cornice and recessed pilaster corner boards. It also has a belfry and a later Italianate porch.

The other important building is the Christian Union Church of 1841 (B-). Designed by local craftsman Amos Sellew, this gable front structure has undergone Victorian alterations, but still maintains many of its earlier details.

Late Industrial Period

Truro underwent many important changes in the period from 1870-1915. The economy lost much of its potency as the fishing and other maritime industries slowed, due in part to the silting of the harbor and the moving of most of these industries to other towns, such as Provincetown. Agriculture was present in the form of small dairy and crop farms, but was not strong enough to support the local economy. As a result Truro lost half of its population during this period, reduced to just 663 people by 1915.

The one industry that did grow during the period was weir fishing and fish processing. Weirs were built along the bay shores of North Truro, Truro Center, and South Truro. A cold storage and fish canning plant operated out of North Truro harbor and employed many local men. The weirs and the life saving stations also employed local men, but not in great numbers.

As a result, Truro had plenty of housing and very few houses were built in the second half of the 19th century (F-88 being a rare exception). Today, little remains of the railroad's presence apart from the old South Truro Depot, since converted into a house (F-251).

Fortunately for the economy, the railroad extended from Wellfleet through Truro to Provincetown by 1873. Initially this was of most benefit to businesses such as the canning and cold storage plant, but in the decades to follow the railroad revived the local economy by making Truro an attractive and convenient resort town.

Summer tourism increased in the 1890's with the construction of resorts built at Highland Light and at Ballston Beach. Within the decade individuals began to build their own beach houses at these locations (e.g., I-70, I-72) and at North Truro, along the bay (B-63, B-64). Houses were converted to summer guest houses (e.g. B-60) and a large hotel (A - 1) was built near Highland Light.

The only major institutional building of the period is the North Truro Catholic Church (B-212) which was built in response to the large influx of Portuguese-Catholics to Truro, and especially in North Truro.

Early Modern Period

Tourism continued to be the dominant economic factor in the decades between World Wars, and was especially evident along Route 6A to Provincetown, the area known as Beach Point. Individual cottages of the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles or of a simple vernacular character were built at first for private use (e.g. M-277, 278).

These were joined in the 1930's and 1940's by resort cottages that now give the area its character. These include Day's Cottages (M-262), which are very simple, unadorned cottages laid out in a row, and later resorts, such as Colonial Village (M-279) and Pilgrim Colony (M-280) which are clusters of cottages made to resemble colonial capes.

Scattered cottages were built throughout the rest of Truro. The architectural range includes bungalows, Foursquare, and simple vernacular cottages such as those found in the Sladeville section along Castle Rd (e.g. L-191).

TRURO HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: METHODOLOGY

Background:

The survey of Truro was started around 1979 by the Truro Historical Commission, in particular its chairman, Barbara Meade. She led a team of volunteers who undertook the following steps between 1979 and 1988.

1. The town was divided into twelve geographical areas based on development patterns, landscape features, and architectural integrity. These 12 areas correspond to areas A-L in the current survey and, in fact, these Area forms were prepared at that time. The Commission was, at that time, using a cutoff date of approximately 190, so these 12 areas included most, if not all, of the historic resources preceding that date. These areas also included a significant percentage, but certainly not all, of the resources dating from 1900-1940.

2. Historical research was carried out for each of the 12 areas and, with the information gathered from windshield surveys of each area, Area forms were prepared. Maps were drawn which identified each (pre-1900) historic resource which were given numbers (that correspond to the MHC B-Form numbers).

3. Teams of local volunteers were formed to carry out the in-depth survey work. Each volunteer was given an Area Form for a particular area and was assigned a number of buildings to inventory. A B-Form was to be completed for each building identified in the initial survey.

4. Over the course of the next several years (approx. 1980-86) volunteers gathered information and photographs and completed B-Forms for approximately 100 of the roughly 250 resources initially identified. In addition, deed research, historical research, and photographs were gathered for approximately 10% of the remaining buildings.

The Completion of the Survey:

By 1987 the survey had stalled, due in part to the fact that Mrs. Meade moved from Truro and was no longer there to provide leadership for the project. In the spring of 1989 the Truro Historical Commission, using town appropriated funds, hired a preservation consultant, Mark Landry, to continue the survey.

The consultant prepared a set of priorities in order to carry out the survey and carried these out:

1. Review the information on the area forms for accuracy and completion.

2. Perform a windshield survey of each area to assess the accuracy and completion of the area maps.

3. Prepare complete B-Forms for each identified resource that did not already have a B-Form.

4. Assess the 1900-1940 resources not considered in the initial survey.

5. Whenever possible, review the previously completed B-Forms for accuracy and completion.

6. Complete other aspects of the project not tackled by the volunteers, including a narrative history of Truro, a base map, a list of inventoried properties, and this methodology.

7. Make National Register recommendations of the properties included in the current survey (not the properties previously surveyed).

Results:

In performing the steps listed above, the following results were achieved:

1. Each area form now has an accurate map which locates all pre-1900 resources and many resources from 1900-1940. Because so many properties in Truro are tucked away in the woods or are reached by very long, circuitous driveways and are, therefore, not readily accessible, and because of budget constraints, a site visit to every potential resource in town from the latter period

was not possible. However, based on historical maps and current assessor's maps, it can be stated with confidence that the great majority of resources from 1900-25 have been identified (approx. 60-80%) with a lower rate of identification for those dating from 1924-40 (perhaps 40-60%).

2. One additional area has been identified and designated with an area form and letter. This is area M in the survey, the Beach Point area. This is a resort area which was not included in the earlier efforts of the Historical Commission since most of its resources date from 1920-45. It is an important area in the development of Truro as a resort town, and was therefore included in the recent survey work.

3. B-Forms have been completed for all resources identified in the initial survey of 1980-86 (except for those deemed to have either lost their significance or to have had little significance in the first place. These properties still have B-Form numbers and are identified with a "#" in the index of surveyed properties). B-Forms have also been completed for properties in the 1989 survey, which were not identified earlier. Most of these properties date from 1900-1940 and most are in area M.

4. B-Forms previously completed (1980-86) were reviewed by the consultant. Although the budget did not allow site inspections of these properties nor in-depth research, obvious errors such as style, date, etc., were corrected on the forms and given to the Truro Historical Commission to change.

5. National Register recommendations were made for all properties receiving B-Forms in the current survey, but not for properties already having a B-Form. These recommendations are discussed later.

6. A base map was prepared which ties the area maps and sketch maps together in a townwide context.

B-Forms:

The following notes apply to the completion of B-forms for each property:

1. A site visit was made to each significant property. This visit was used to determine the approximate date, the style, and major alterations. The architectural description was written at this time and at least one photograph was taken. Out-buildings and landscape features were noted. In some cases interviews with owners were conducted to gather architectural and/or historical information. It was attempted to corroborate any information gathered in interviews from other sources.

2. Historic maps from 1858, 1880, and 1907 were used both as a generic dating tool, and as a reference to early owners.

3. Deed research was generally not carried out, due to budget constraints. Instead, a combination of the maps, historic photographs, Truro Vital Records, burial ground records, a 1901 directory, an 1850 census, 1860 tax records, and three important written sources were used to determine the approximate date and the architectural and historical significance of each property. These three sources are Shebnah Rich's "Truro, Cape Cod: Landmarks and Seemarks," 1883; Simeon Dayo's "History of Barnstable County," 1873; and Anthony Marshall's "Truro, Cape Cod, As I Knew It," 1974. A complete bibliography can be found in Section F of this Appendix.

4. In addition, transcripts of several oral histories were invaluable in identifying properties and keying them to historical maps.

Base Map:

The base map is the town map used by the Assessor's department. Unfortunately, it does not indicate individual properties. Therefore the base map simply delineates the areas (A-M). Individual properties are referenced on the individual assessor's sheets, which indicate property lines but in most cases, do not indicate building footprints. These assessor's sheets are included with the map.

National Register Recommendations:

Supported by data generated from the survey a number of historic elements were deemed to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register. These are submitted for the consideration by the Truro Historical Commission and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

The standard criteria for eligibility to the National Register were used. In general, the criteria were applied liberally to ensure that all properties that may be eligible for the National Register are further studied. The criteria are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

As stated above, **only those properties receiving a B-Form in the current survey were given National Register recommendations**, since a site visit would be required. All properties previously receiving B-Forms should be reviewed by the Truro Historical Commission to determine their National Register eligibility (these properties are identified with a "*" on the list of inventoried properties).

All properties deemed to possibly meet the criteria are designated on the list of surveyed properties with a "Y" in column six.

In addition to individual recommendations, one area in Truro seems to merit designation as a National Register District. This is Pond Village, or Area B. This area developed as one of the earliest fishing villages in the Truro area because of its proximity to the harbor in North Truro. It continued to prosper and grow along with Truro throughout the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. The area has high architectural integrity and represents the development of housing in Truro from the early capes of the Federal era, through the Greek Revival period (of which there are many fine, intact examples), and also includes a small number of late 19th century buildings.

The area also possesses very high site and landscape integrity. Because the village was so dense (the densest in Truro) there was little room within it for later housing. As a result there is almost no 20th century infill housing. Instead most 20th century development has occurred at the fringes of the village.

It is recommended that further research be carried out to determine appropriate boundaries of such a district, and also to determine the appropriateness of a local historic district here.

Numbering:

The numbering system was set up in the initial phase of the survey in 1980. Since then, many resources have been added to the survey. As a result, the numbering is not truly sequential, but skips from area to area, somewhat.

All form numbers should be considered to be temporary until reviewed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. For this reason, several resources added to the survey during this recent phase have been given temporary designations, such as L-x or L-xx. These forms will be given permanent numbers.

Conclusions:

The survey is a result of the combined efforts of a team of local volunteers and a professional Historic Preservation Consultant. Together, they have inventoried the bulk of the historic resources in Truro, especially those dating from before 1900.

However, there is still much that could be done to both further the completeness of the survey, and to use this survey to further preservation of these resources. Truro is undergoing continuing development. This growth, if left unchecked, threatens the integrity of Truro's many important historic and natural resources. There are many ways in which the Historical Commission can participate in the planning process - not to stop development, but to ensure that future development and planning take into account these resources which, after all, account for so much of Truro's appeal. To this end the Commission will share the survey results with other town offices, especially the Planning Board, the ZBA, and the Selectmen. If these decision makers are more aware of the special quality of the historic resources in Truro, they will be more sensitive in future planning. If there is a town Master Plan, the survey results should be incorporated into it. If not, serious consideration should be given to commissioning a Preservation Plan. Such a plan would address all the appropriate ways in which future planning can be made to protect the historic properties and the natural resources (open space, views, wetlands, etc.). A Preservation Plan could suggest ways to make local historic districts feasible in Truro.

Local Historical Commissions have an obligation to do everything they can to protect the resources in their towns. Therefore, the Truro Historical Commission will strive to increase the awareness among the townspeople of the special qualities of Truro's Historic resources, and the need to take action to protect these resources before it is too late. The first step to achieving this goal is the reproduction of this Survey and the distribution of copies to the Libraries (one reference and one circulating copy in each Library), the Museum and the Town Hall.

MHC RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY REPORT

DATE: 1984

COMMUNITY: Truro

I. TOPOGRAPHY

The town of Truro is located near the end of the Cape Cod peninsula between 41° 57' and 42° 4' north latitude and between 70° 4' and 70° 13' west longitude. The township is approximately 57 miles from Boston by direct line and 112 miles by land. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, south by Wellfleet, west by Cape Cod Bay, and north by Provincetown and the Atlantic Ocean.

Geologically, the Truro area is composed of the North Truro Plain and the northern portion of town with the Wellfleet Plain in the southern areas. General surfaces are very uneven with hills and depressions common. Ground surface elevations are the highest along the eastern shore of the town and slope westerly to the bay. Marine scarps along most of Truro's shoreline result in elevations of up to 170 feet on the eastern shore and 120 feet on the western bay shoreline. In general, however, elevations average 100 feet or less.

Soils in the town of Truro are mainly sandy loams throughout the town. Rockier soils tend to be found in the southern portion of town in the area of the Wellfleet Plain. The richest agricultural soils in the town are in the old Tashmuit area in the middle eastern portion of the township.

Drainage in Truro is through both surface and subsurface deposits. Truro's sandy soils permit considerable subsurface flow. Surface drainage is also common, and characterized by several swamps, kettle ponds, and rivers. Pilgrim Lake, located on the Truro/Provincetown line, is the largest lake in the township and was formerly open to the sea and known as East Harbor until its opening was closed in 1869. South of Pilgrim Lake are several small ponds, streams, and swamps as well as old drainage channels which cut the North Truro and Wellfleet Plains from east to west. Major rivers are the Little Pamet and Pamet rivers, the latter river forming a harbor on the bay shoreline. Major ponds include the Village, Great, Snow, Ryder, Round, Horseleech, and Slough ponds.

Truro was once covered with valuable woodlands. However, cutting for shipbuilding and fuel have reduced most of Truro's forest to scrub oak and pine as well as scrubs and dune deposits (grasses).

II. POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

The original purchases from natives in the Pamet region took place by 1696, and municipal privileges were granted to the plantation under the name of Dangerfield in 1705, including all lands north of the Eastham boundary. This territory has incorporated as the town of Truro in 1709. Northern lands were set off as the precinct of Cape Cod in 1714, and incorporated as Provincetown in 1727. Further annexations of Truro territory to Provincetown occurred in 1813, 1829, and 1836, establishing the present boundary.

III. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Truro is a resort community located near the outer end of the Cape Cod peninsula. Intensive native bay shore settlement, including planting fields, was highly probable. Early 17th century European exploration and visitation was also likely, with reported Pilgrim corn pilfering expedition. Colonial use of seasonal fishing stations at East Harbor by mid 17th century was possible.

Pre-1700, permanent colonial settlement followed late 17th century purchase of Pamet area by Nauset proprietors to the south, with early 18th century central meetinghouse site established north of Great Hollow. Dispersed 18th century settlement was oriented toward bay shore harbors, with local whaling and fishing economy, and relatively little agricultural development. While the town suffered from its vulnerable position during the Revolution, cod and mackerel fishing resumed after the war, and the Cape's first lighthouse was built on the eastern Atlantic shore highlands in 1798. Local prosperity stimulated late 18th century development at East Harbor, Pond Village (North Truro), Great Hollow, and Pamet River. By mid 19th century, a mackerel fishing and shipbuilding focus had developed at the Pamet River wharves at Truro Center, as secondary centers persisted at North and South Truro. Inadequate and deteriorating harbor facilities subsequently led to removal of fishing activity north to Provincetown.

With the decline of local fishing and agriculture in the late 19th century, overall population fell, while the Portuguese community grew, and two Catholic churches were established. Weir fishing, and fish canning and freezing plants remained the only significant late 19th and early 20th century industries. With increased auto tourism to Provincetown to the north, motel and cottage development extended south along the Pilgrim Beach/Route 6A corridor to North Truro. The town's striking landscape was increasingly sought as a setting for studios by artists from the Provincetown colony. At present, the 19th century centers at North Truro and Truro remain largely intact, and dispersed 18th and 19th century farmhouses survive, particularly in several local hollows (Long Neck Road, Higgins Hollow Road, and North and South Pamet Roads). National Park Service land acquisitions on the Atlantic shore have prevented development east of Route 6. However, the scenic hills of the bay shore have attracted extensive exurban, summer residential development.

IV. CONTACT PERIOD (1500-1620)

A. Transportation Route.

Little direct evidence is present regarding native trails in Truro during this period. However, some trails did exist as the area was inhabited by natives. Inferred trails probably existed along both the Atlantic and Bay shores as coastal trails are common in all Cape towns where a native presence can be documented. Along the Atlantic shore a trail probably existed on the top of the marine escarpment overlooking the beach. A trail in this area would have been important in locating drift whales, seals, and for transportation as well. A trail also probably existed along the Bay shore for similar purposes as the Atlantic shore. In this area the trail probably skirted the eastern periphery of wetlands, rivers, and beach dunes. Interior trails also probably existed along rivers, ponds, and possibly to planted fields. Interior trails may also have connected the Atlantic and Bay trails in some areas.

B. Population.

Little direct evidence is present on which an actual numerical native population figure can be made for this period. However, it does appear the

Truro area was intensively settled during the Contact period, particularly along the bay shore. Late Woodland sites are common in the Truro area. In addition, historic accounts also note several forms of evidence (actual natives, wigwams, cornfields, groves) indicating a Native American presence in this area. Thus, it appears safe to assume settlement in the intervening Contact Period.

Transient Europeans (explorers, early colonists) may also have passed through the Truro area. However, no lasting population developed.

C. Settlement Pattern.

European settlements did not exist in Truro during this period. However, some contact between natives and Europeans in the Truro area undoubtedly took place as European explorers, fishermen, and settlers frequented the area long before settlement. For example, Gosnold may have encountered Truro natives in his voyage of 1602 as he landed in Provincetown harbor. Later, in 1620, the Mayflower passengers explored portions of the Truro area as well.

Native Americans had settled the Truro area for some time prior to European contact. Artifacts found within the town in general and known Late Woodland Period sites indicate the town area was extensively settled during this period. One the basis of known sites, the North Truro area appears to be a particularly intensive land use area during the Late woodland period. Of course, this concentration may also result from a bias in reporting in the North Truro area. Late woodland period sites may be present in equal numbers in southern Truro as well. Contact period sites and artifacts representing Contact period components are also present in the Truro area. In 1620 during explorations by the Mayflower passengers, cleared fields indicating corn cultivation, graves, and cornstalks were found in the Pamet River area. Apparently Contact period village existed in the Corn Hill area.

Known Late Woodland and Contact period sites in the Truro area follow other regional trends of preferences for coastal areas such as tidal rivers, estuaries, and ponds. Inland sites should also exist, particularly along rivers and ponds. Shell midden sites along the bay coastline are also present.

D. Subsistence Pattern

Since European settlements were not present in the Truro area during this period, European subsistence probably followed that of the Native American inhabitants in the area. While some food was undoubtedly carried with early explorers, traders, fishermen, and colonists, the bulk of their subsistence was probably secured through hunting, fishing, and the gathering of wild plants and shellfish; as well as the trade, stealing, or purchase of agricultural products (corn, beans, etc.) from the local natives. In 1620 Myles Standish and other Mayflower explorers did take corn from storage pits in the Corn Hill area while exploring the Truro and Provincetown lands.

Native subsistence during the Contact period in the Truro area was probably similar to that practiced in other Cape areas. The combined use of wild and domesticated food resources formed the basis of the subsistence system. It is unknown at present exactly when agriculture, or more specifically, horticulture, was introduced to the natives in the Cape Cod area. However, as the above Corn Hill example illustrates, by the Contact period sufficient quantities of corn, beans, and squash were being produced for storage and at times for sale or trade to English settlers. Shellfishing, fishing, and hunting were also important subsistence pursuits. In Truro, quahaugs are now found in the Pamet Harbor area with surf clams being found in beds in the ocean and in the bay. Oyster, soft shelled clam, and bay scallop may also have been found in the past. An alewife run is currently present in Pilgrim Lake. The Truro area also provided numerous species of fish and sea mammals available to natives in the area. In fresh water, trout, bass, and pickerel would have been available. In the ocean and bay, bass, bluefish, mackerel, cod, haddock, tuna, shark, swordfish, bluefish, and others were present on a seasonal basis. Sea mammals available included seals and numerous species of whales. Coastal flats on the bay side of Truro may have provided an excellent location for native weir fishing much the same as it did for later colonial fishermen.

The wetlands and wooded areas of Truro provided numerous species of mammals for hunting. Deer, fox, raccoon, wolf, and other furbearers were available. waterfowl would also have been

available long both ocean and bay shores as well as in wetlands.

V. PLANTATION PERIOD (1620-1675)

A. Transportation Route

Inferred Contact period trails probably continued in use throughout this period by both natives and whites. Additional new trails may also have been made by whites as they prepared the area for settlement in the Colonial period.

B. Population

A substantial native population may have been present in the Truro area during the period. However, little new information is present regarding their population over that noted for the Contact period.

Europeans were also present in Truro during this period. However, their presence was again of a transient or temporary nature. Explorers and early settlers often anchored vessels in the protected Cape Cod Bay area off North Truro and Provincetown for short period of time, but no population developed. Fishermen may also have stayed temporarily in the area while fishing on seasonal basis. Fishing stations may have existed along the bay shore in the East Harbor and Pamet Harbor areas. However, no lasting population developed.

C. Settlement Pattern

Native settlement of the Truro area during the period was probably similar to that of the Contact period. Myles Standish and other men from the Mayflower explored several areas of Truro in 1620. These areas included the vicinity of Stout's Creek, East Harbor, Head of the meadow and the Pamet River. During these explorations, living natives were seen as well as native graves, corn storage areas, cleared agricultural fields, and potential village areas. Natives were clearly present in Truro during this period. In addition, prior to settlement in the Colonial period, Truro proprietors purchased land from the natives, indicating at the least a native interest in Truro during the period as well.

While permanent European settlements did not exist in the Truro area, temporary or seasonal fishing stations may have been present along the Cape Cod Bay shore, particularly near Pilgrim Lake (East Harbor), Pond Village, and Pamet Harbor. No evidence has yet been found to corroborate this hypothesis.

D. Economic Base

Little evidence exists describing native subsistence activities during the Plantation period. However, both natives and whites in the area likely continued to combine wild and domesticated food resources as a basis for subsistence. Natives likely continued to grow corn, as Myles Standish found corn storage areas and cleared fields during his 1620 exploration of the area. Natives also probably fished in the area, although no evidence exists to support this hypothesis. Europeans did not establish permanent settlements in the Provincetown area during this period. They may have, however, established temporary or seasonal fishing stations along the Cape Cod Bay shore during the 17th century. This area was highly valued by all colonial towns as a prime fishing area. The bass and mackerel fishery were important quite early. Other important fisheries included cod, haddock, whales, pollock, and sharks.

VI. COLONIAL PERIOD (1675-1775)

A. Transportation Route

Contact period native trails were probably still in use by both natives and whites. The first road in Truro, known as the Drift Highway, was laid out from the head of the pond (Village Pond?) to the head of Pamet in ca. 1700 (Deyo 1890: 925). In 1715 the King's Highway was laid out through Truro to connect Eastham with the Provincelands. This roadway was really a continuation of the Old County Road running along the back side of the town around the heads of piers. The route probably followed older native trails in many areas. Other roads were also laid out during this same period (c. 1711) connecting various settlements throughout the town and probably connecting with the Old County Road and later King's Highway. On or before ca. 1727 Long Street (Commercial Street?) was extended into Truro.

B. Population

Natives were still present in the Truro area during the period. However, little information exists regarding their actual population over that noted for the preceding periods. Some transient natives may have been present as crew on fishing vessels in the area.

While some European settlement was made prior to ca. 1700, it was of limited scope. Following initial settlement around that date Truro's population grew slowly to a total of 42 males (possibly 210 or more individuals, 5 x 42) at the date of incorporation in 1709 (Deyo 1890: 925). Two years later, in 1711, 20 additional males were listed. In 1732, 36 freemen are listed in Truro, possible decrease from 1711. During the first census in 1765, 924 individuals are listed in Truro, followed by 1,227 in 1776. Either Deyo's 1732 figure is incorrect, or population rose considerably from 1733 to 1765.

C. Settlement Pattern

The Truro or Pamet area was first permanently settled during this period. Initially, Truro was under the dominion of Eastham and the Provincetown and Wellfleet areas were settled by residents of that town. In 1684, the proprietors of Nauset (Eastham) purchased much of the Truro area from the Pamet Indians. Some purchases were made by individuals as early as 1644, but no evidence is present of an attempted settlement. Following the purchase in 1696, ten homelots were divided in the Pamet area. All lots extended from the bay easterly. On July 24, 1697, the proprietors held a meeting for renewal of the territory (Pamet) and settlement of the lands of their purchases in the Pamet area from Eastham. Bounds for Pamet were set from Bound Brook to Eastern Harbor (Pilgrim Lake). At that time, a compact was also made with the natives that the proprietors should have one-eighth of all drift whales of both shores. On June 4, 1700, the proprietors made the first declaration to remove to Pamet. At this date Truro records also became distinct from those of Eastham. Prior to this date, there were residents of Pamet, or Truro, but they were primarily fishermen. It was the Eastham purchasers who gave the Truro area its first municipal government. The proprietors themselves provide evidence of pre-1700 settlement of the Truro area, for at the date of removal (settle-

ment) in 1700 they voted to pay and residents in the area funds to erect fences to keep the sands from filling Eastern Harbor.

On October 10, 1705, the General Court voted to allow the territory of Pamet the privilege of choosing its own officers, calling the territory Dangerfield. On July 16, 1709, Pamet was incorporated as the town of Truro. The Eastham/Truro boundary was reset once again in 1714. The Provincelands (Provincetown) were under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Truro until 1717, when the Provincelands were constituted as the Precinct of Cape Cod. In 1727 the Provincelands were incorporated as the town of Provincetown and finally separated from Truro.

Settlement in the Truro area was spread out among several small rural communities. Early settlements were present at High Head, East Harbor, and later Pond Village, Great Hollow, Truro Village, and South Truro.

D. Economic Base

Little evidence exists describing native subsistence activities in Truro during the period. However, some native populations still remaining probably continued to hunt, fish, gather wild plants and shellfish, and plant corn to survive. Natives may also have served as crew members aboard colonial fishing vessels throughout the period.

Both agriculture and the fisheries were important to the early settlers of Truro. Regarding agriculture, corn was the major crop followed by rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Husbandry was this important. Cattle, pigs and sheep were raised for food and profit with horses and oxen present as beasts of burden.

Salt marsh hay was also important as animal food and found along the bay shoreline, Pamet Meadows and at the Provincetown/Truro border. Truro's forests were also exploited quite early for cordwood and timber. In fact, the cutting of wood became so great by Truro nonresidents that in 1696 the proprietors of Pamet lands ordered that no cordwood or timber could be cut in Pamet lands and carried off from said lands.

The fisheries were also important to Truro's residents. Cod and mackerel fisheries were developed during this period, primarily based in the East Harbor and Pamet Harbor areas. The whale fishery was also important. Truro boasted its own deep water whalers as early as 1720. In fact, some authors have said that Truro was the first and most prominent colonial town in the whaling industry. This fame was, however, short-lived. Shipbuilding in Truro was also important and tied to the whaling industry. As late as ca. 1800 the town of Truro had nine large whaling vessels, some of which were built in Truro on the Pamet River. Wharves were also built during the Colonial period as result of the fisheries and coastwise industries. In 1754 a large wharf was built on the shore of Indian Neck. Other wharves were also built at the mouth of the Pamet River.

The manufacture of lime was also pursued in Truro at an early date. Whether or not lime was sold or used as fertilizer is unknown at this time. However, its manufacture was so important that in 1705 the proprietors enacted an act that no shellfish could be dug by any person who was not a resident of Pamet. This act was not necessarily to protect shellfish per se, but since the shells of shellfish were important in the manufacture of lime. Lime manufacture was so widespread that in 1711 the proprietors also voted that no wood could be cut within the limits of common land for the burning of lime except by rightful owners.

Taverns were also important, as the Old King's Highway which passed through town was the main highway route from Eastham to Provincetown.

Four wind-powered grist mills were also constructed in Truro during the 18th century. Thomas Paine of Eastham built the first in ca. 1711. Three other mills were also built; one on the hill where the town hall stands, one in South Truro, and one on the Highlands.

E. Architecture

Residential: Although the destruction of the county's deeds makes accurate dating difficult, a number of the town's structures are attributed to this period. Most common are the 1 1/2-story, double-pile, interior chimney, gable roof structures of four or five bays. At least one 2 1/2-story

double-pile house survives, with center chimney and entry and five bays in width (ca. 1760).

Institutional: The town's first meetinghouse was built in 1711; second was constructed in 1720, enlarged in 1765.- Possible appearance indicates a 2 1/2-story gable roof structure with two-story entry porch on the long side, as illustrated in Barber; it was taken down ca. 1840 after the town's municipal focus shifted from Pond Village.

II. FEDERAL PERIOD (1775-1830)

A. Transportation Route

The principal route through the town remained the Old King's Highway." In the late 18th century, this entered town in the southeast, passed east of Great Pond and Pamet River (following parts of Pamet Road south and north). The highway then continues south of Smalls Hill and along Higgins Hollow, crossed Little Pamet River, and continued north through Great Hollow, past the meetinghouse center, and through North Truro. It then followed Head of the Meadow Road and passed east through Salt Meadow and the dunes area into Provincetown. By the early 19th century, local routes were well established to the bay and ocean coasts, and an alternate southern road (Old County Road) had become the principal route from Truro Village to Wellfleet Center. Freeman(1794: 197) commented that "the roads are universally bad," no doubt due to the town's deep, sandy soil. After 1812, packet service to Boston was established from Pamet River harbor.

B. Population

From a high of 1227 in 1776, Truro made negligible population gains until after the War of 1812, when the success of the fishing fleets attracted large numbers of people to the town. Truro's greatest -- and only -- boom period occurred in the two decades 1820-1840 when her population rose by nearly 55. In the decade 1820-30 alone, the town averaged a rise of 30.6 persons per year(up from 3.2 the previous decade).

The town's growth was diminished by an epidemic in 1816 that swept the outer Cape.

Like Provincetown, this area became an early center of Methodism; it is not known when an in-

dependent society was formed. By period's end a second society was formed for residents of South Truro. Camp meetings were held here in 1826.

C. Settlement Pattern

By the late 18th century, three settlement clusters had developed in the town, all on the bay shore. The largest of these was Pond Village (later North Truro), with 40 houses in 1794. To the north, a hamlet of 14 houses was located at East arbor. A third, loose cluster was grouped south of the meetinghouse center, at Great Hollow and southeast at Pamet River, where 28 houses were grouped. A Methodist Episcopal Church was built north of the Pamet River in 1826, and in 1827 the new Congregational meetinghouse was relocated nearby on a hill near the growing settlement concentration on the Pamet River. To the east of Pond Village, the first lighthouse on Cape Cod was put into operation 1798.

D. Economic Base

The vulnerability of Provincetown to war and the cessation of the fishing industry was also true of Truro, albeit to a lesser extent. There is little hard evidence of the size of Truro's fishing fleet until 1837, when it was the second largest in the county. Because of the town's proximity to Provincetown, the industry may well share its growth with that town, with substantial increases in the number of vessels and men in the 1820s. (In 1794 Freeman wrote at length of the value of harbor improvements for Truro, but little seems to have been done.) As in Provincetown, some whaling was continued from Truro after the Revolution. Rich noted a whaler from South Truro in 1810. Some salt making also carried on, but far less than in Truro's neighbor to the north.

In 1794, there was one water mill and 3 windmills. Of native agriculture, however, the town was nearly destitute. lost of the town's food stuffs, as well as flax, cotton, and wool were procured from Boston.

The eastern shore of Truro was the most treacherous of any part of the coast for seamen. "More vessels are cast away here," Freeman wrote in 1794, "than in any other part of the county of Barnstable." The first lighthouse on Cape Cod, the Highland Light(NR, #20), was erected four

years later. Freeman himself in the 1790s was instrumental in the placement of huts by the Humane Society for the relief of shipwrecked sailors (described in his "Description of the Eastern Coast...").

E. Architecture

Residential: The most popular house form remained the 1 1/2-story, double-pile, interior chimney, gable roof type. Most of the ca. 70 of this type date from this period, equal numbers of four- and five-bay widths, plus about two examples of three bays. A small number were constructed with extended stud height (ca. 7). An early period source (Freeman 1794) claims only one house was over a single story. Two and a half story houses were built in small numbers, primarily center chimney and center entry houses, five bays in width with hip roofs; one end chimney hip roofed example also survives.

Institutional: The Congregationalists built a new meetinghouse in its present location in 1827; this structure is composed of large gabled block with a pedimented projecting pavilion lit by three windows on the first floor, two above, and a single at its apex. Entries are into the main block; a square tower is topped by an open belfry. The Methodists built a small house ca. 1795; new house built in 1826 in the center was a simple gable front structure, 1 1/2 stories with paired entry in the gable front, and a single window between them and two in the long side. It was remodeled in 1845 and 1875, but its appearance is unknown. It was taken down in 1926.

III. EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

A. Transportation Route

The early 19th century roads continued in use, with little improvement. Cart bridges were built over the Pamet and Little Pamet rivers in 180. Harbor facilities were improved at Pamet River (Truro village), as wharves were built in the 1830s. However, attempts to prevent the harbor from filling failed, and by 1860 it was clogged with sand.

B. Population

The period was the turning point for Truro's prosperity, reflected starkly in the population figures. In the 1830s, the town averaged 37.3 new persons per year, the highest figure reported for any historic time period in Truro; in the following decade this figure fell to 13.1; and after 1850 the census figures show a continuous decline until the 20th century.

Three percent of the population were foreign-born in 1855 -- below the 4.7% county average; well below Provincetown's 12.3% but above Eastham's 1.6. Small numbers from England, Ireland, and Canada were reported. A decade later, the census reported the first Portuguese in Truro (14), then making up slightly more than third of the town's immigrants. This, however, was a larger number than anywhere else in the county except Provincetown and probably reflects the influence of the larger town.

With the expansion of population, a Union Society of Congregationalists and Methodists was formed in North Truro, 1840. At the center, an attempt was made to form a Universalist Society, but when the building was destroyed by a storm the plan was abandoned. In 1835 a Benevolent Society was formed to provide assistance in times of sickness and death. An Academy was formed in 1840. A poor house was in operation during the 1840s.

C. Settlement Patter

With the prosperity of the fishing industry, Truro Center on the Pamet River continued to grow as the town's main settlement focus. Stores and sheds clustered along the riverside wharves. On the north side of the river, an academy and poor house were built in 1840, and an Odd Fellows Hall (later the town hall) was constructed before 1850. However, with the filling of Pamet Harbor by 1860, growth of Truro Center came to a halt.

Pond Village (North Truro) continued to grow as a secondary center in the first decades of the period, and a Union Meetinghouse was built here ca. 1840. A Methodist church was built in the southeast in 1831, and replaced in 1851. A small hamlet developed here (South Truro) along the bay shore. On the Atlantic shore, the Cape Cod Lighthouse was rebuilt in 1853, and replaced in 1857.

D. Economic Base

The Early Industrial period was Truro's boom period. "The most prosperous days," town historian Shebna Rich wrote, "were in about 1836, when the mackerel fishery was carried on largely by small vessels well accommodated by the harbor to do all their business at home." That year, 63 boats and 512 men went after the cod and mackerel, whose catches were valued at \$50,850 and \$94,500 respectively. These were the second highest figures reported in the study unit (after Provincetown). The fishing fleet used over 42,000 bushels of salt that year -- over twice the production of the Truro salt works, which numbered 30 that year (a relatively small number, placing the town 9th out of 13 in the county). Union, North, and Lower wharves, all built in the 1830s, were crowded with fishing vessels. A shipyard at the mouth of the Pamet River produced 15 brigs and schooners between 1837 and 1851. Three packets carried fish to Boston, returning with supplies for outfitters. In 1849 the Government constructed a lighthouse at Snow's Beach.

As the business grew, however, at the same time it required better accommodations. Repeated attempts -- in 1839 and 1848 -- were made to solicit Government aid for the construction of a breakwater. In 1854 a local subscription succeeded in sinking a pile structure only to find it grossly inadequate. As a result much of Truro's fishing industry probably shifted to Provincetown in the 1850s. Although there were still 49 vessels in 1855, by 1865, there were only ten.

Rich notes that "the final blow from which the town never recovered, was the breaking up of the Union Company's store" -- 'day of reckoning' probably brought on by the Panic of 1857.

F. Architecture

Residential: The 1 1/2-story, double-pile, interior chimney, gable roofed house type continues to be built during this period, though in small numbers. About 15 survive: most are five bays in width with extended stud height; one has a flushboard facade. Small numbers of gable front houses are built during the period, far fewer than in other region towns. Most area 1 1/2 stories, three bays in width, double pile, interior chimney, with side

ell(ca. 8); two are known to employ the small side fixed sash windows common on the side gable elevations in the region. One four-bay example is known in this height, and a 2 1/2-story example survives. These houses are simply ornamented with wide cornice boards and door surrounds. Later in the period both 1 1/2-story and 2 1/2-story examples are built with Italianate ornament but in very small numbers (ca. 3). This is probably related to the drop in the town's population after 1850, which reduced new housing needs.

Institutional: The town's second Methodist society built meetinghouse in South Truro in 1831; a second, larger structure built in 1851 was a 1 1/2-story gable front structure with pedimented projecting entry two-tiered square belfry, corner pilasters, and wide cornice board; it stood until 1940, when it was struck by lightning. In 1840 a Union Society was built for use by the area's Methodists and Congregationalists; this gable front structure has a square entry tower with crenellation and an extended entry area spanning the first floor front, ornamentation came from lancet windows. The town purchased a meeting hall for use as a town hall, gable front with center entry, wide cornice boards and pilasters, small belfry on the front roof ridge.

IX. LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

A. Transportation Route

In 1873, service on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad was extended north from Wellfleet through Truro to Provincetown. The line passed along the east, bay side of town, and an embankment was built across Pamet River at Truro Village.

B. Population

Between 1870 and 1915, Truro lost half of her population, falling from 1269 to 663 persons. The Portuguese were the dominant foreign-born ethnic group throughout the period. As late as 1885, Truro had the second-highest number of Portuguese (after Provincetown) in the study unit. As Truro's Portuguese colony remained relatively constant numerically, it soon lost this rank to other towns, by 1915 falling to 10th, with 84 Portuguese-born residents.

C. Settlement Patter

With the late 19th century population decline, little settlement expansion occurred. However, with the growing number of Portuguese, two Roman Catholic churches were built: Sacred Heart (1895) at Truro Center, and Our Lady of Perpetual Help (1911) at North Truro. Cobb Memorial Library was built at Truro Center in 1912.

Summer tourism increased in the 1890s, and summer resort clusters developed on the Atlantic shore bluffs in the east at the Highlands near Cape Cod Lighthouse, where a hotel and golf course were also built, and Ballston Beach off Pamet Road. By period's end, lots were being laid out for summer houses on Pilgrim Beacon the bay shore in the northwest. A cold storage plant was built at the railroad depot at North Truro in 1910.

D. Economic Base

With neither an agricultural nor strong maritime trade to turn to, Truro's economic activity dropped sharply. Despite her proximity to Provincetown (or perhaps because of it?), her fishing was only a pale shadow of the town to the north. After the silting up of the harbor, weir fishing was begun about 1880.

In 1915, Truro reported a mackerel catch valued at \$20,984 -- second highest in the study unit after Provincetown. out the only land-based industry was a fish-canning plant.

E. Architecture

Residential: The continuation of the rapid drop in the town's total population after 1850 kept new housing needs to a minimum in the town. Two-and-a-half-story gable front houses were still built, with porches and ornamental shingles. At least two Queen Anne examples are known, each composed of a primary 2 1/2-story gable roofed block; the more elaborate house added a projecting gable section on its facade, and a tower composed of four increasingly smaller elements. The other had a clipped gable and porch. The Shingle Style houses in the town area few, both using the large gambrel form. Later a Craftsman house was

built, employing a high hip roof overhanging a full surrounding porch supported by fieldstone supports.

Institutional: A second Roman Catholic Church was built in North Truro in 1890; it is a small, shingled, gable front structure with belfry, transepts, and a pedimented entry porch and paladian window on its facade.

Commercial: A hotel, the Highland House, was built during this period, 2 1/2 stories in height with a three-bay center gable entry with porch.

X. EARLY MODERN PERIOD (1915-1940)

A. Transportation Route

By the mid 1920s, a hard-surfaced highway, U.S. Route 6, had been built through town. This followed a new route north to the Little Pamet River. It then continued along the Old King's Highway corridor to North Truro. From there the auto route extended north to Provincetown along the bay shore on what is now 6A. By the late 1930s, local roads to the Highland Lighthouse and the Pond Village fish freezing plant had also been paved.

B. Population

Truro's population continued to decline until 1925, when, at 504, it was the lower than at any time since the 18th century. Small gains were made in the following fifteen years, and by 1940 the town reported 585 people. The number of foreign-born residents, in the meantime, continued to decline. By 1940, Truro's total immigrant population amounted to 9.4% -- a point below the county average and five points below Truro's own figure in 1915.

C. Settlement Patter

While the year-round population continued to decline, summer resort development expanded, particularly after the opening of U.S. Route 6 through town in the 1920s. Summer house and cottage development concentrated along Pilgrim Beach in the northwest, and continued southeast as far as North Truro on Route 6 (now 6A). Other clusters of summer cottages developed at

Pilgrim Height(High Head Road) and at Great Hollow along Route 6.

Rich, Shebnah, Truro--Cape Cod: Or Land Marks and Sea Mark(Boston, 1883).

D. Economic Base

About the only identified industry was a fish-freezing plant. Weir fishing continued to provide profitable employment for many of the townspeople. Although Truro shared some of the artists' colony atmosphere of Provincetown, Truro also saw a large increase in the number of summer visitors.

E. Architecture

Residential: The town's population maintained itself, but still little new housing was constructed; only ca. 4 year-round houses are known, including a saltbox, bungalow, three-bay, 2 1/2-story pyramidal, and one-story tile roofed pyramidal. However, a number of the uninventoried cottages along Pilgrim Beach date from this period. These simple structures are nearly square with gable roofs, and single story in height. Some present their gable end to the street with center entry; others have entry into the long side.

Institutional and Commercial: None is known.

XI. SURVEY OBSERVATION

Recent activity on this survey has resulted in reasonably complete coverage of the town's resources.

XII. SOURCE

Deyo, Simeon L., ed., History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, 1620-1890 (New York, N. .: H. W. Blake, 1890).

Freeman, Frederick, The History of Cape Cod. Annals of the Thirteen Towns of Barnstable County, Vols. 1 -2 Boston, Mass.: W. H. Piper & Co., 1869).

Freeman, Rev. James, "A Description of the Eastern Coast of the County of Barnstable..." Mass. Historical Society Collections 3 (1794), pp. 110-119.

-----, "A Topographical Description of Truro in the County of Barnstable, 1794," Mass. Historical Society Collections 3 (1794) pp. 195-203.

RECORDS IN TOWN HALL

(Which Pertain to the Historic Properties Survey)

VITAL RECORDS

Ledger #1 Register of births, marriages and deaths, in the town of Truro. Commenced May 1st, 1844

Last birth May 8th 1853

Last marriage January 15th 1851

Last death January 14th 1854

Ledger #2 Births June 8, 1854 - Nov. 30, 1919
Marriages Jan. 21, 1851 - Dec. 14, 1919
Deaths Mar. 10, 1854 - Dec. 24, 1919

Ledger #3 Births March 24, 1920 to present
Marriages January 1, 1920 to present
Deaths Jan. 14, 1920 - July 27, 1976
("Future deaths in Volume IIA only.")

Ledger, unnumbered (IIA ?)
Births January 4, 1960 to date
Marriages March 26, 1960 to date
Deaths February 11, 1960 to date

Ledger (preserved and bound)
Record of Marriages and Deaths in Truro from November 15th 1786
Marriages Nov. 21, 1786 - Sept. 25, 1828
Deaths Dec. 1, 1786 - Oct. 22, 1828

Ledger Index to Births (alphabetical) undated
Ledger Index to Marriages (alphabetical) undated
Ledger Index to Deaths (alphabetical) undated
Ledger Index to marriage intentions (alphabetical)

Book Vital records of the town of Truro Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849, literally transcribed under the direction of George Ernest Bowman. Published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants at the Society's House, 9 Walnut Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 1933. (also copies in both libraries, museum, and in the Historical Commission)

Ledger (unofficial)
Births 1 Jan. 1850 - 22 Nov. 1884
Marriages Feb. 21, 1850 - July 29, 1884

Small brown notebook
Deaths 1861-1877 (date of death, name, age, cause of death, names of parents)

TOWN RECORDS

Bound ledger
Proprietor's Records, 1696-1707, 1708-1800 (acts, votes and orders of the proprietors of Pamet, rough alphabetical index at front)

Town Records
volume 1 Feb. 23, 1709 - July 10, 1753
(births, deaths, marks of cattle; proceedings of town meetings)
Volume 2 1758-1783
Volume 3 1785-1837
Volume 4 1835-1846
Volume 5 1846-1870
(some of these are roughly indexed in front into Roads, Bridges, Miscellaneous)

Town Records
Volume A 1871-1894 (index at front)
Volume B 1894-1910 (index at front to Roads only)
Volume C 1910-1925 (")
Volume D 1925-1947 (Index at front to Roads and Beaches)
Volume E 1947-1959 (Loose sheet at front "Layout of Town Roads")
Volume F 1959-1967
unmarked 1968-1977

Town Reports (bound)
1868-1890
1891-1903
1895-1904
1915-1924
1925-1934
1935-1941
1942-1949

DEEDS

Abstracts, Town of Truro 1830-1916 & 1892-1916
(alphabetical by grantor)
(Kind of deed, grantor, residence, grantee, residence, consideration, date of deed, date of record, book, page, property description)

Card file, alphabetical by grantee, 1914-1961
(grantor, book, page, grantee, deed date, record date, plan number, lot number, instrument, description)

Card file, alphabetical by grantee, 1962 to present
(grantor, grantee, deed date, record date, book, page, consideration, deed number)

Card file, alphabetical by grantor, 1962 to present
(Grantor, lot number, number of acres, grantee, book,
page, deed number

Deeds (copies) 1961 to present filed by deed number

ASSESSORS' RECORDS

Valuation List, 1861 to present, alphabetically by owner

Property Record Town of Truro, alphabetically by
owner, current. (Sheet, parcel number, number of acres,
name of owner, address, book, page, assessment -- on
cards) File is labeled "AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL
ONLY"

Assessors file on cards used previous to file listed above.
Arranged alphabetically by roads then by owner

Current Assessors files by sheet and lot number (These
are cards used to record information for computing
value and usually include a sketch of the floor plan.)

Assessors map, 1978

CHURCH RECORDS

Bound ledger. Early church records 1709-1832 in the
Town of Truro (Records of church meetings, lists of
church members, lists of baptisms, departure of some to
join the Methodists)

Records of owners of pews in the early churches

Plan of South Truro Cemetery showing lots and lot
owners, 1936

MISCELLANEOUS

Chattel mortgages 1871-1935 (Mortgages on homes,
seamen's wages, store equipment or goods--notes on
those referring to buildings are filed in our reference
files).

Notes payable 1849-1910 (Before banks governed loans,
it appears the town kept records of loans and even ad-
ministered loans)

Building permits on file from approximately 1931

Loose leaf notebook contains maps of Truro drawn from
proprietors' records; a 1795 plan of Truro shows ponds,
windmills, one road north and south through town,
meeting house by North Cemetery, 2 bridges over
Pamet, portion of geodetic map 1848 from Great Pond
to Pamet, and some buildings; and an index to Truro
Proprietors' Records.

TRURO HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barnstable County. Maps. 1858, 1880, 1907

1850 Census of Truro

Connally, Ernest Allen

The Cape Cod house: an introductory study. Reprint from the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, May, 1960. (File drawer, REFERE_CES)

1901 Directory of Truro

Deyo, Simeon L, ed. History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. H. W. Blake and Co., 1890 Chapter XXVII. Town of Truro. Biographic sketches pp 946-950.

Freeman, Frederick. The History of Cape Cod; the annals of the thirteen towns of Barnstable County, Vol. II Annals of Truro, pp 533-576 Index of names, pp 787-791

Historical Ms, 1858;1880;1907

Kittredge, Henry C. Cape Cod; its people and their history, 2nd ed. with a post-epilogue, 1930-1968, by John Hay. Houghton Mifflin, 1968

Local history in the Eastern Region; a list of materials in member libraries, 1977. (Pilgrim Library)

Marshall, Anthony L. Truro, Cape Cod, as I knew it. Vantage, 1974. (Cobb and Pilgrim Libraries, Museum Library)

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Vital records of Truro (before 1830). (Pilgrim Library)

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Vital Records of Truro to the end of the year 1849. The Society, Boston, 1933

Poor, Alfred Easton. Colonial architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. (3 plates of Truro houses) (Pilgrim Library)

Rich Family Association. Wellfleet, Truro and Cape Cod; cemetery inscriptions published by the Rich Family Association

Rich, Shebna. Truro -- Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. Lothrop, 1883. Reprinted 1976. (Cobb and Pilgrim Libraries).

Rich, Shebna. Truro---Cape Cod; land marks and sea marks. Lothrop, 1883. Reprinted by the Truro Historical Society in commemoration of Truro's 275th anniversary, 1984

Thoreau, Henry David. Cape Cod. Various editions from 1865-1968.

Treat, John Harvey. Truro baptisms, originally published 1869, rearranged by Kathryn Rich. 68p. Rich Family Association. (ruseum Library)

1860 Tax records of Truro

Truro. Report of the Officers of the Town of Truro for the year ending December 31, 1909. Celebration of the 200th anniversary of the town's incorporation, July 16, 1909. Includes Truro on Cae Cod, an historical address, in 1909, by John B. Dyer

A topographical description of Truro, in the county of Barnstable, 1794

TRANSCRIPTIONS OF ORAL HISTORIES:

Ruth Pickering Dyer (1895-1983.)

John Worthington

RESOURCES:

Museum of Miniature Buildings, Route 6, Wellfleet

Cape Cod Comrriunity College, Library, Local History Collection (The Collection is located in - the William Brewser Nickerson Memorial Room and contains over 5,000 documents dailing with Cape Cod history including:

Over 4,000 cataloged items

Name file on 12,000 pre-1900 Cape Codders

Selected pre-1900 deeds

Selected Family histories

Early ledgers, account books & diaries

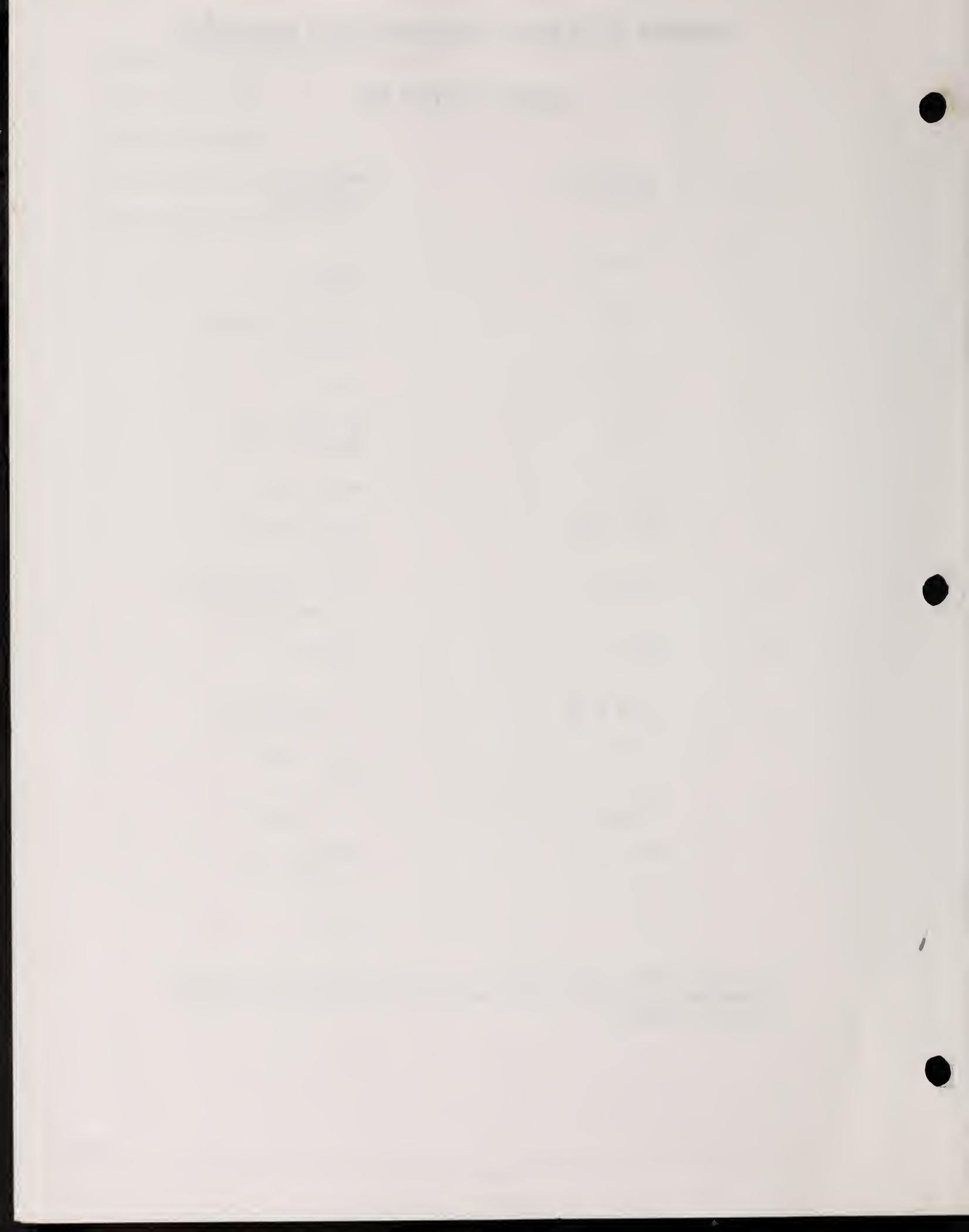
Cape Cod newspaper/magazine file)

TRURO HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY:

KEY TO MAPS

AREA	ASSESSOR'S SHEETS	FORM NUMBERS
A	33, 34, 37	1-9, 81 900 - 902
B	36, 39	10-65, 206 - 220, 128 902, 903
C	43, 44, 46	66 - 80
D	46, 50	82 - 83, 802 - 805 904, 910
E	45, 46	84, 905 - 906
F	58, 59, 63, 64	86 - 94, 130 - 133 250 - 251
G	49, 50, 54	81, 95 - 107, 129, 134 - 140 226 - 240, 247 - 249
H	50, 51	108 - 118 911
I	47, 48, 51, 52	153 - 178, 221 - 225
J	53, 54	120 - 127, 806 - 807 908
K	42, 43, 46	141 - 152, 252 - 253
L	45, 46, 50	179 - 204, 241 - 246 x , xx , xxx
M	1 - 24	255 - 281

Note: This numbering system may be temporary. There are errors in the system as originally set up in 1980 (e.g. # 81 is used in areas A & G.) L-x, xx, and xxx are temporary designations.



TRURO HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

STREET INDEX OF PROPERTIES

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

A

A	1	*	Highland Rd	37/	
A	2	*	S. Highland Rd	37/9	
A	3	*	Highland Rd	37/9	
A	4	*	cor. Moses Way	37/	
A	5	*	Highland Rd	37/	
A	6	*	Highland Rd	37/11	
A	7	*	Highland Rd	37/14	
A	8	*	Truro Dunes		
A	9	*	North of Highhead		
A	81	*	Peaked Hills		
A	900	*	Highland Rd	37/7	
A	901	*	Highland Rd		
A	902	*	Highland Rd		

B

B	10		Route 6A	36/84	Y
B	11		Route 6A	36/87	
B	12		Route 6A	36/90	
B	13		Route 6A	36/92	
B	14		Route 6A	36/93	
B	15		Highland Rd	36/93	Y
B	16		Highland Rd	36/91	
B	17		Highland Rd	36/89	
B	18		Route 6A	36/141	Y
B	19		Route 6A	36/140	Y
B	20		Route 6A	36/142	
B	21		Route 6A	36/143	Y
B	22		Route 6A	36/149	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form #			Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation
B	23		Route 6A	36/147	Y
B	24	*	Route 6A	36/151	
B	25	*	Route 6A	36/152	
B	26	*	Route 6A	36/156	
B	27		Route 6A	36/157	
B	28		Route 6A	39/127	Y
B	29		Route 6A	39/128	Y
B	30	*	Route 6A	39/129	
B	31		Route 6A	39/135	
B	32		Route 6A	39/136	
B	33	*	Route 6A	39/137	
B	34	*	Route 6A	39/145	
B	35	*	Route 6A	39/144	
B	36	*	Route 6A	39/143	
B	37	**	Route 6A	39/139	
B	38	*	Route 6A	39/138	
B	39		Route 6A	39/134	Y
B	40		Route 6A	39/133	
B	41		Route 6A	39/132	Y
B	42		Hughes Rd	39/148	
B	43		Hughes Rd	39/142	Y
B	44		Hughes Rd	39/87	Y
B	45		Hughes Rd	39/85	Y
B	46		Hughes Rd	39/82	Y
B	47	*	Francis Rd	39/83	
B	48		Francis Rd	39/84	Y
B	49		Francis Rd	39/79	Y
B	50		Francis Rd	39/80	Y
B	51	#	Francis Rd	39/76	
B	52	*	Route 6A	39/131	
B	53		Route 6A	39/126	
B	54		Route 6A	39/127	Y
B	55		Route 6A	39/125	Y
B	56		Route 6A	39/124	
B	57		Pond Rd	36/58	Y
B	58	*	Pond Rd	36/55	
B	59		Bayview Rd	39/12	Y
B	60		Bayview Rd	39/17	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

B	61		Bayview Rd	39/31	Y
B	62		Bayview Rd	39/27	
B	63		Bayview Rd	39/20	
B	64		Bayview Rd	39/15	
B	65		Pond Rd	36/52	
B	128	*	Highland Rd	36/	
B	206		Pond Rd	36/53	
B	207	*	Pond Rd	36/51	
B	208		Pond Rd	36/47	Y
B	209		Pond Rd	36/42	
B	210		Pond Rd	36/41	
B	211		Pond Rd	36/44	
B	212		Pond Rd	36/25	
B	213		Pond Rd	36/45	Y
B	214		Pond Rd	36/114	
B	215		Pond Rd	36/115	
B	216	*	Pond Rd	36/117	
B	217		Pond Rd	36/118	Y
B	218		Pond Rd	36/119	
B	219		Pond Rd	36/120	Y
B	220	*	Route 6A	36/121	
B	801		Route 6	36/189	
B	902		Pond Rd		
B	903		Route 6A		

C

C	66	*	Longnook Rd	46/148	
C	67	*	Longnook Rd		
C	68	*	Longnook Rd	43/119	
C	69	*	Longnook Rd	44/7	
C	70	*	Longnook Rd	43/122	
C	71	*	Longnook Rd	43/124	
C	72	#	Atwood Rd	46/153	
C	73		Atwood Rd	46/157	
C	74	*	Longnook Rd	43/129	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form #			Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

C	75	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	43/127	
C	76	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	43/128	
C	77	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	44/8	
C	78	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	46/290	
C	79	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	46/291	
C	80	*	Higgins Hollow Rd	46/192	

D

D	82		Town Hall Rd	46/276	Y
D	83	*	Town Hall Rd	46/269	Y
D	802		Meetinghouse RD	46/240	
D	803		Town Hall Rd	46/276	
D	804		Bridge Rd	46/219	
D	805		off Bridge Rd	50/123	
D	904	*	Bridge Rd	46/240	
D	910		Town Hall Rd	46/276	

E

E	84	*	Corn Hill Rd	45/34	
E	905	*	Corn Hill Rd	45/50	
E	906	*	Corn Hill Rd	45/50	

F

F	86	*	Prince Valley Rd	59/80	
F	87	*	Prince Valley Rd	59/77	
F	88		Prince Valley Rd	59/82	
F	89	*	Old County Rd	59/70	
F	90		Old County Rd	64/10	
F	91	*	Old County Rd	64/3	
F	92	*	Ryder Beach Rd	59/46	
F	93		Ryder Beach Rd	58/54	
F	94	*	Ryder Beach Rd	58/57	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

F	130	*	Ryder Beach Rd	64/1	
F	131		Ryder Beach Rd	63/2	
F	132	*	off Ryder Beach Rd	64/4	
F	133	*	off Ryder Beach Rd	64/20	
F	250		Freeman Rd	64/2	
F	251		off Old County Rd	59/64	
F	254		Ryder Beach Rd	63/11	

G

G	81		Old County Rd	50/108	
G	95	*	Depot Rd	50/10	
G	96		Depot Rd	50/11	
G	97		Depot Rd	50/25	
G	98	*	Depot Rd	50/26	
G	99		Depot Rd	50/27	
G	100		Depot Rd	50/29	
G	101	*	Depot Rd	50/14	
G	102		Depot Rd	50/33	Y
G	104		Depot Rd	50/99	Y
G	103		Depot Rd	50/35	
G	105		Depot Rd	50/84	
G	106		Depot Rd	50/86	Y
G	107	*	Depot Rd	50/101	
G	129		Old County Rd	50/104	
G	134	*	Old County Rd	54/71	
G	135		Old County Rd	54/78	
G	136		Old County Rd	54/77	Y
G	137		Old County Rd	54/89	Y
G	138		Mill Pond Rd	54/63	
G	139		Mill Pond Rd	54/61	
G	140		Mill Pond Rd	54/66	
G	226		Old County/Holsbery	50/111	
G	227		Depot Rd	50/92	
G	228		Depot Rd	50/182	
G	229	*	Depot Rd	50/169	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form #			Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation
G	230		Old County Rd	50/170	Y
G	231		Hatch Rd	50/183	
G	232		Hatch Rd	50/191	
G	233	*	Hatch Rd	50/195	
G	234	#	Hatch Rd	50/204	
G	235	*	Holsbery Rd	51/36	
G	236		Holsbery Rd	50/118	Y
G	237		Holsbery Rd	54/90	Y
G	238	*	Holsbery Rd	54/80	
G	239	*	Holsbery Rd	50/115	
G	240		Old County Rd	50/98	
G	247		Mill Pond Rd	54/54	Y
G	248		Mill Pond Rd	54/1	
G	249		Mill Pond Rd	50/45	Y
G	&		Holsbery Rd	54/92	Y

H

H	108	*	Route 6A	46/263	
H	109	*	Route 6A	50/134	
H	110		Route 6A	50/138	
H	111		Route 6A	50/147	
H	112		Route 6A	50/148	
H	113	*	Route 6A	51/30	
H	114	*	Route 6A	50/149	
H	115	*	Route 6A	50/150	
H	116	*	Route 6A	50/139	
H	117		Route 6A	50/52	
H	118		Route 6A	50/135	
H	911	*	Route 6A	50/	

I

I	80		N Pamet Rd	47/132	Y
I	153		Route 6	51/33	
I	154		Route 6	51/22	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

I	155	*	Route 6	51/21	
I	156	*	S Pamet Rd	51/38	
I	157		S Pamet Rd	51/44	
I	158		S Pamet Rd	51/45	
I	159	*	S Pamet Rd	51/40	
I	160	*	S Pamet Rd	51/41	
I	161		S Pamet Rd	51/46	
I	162	*	S Pamet Rd	51/47	
I	163	*	S Pamet Rd	51/49	
I	164	*	S Pamet Rd	51/50	
I	165		S Pamet Rd	51/55	
I	166	*	S Pamet Rd	52/3	
I	167	*	S Pamet Rd	52/13	
I	168		S Pamet Rd	48/13	Y
I	169		S Pamet Rd	48/8	
I	170		S Pamet Rd	48/7	
I	171		S Pamet Rd	48/11	
I	172		N Pamet Rd	48/4	
I	173	*	N Pamet Rd	48/3	
I	174		N Pamet Rd	48/	
I	175		N Pamet Rd	48/	
I	176		N Pamet Rd	47/129	Y
I	177		N Pamet Rd	47/127	
I	178	*	N Pamet Rd	47/138	
I	221		N Pamet Rd	47/136	
I	222	*	N Pamet Rd	47/138	
I	223	*	N Pamet Rd	51/16	
I	224	*	N Pamet Rd	47/48	

J

J	120		Fisher Rd	53/36	
J	121		Fisher Rd	53/46	
J	122		Fisher Rd	53/13	
J	123		Fisher Rd	53/33	
J	124		off Fisher Rd	53/75	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation

J	125	*	off Fisher Rd	53/70	
J	126		off Fisher Rd	53/76	Y
J	127		off Fisher Rd	53/69	
J	306		Cemetery Rd		
J	908		Old County Rd		

K

K	141	*	Great Hollow Rd	42/147	
K	142	*	Great Hollow Rd	42/148	
K	143		Route 6	42/178	
K	144		Great Hollow Rd	42/179	
K	145		Route 6	42/182	
K	146	#	Route 6	42/184	
K	147		Route 6A	43/51	Y
K	148	*		43/50	
K	149	*		46/8	
K	150	*		46/12	
K	151		Route 6	46/155	
K	152	*		46/16	
K	250		Route 6A	43/101	Y
K	253		Route 6A	43/76	

L

L	179		Castle Rd	50/146	
L	180		Castle Rd	50/145	
L	181	*	Castle Rd	50/137	
L	182		Castle Rd	50/136	
L	183		Castle Rd	50/130	
L	184		Castle Rd	50/131	
L	185	*	Castle Rd	50/142	
L	186	*	Castle Rd	50/140	
L	187	*	Castle Rd	50/67	
L	188		Castle Rd	50/66	
L	189		off Castle Rd	50/73	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form	#		Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation
L	190	*	off Castle Rd	50/81	
L	191		off Castle Rd	50/80	
L	192	*	off Castle Rd	50/	
L	193		off Castle Rd	50/59	
L	194		Castle Rd	50/57	
L	195	*	Castle Rd	50/56	
L	196	*	Castle Rd	50/53	
L	197		Castle Rd	50/52	
L	198	*	Castle Rd	50/51	
L	199	*	Castle Rd	50/4	
L	200	*	Castle Rd	50/3	
L	201	*	Tom's Hill Rd	46/95	
L	202	*	Tom's Hill Rd	46/102	
L	203		Tom's Hill Rd	46/113	
L	204	*	Tom's Hill Rd	46/120	
L	241		off Castle Rd	50/2	
L	241a		off Castle Rd	50/2	Y
L	242		Cornhill Rd	45/79	Y
L	243	*	Cornhill Rd	45/72	
L	244		Cornhill Rd	45/71	Y
L	245		Castle Rd	46/11	Y
L	246		Castle Rd	46/5	
Lxxx			Castle Rd	50/63	
Lx			Perry Rd	45/55	
Lxx			Perry Rd	45/9	

M

M	255		Route 6A	22/29	
M	256		Route 6A	22/50	
M	257		Route 6A	22/13	
M	258		Route 6A	17/17	
M	259		Route 6A	17/16	
M	260		Route 6A	17/14	
M	261		Route 6A	17/4	
M	262		Route 6A	13/22	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Area/Form			Address	Assessors Sheet/parcel	National Register Recommendation
M	263		Route 6A	13/14	
M	264		Route 6A	12/1	
M	265		Route 6A	10/31	
M	266		Route 6A	10/30	
M	267		Route 6A	10/20	
M	268		Route 6A	10/19	
M	269		Route 6A	9/8	
M	270		Route 6A	8/29	
M	271		Route 6A	8/28	
M	272		Route 6A	8/24	
M	273		Route 6A	8/23	
M	274		Route 6A	8/23	
M	275		Route 6A	7/3	
M	276		Route 6A	5/27	
M	277		Route 6A	5/22	
M	278		Route 6A	5/15	
M	279		Route 6A	3/9	
M	280		Route 6A	2/6	
M	281		Route 6A	2/5	

* Property previously inventoried and not included in current survey. NR recommendations not made.
Property identified by previous inventory. Not included in current survey due to lack of significance.